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ADDISCOMBE

ITS HEROES AND MEN OF NOTE

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Farewell, ye good old times that are no more
Ye laughing, smoking, drinking days of yore
When friends were friends, & hearts united all
Around the festive board, both great & small
Were yet untainted by petty tyrants' crimes
A long, a long farewell to The Good Old Times.

(J.F.C)

ADDISCOMBE

ITS HEROES AND MEN OF NOTE

BY

COLONEL H. M. VIBART,
ROYAL (LATE MADRAS) ENGINEERS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLANS

WESTMINSTER
ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND CO.
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1894

INTRODUCTION.

THE history of a school which has produced in the short time it was in existence such a number of really great men—men distinguished by the share they had "in the conquest and consolidation of the Indian Empire"—requires no words of mine to commend it to the general public; while for all old Addiscombe cadets like myself, this record of an institution to which we owe so much cannot fail to have a peculiar interest. We must always feel proud of having belonged to a school which has sent forth such men as Henry Lawrence, Eldred Pottinger, Arthur Cotton, Proby Cautley, Robert Napier, Henry Durand, John Jacob, Baird Smith, Harry Tombs, Henry Yule, and many others—not only soldiers, but administrators—who throughout their glorious careers did their duty with that singleness of heart and honesty of purpose for which the Anglo-Indian official is so justly conspicuous, and which have gained for Englishmen the respect and confidence of the people of India.

Life in India, where almost every European, whether civilian or soldier, is often placed at an early age in positions of great responsibility, in which his powers of self-reliance, calm judgment, and prompt action have continually to be exercised, has, no doubt, much to say to the remarkable ability displayed by our countrymen in dealing with great and sudden emergencies, and to their unhesitating and determined action in times of

difficulty and danger. I think, however, that as "the child is father of the man," a great deal was due to Addiscombe. It was a rough and ready sort of school, but the strict discipline and continuous work and study enforced there were good training.

When thinking over the careers of the distinguished men who were educated at Addiscombe, one feels inclined to wonder whether the greater refinement—indeed luxuries—to be found in some schools of the present day is as beneficial to boys as the less softening influences of Addiscombe, and whether it is likely to be attended by the same excellent results. Be that as it may, there is no question of what Addiscombe did. Twice every year between forty and fifty young fellows, well educated, highly principled, and with a knowledge of what hard work meant, left the Honourable East India Company's Military Seminary, prepared to uphold the honour of their country, and to fight for its interests in a land where, as has been truly said, "Everything—public safety, national honour, personal reputation, —rests on the force of individual character."

Colonel Vibart's book is very pleasantly written, and will, I feel confident, meet with the success it deserves. He has taken great pains to collect facts and amusing incidents about Addiscombe. The likenesses he has succeeded in obtaining of the various authorities connected with the old place are good enough to recall the faces of those for whom we Addiscombe men retain a kindly feeling, even though we may not always have treated them with that respect and deference which we ought to have shown.

ROBERTS.

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ADDENDA.

"Mother" Rose died at St. Mary's Almshouses, Wallington, on 21st May, and was interred in Beddington Churchyard on 26th May, 1894.

Honours in Gazette, 26th May, 1894 : "Sir James Abbott, B.A., K.C.B."

CORRIGENDA.

Page 13, line 3, *for* Danæ *read* Danae.
Page 43, line 19, *for* proportiona *read* proportional.
Page 172, line 8, *for* Musnid *read* Musjid.
Page 176, line 16, *for* burnt *read* moved.
Page 275, line 17, *for* plaee *read* place.
Page 289, line 13, *for* 1848-42 *read* 1848-49.
Page 291, line 26, *for* hy *read* by.
Page 301, line 22, *for* shirk *read* shrink.
Page 305, line 21, *for* Stranan *read* Strahan.
Page 333, line 9, *for* ar *read* at.
Page 347, line 1, *for* the visited *read* visited the.
Page 366, line 24, *for* 1833 *read* 1803.
Page 401, line 10, *for* Kudjah *read* Kuldjah.
Page 421, line 22, *for* K.C.B. *read* G.C.B.
Page 455, line 24, *for* changes *read* charges.
Page 462, line 28, *for* Chehab *read* Chenab.
Page 496, line 18, *for* Lordl Cyde *read* Lord Clyde.
Page 600, line 9, *for* abul Carrived *read* Cabul arrived.
Page 601, line 5, *for* Charasia *read* Charasiab.
Page 609, line 23, *for* Badla-ka-Serai *read* Badle-ka-Serai.
Page 610, line 17, *for* first *read* fist.
Page 623, line 4, *for* tranquilitly *read* tranquillity.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the middle of last century, the Hon. East India Company required a comparatively limited number of cadets for their army, and they obtained the requisite supply by appointment from home or in India. All cadets were appointed to the Infantry, and from these a selected few were drafted into the Engineers and Artillery. At first, the Infantry being the favourite service, it was difficult always to find volunteers for the more scientific branches. Some were at that time drafted from the Naval Service, but it was found that these were often unfitted by education or character for the Engineers and Artillery. The Court of Directors at the instance of the Select Committee in Bengal in 1765, endeavoured to procure gentlemen who had been educated at Woolwich. A reference to Kane's list will shew that several officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers were allowed to leave the regiment for the Company's Service, though it does not appear that all came into the scientific corps. In 1786 the Court of Directors finally disallowed the appointment in India of young men for their service. These had been termed "Country" cadets, in contradistinction to "Europe" cadets. It is probable that these "Country" cadets not having sufficient

interest with the Court of Directors to procure appointments, came out to India on speculation, but the term did not imply that they were born or brought up in India. So matters went on till 1798, when the Court of Directors were permitted to place a number of lads at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich for their Engineers and Artillery.

On the 14th June, 1798, the Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy was addressed on the subject. In this letter the "Regulations which His Lordship, the Master General, has been pleased to institute for the future government of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, in order that the benefits of the Education at that Institution may be extended to the East India Company's Service" were communicated.

These Regulations were to be carried into effect from the 1st July, 1798.

The Company of Gentlemen Cadets was augmented from 90 to 100. The 10 additional cadets were appointed on the recommendation of the Court of Directors—who were to nominate to 2 vacancies out of every 5 that might occur (exclusive of those among their own cadets), until they had 40 at Woolwich.

The Court of Directors had to pay at the rate of £100 per annum for each of their cadets at Woolwich, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem for each of those at the preparatory schools. In addition to this, the Company had to pay £3,000 for providing accommodation at Woolwich in consequence of this arrangement.

For some years cadets for the Engineers and Artillery selected the corps to which they wished to belong after their arrival in India. It was, however, ruled in 1809 that cadets were to be called upon to make their election for one of the two branches on the expiration of 2 months from date of arrival in India, and before the relative rank of the Fireworkers of Artillery ap-

peared in general orders. All cadets electing for the Engineers were examined by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor General, and on being reported qualified were posted thereto.

The Institution at Baraset intended to perfect officers in a knowledge of their profession and of the Hindustani language, was only for Infantry cadets. It was found not to answer, and was abolished in 1811.

This arrangement at Woolwich was continued until the East India Company started a Seminary of their own at Addiscombe. The statement below shows at a glance the numbers of the Company's cadets educated at Woolwich, Marlow, and under Private Tuition, from 1803 to 1809.

	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809*
Woolwich	25	35	40	39	46	38	18
Marlow	16	16	15	14	12	13	none
Privately	36	30	17	9	18	24	7

* In 1809 the Seminary at Addiscombe was started and 58 were educated there.

The supply of officers for the more scientific arms was insufficient, and owing to the continuance of the French war, uncertain, so the Court of Directors came to the determination of having a Military Academy of their own.

The following remarks as to the position of the British in India at the close of the last, and during the first few years of the present, century will show how very much more important it had now become to have a good supply of educated officers for the Company's Army, than it had previously been.

In the year 1798 the extent of British India was comparatively limited.

At this time Lord Mornington, afterwards Marquis Wellesley, arrived as Governor-General. The objects he had in view were to drive the French out of India, and to crush Tippoo at Mysore and Seringapatam—from both of which powers our authority and influence were in imminent danger.

Lord Mornington first made an alliance with the Nizam against Tippoo, and endeavoured to do the same with the Mahrattas—but there he failed. Tippoo's offensive and defensive alliance with France, and the landing of a French army in Egypt made affairs more serious. In 1799 the war with Tippoo began, which ended in the capture of Seringapatam and the death of Tippoo, and from that time the British Government became the dominant power of India. The Marquis of Wellesley now desired to start a political system in which "the Native States were to surrender their international life to the British Government in return for British protection."

The Nizam accordingly became a feudatory; but the Peishwa at Poona refused, while Sindia was still more refractory.

Lord Wellesley was seriously afraid of Zemaun Shah in Afghanistan, and proposed an alliance to Sindia against Zemaun Shah. Sindia refused the alliance, considering that there was no probability of Zemaun Shah invading India. Wellesley feared Zemaun Shah without cause, but he had no means of ascertaining what was really going on in Afghanistan.

Having been rebuffed both by the Peishwa and Sindia, Lord Wellesley determined to do the best he could to protect Oude—he therefore called on the Nawab Vizier of Oude to disband his own army, and to apply the money thus saved to the maintenance of a larger number of the Company's army.

As the Nawab refused to comply, Lord Wellesley coerced him, and took half his territory to enable him to protect the remaining half. It was at this time also, that a mission was sent to Persia to counteract any designs that the French might entertain there. Sindia was anxious to support the Peishwa against English influence, and he attempted to secure Holkar's territory for himself, but finally Jeswant Row Holkar defeated them, secured Poona, and the Peishwa fled.

It was then that the Peishwa agreed to become a feudatory. A Mahratta war now became inevitable. In 1803 the Peishwa was restored by the English, but in spite of this he was imploring Sindia and the Raja of Berar to deliver him from them. Sindia endeavoured to get Holkar on their side. Then followed the Mahratta war with Sindia and the Bhonsla (of Berar.) The battle of Assaye was fought in September, 1803, and was followed by that of Argaum. Lord Lake defeated Perron's cavalry at Alighur, marched on Delhi, defeated the French infantry and entered Delhi as a conqueror—Ouchterlony was placed in charge of Delhi as Resident to the Old Mogul Emperor. The campaign closed with the capture of Agra, and the battle of Laswari.

In 1804 Lord Wellesley had completed his scheme for the Government of India. Jeswant Row who had usurped Holkar's throne now became troublesome, and preparations were made for attacking him. General Lake moved into Rajpootana, and sent an advance under Monson; Monson got into difficulties, and ordered a retreat on Mokundra Pass. Here he was attacked by Holkar's army, but repulsed it; unfortunately after this he continued his retreat. This was during the rainy season, and the retreat finally became a disorderly rout. Jeswant Row advanced on Delhi, but was repulsed by Ouchterlony. Bhurtpore

now revolted, and sided with Jeswant Row Lake attempted the capture of Bhurtpore, but failed. He, however, defeated Holkar's cavalry at Deeg, and captured that town; Sindia declared for Holkar—but the Raja of Bhurtpore grew frightened.

The defeat of Jeswant Row by Lake brought Sindia to his senses, and tranquillity was about to be restored when Lord Cornwallis landed at Calcutta in July, 1805, as Governor-General, and the policy of the British Government underwent an important change.

Lord Wellesley had during his term of office re-modelled the Indian Civil Service. Its members, who had hitherto been merchants, were now required to study History, Law, Political Economy and Languages. He founded a college in Calcutta for the education of special civilians from Europe, and this finally led to the establishment of Haileybury College at home.

Now came a period when the policy of conciliation and restitution was tried, naturally without success. Three months after his arrival Lord Cornwallis died and was succeeded by Sir George Barlow, who, although he had steadily supported Wellesley's Imperial Policy in his Council, now adopted the policy of conciliation and neutrality. In 1807 Lord Minto became Governor-General, and arrived impressed with the wisdom of non-intervention; he soon learned, however, that that policy was not only inexpedient, but often impossible. The turbulent state of Bundelkhund (south of the Jumna from Behar to Malwa) necessitated military operations, which were successfully undertaken, and peace and order were soon re-established.

It will thus be seen that early in this century our duties and responsibilities were very much more extensive than they had been in the latter part of the 18th. This necessitated a large increase in the military forces of the East India Company, which

now thought it more prudent to devote greater care to the education of its Engineers and Artillery, of whom a larger number would in future be required; and as a result of this, the Company resolved to establish a Military College of its own.

Since that time up to date, the cadets from Addiscombe have played a remarkable part in the conquest and consolidation of the Indian Empire. They commenced their services with the capture of Java, and since those times they have been engaged in all the campaigns and wars which have made India of the present day.

To show how varied and numerous these have been—a list is appended:

Java, 1811.
Nepal, 1814-16.
Pindarrie War, 1815-17.
Mahratta War, 1817-18.
Burmese War, 1824-25.
Siege of Bhurtpore, 1825-26.
Coorg, 1834.
Goomsoor, 1835-36.
Afghanistan, 1839-42.
Kurnool, 1839.
Herat.
China, 1840-42.
Scinde, 1842-43.
Gwallior, 1843-44.
1st Sikh War, 1845-46.
Mooltan, 1848.
2nd Sikh War, 1848-49.
2nd Burmese War, 1852.
Crimea, &c., and Kars, 1854-56.
Persia, 1856-57.
Mutinies, 1857-59.
China, 1860.
Sitana, 1863.
Bhutan, 1864.
Perak, 1865.
Abyssinia, 1868.
Afghanistan, 1879-80.
Egypt, 1882.
Cyprus.
3rd Burmese War, 1885-87.
Expeditions on frontiers.
Looshai.
Black Mountain and
Eusofzaie.

CHAPTER I.

ADDISCOMBE cadets have been greatly instrumental in the success of the British arms during the last three-quarters of a century, as well as in settling and improving the British territories after their acquisition.

It is a remarkable fact that while one Addiscombe cadet was Commander-in-Chief in India and matured the defences of the north-west frontier—another Addiscombe cadet was the conqueror of Ava and Bhamo, and captured King Theebaw; and at the present moment a third Addiscombe cadet is holding the important post of Governor-General's Agent in Beloochistan, while a fourth is Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. Now, or until quite recently, the chief Engineers in all the provinces of India are, or have been, Addiscombe men.

The heads of the Great Survey Department are still Addiscombe cadets.

A few others are still to be found holding important positions in various directions, and though it cannot be long before India will no longer contain an Addiscombe cadet, yet the record of their important services must ever endure in the history of India during the last 70 or 80 years.

The Government may be considered to have been singularly fortunate in securing from the College at Addiscombe such a vast number of Soldiers, Statesmen and Administrators second to none in the world, who by their achievements have added lustre to British rule in India.

It is hardly too much to say that they have been mainly instrumental in making India what it is. Their capacity and zeal, their intelligence and bravery, their talents, and even genius, could with difficulty be equalled in a body so limited in numbers.

The plan of the establishment at Addiscombe was first drawn up by Mr. William Abington, of the East India House, and it was authorised by a resolution of the Court dated 7th April, 1809. It was framed in accordance with the 44th Clause of Act 53 Geo. III. Cap. 155, and was originally confined to the education of cadets for the Engineers and Artillery; but 7 years later, the Seminary was opened for the education of Infantry Cadets as well. Cadets were first placed in the Seminary from 21st January, 1809, Dr. James Andrew being Head Master and Superintendent; but the mansion and its 58 acres of land were not handed over till January, 1810, so that the place was occupied a year before it was formally handed over.

Addiscombe Place, near Croydon, was the place fixed on. It had been successively the residence of Lord Chancellor Talbot, who died there in 1737; of Lord Grantham, who died in 1786; and of Charles Jenkinson, 1st Earl of Liverpool, who died in 1808. Lord Liverpool improved the house and added to the plantations before the property came into the possession of the East India Company.

Addiscombe, formerly called Edgecomb, Adgcomb or Adscombe, is situated about a mile east of Croydon on the Shirley Road.

In the reign of Henry VIII., the estate belonged to Thos. Heron Esq., who died in 1518, leaving 2 sons who held it in succession. William Heron, a very distinguished Justice of the Peace for the county of Surrey, died in 1562; the younger brother, Sir Nicholas Heron, died in 1568, and was interred in Heron's Chapel in the Parish Church.

Addiscombe afterwards became the residence of Sir John Tunstal, Gentleman Usher and Esquire of the body to Anne of Denmark, Consort of James I; and his eldest son Henry, who dwelt at Addiscombe, was in 1647 appointed one of the Committee of Inquiry concerning the conduct of the clergy in Surrey. Sir Purbeck Temple, Knt., a Member of the Privy Council of Chas. II., held this estate, and dying without issue in 1695, it came into the possession of his widow who died in 1700, having left Addiscombe to her nephew, William Draper, Esq., a son-in-law of the celebrated John Evelyn. Mr. Draper rebuilt the mansion, which was begun in June, 1702.

The following passages occur in Evelyn's Memoirs:

"27th June, 1702, I went to Wotton with my family for the rest of the summer; and my son-in-law Draper with his family came to stay with us, his house at Adscombe being now building."

"11th July, 1703, I went to Adscombe, 16 miles from Wotton, to see my son-in-law's new house. The outside to the covering being such excellent brickwork based with Portland Stone with the pilasters, windows and within, that I pronounced it in all points of solid and good architecture to be one of the very best gentleman's houses in Surrey when finished."

Through an heiress of the Draper family, the Addiscombe Estate became the property of Charles Clarke, Esq., of Oakeley. His grandson, Charles John Clarke, lost his life in consequence of the fall of a scaffold at some public exhibition at Paris,

ADDISCOMBE

FROM AN OLD ENGRAVING.

whither he had gone after the Peace of Amiens. He was married, but leaving no issue, his estates devolved on his sister, Anne Millicent Clarke, the wife of Emilius Henry Delmé, Esq., who assumed the name of Radcliffe. This gentleman was Master of the Stud to George IV., and to his successor, William IV.

Shortly after the death of Lord Liverpool, who had a lease of it for life, it was sold in 1809 by Mr. Radcliffe to the Hon. East India Company. The mansion at Addiscombe, built by William Draper Esq. in 1702-3, was a brick edifice (the architect being probably Vanbrugh) of a fanciful style of architecture bordering upon the Elizabethan, and consisted of a basement, 2 state storeys, and an attic. The entrance was in the east or public front by a flight of steps which led into the great hall; over the central windows of this front and above the attic was the inscription in Roman characters:

"*Non faciam vitio culpave minorem.*"

This is probably the motto of the Drapers and may be translated, "I will not lower myself by vice or fault."

To the west or garden front there was a handsome brick portico or loggia.

The entrance hall led to the grand staircase by which there was an ascent to the saloon, which was very magnificent; the walls and ceilings of the grand staircase and saloon were decorated with paintings from the heathen mythology, chiefly by Sir James Thornhill, and finished in a masterly manner. The circular compartment of the ceiling represented the Feast of Bacchus. The corners and smaller compartments of the plafond consisted entirely of trophies painted in brown chiaroscuro. There were 5 doors leading out of the saloon, over which were as many allegorical subjects in brown chiaroscuro or mezzotint. The subject of the one over the folding doors was Vertumnus

and Pomona; above the door, to the left of the fireplace, was Diana visiting Endymion sleeping; over the door to the right of the fireplace was Danæ and the golden shower. The fireplace was chastely embellished with the arms of the East India Company, above which was Britannia leading the Goddess of Justice by the hand towards our eastern territories, represented under the figure of an elephant.

These two last subjects were of comparatively recent date. Over another door was the God Pan surprising the nymph Syrinx. Over the remaining door was Flora seated on the ground, and reclining against Zephyrus.

There were some landscapes on the walls of the room which had become faded, but consisted of heathen temples, aquatic pieces, trees, etc., which certainly could not be attributed to Sir James Thornhill.

On the ceiling of the great staircase was an assemblage of gods and goddesses celebrating the festal marriage of Peleus and Thetis—Jupiter held in his hand the apple thrown amongst them by the Goddess Discord, which he was delivering to Mercury, who appeared descending from the ceiling, and in a lower compartment on the side wall of the stairs was seen giving the present to the Shepherd of Ida. Paris delivers this prize of beauty to Venus. The two subjects are in chiaroscuro.

Higher up the staircase there was a young girl caressing an Italian greyhound amidst a profusion of fruit. This and the ceiling were doubtless the work of Sir James Thornhill. Opposite these was a boy with a peacock seen through a colonnade, but inferior to its companion piece. Trophies, busts, statues, etc., occupied the remaining spaces.

From the south front there was also an entrance through a handsome porch, that conducted to the grand staircase.

The character of the design of the east front, or public entrance, was not so imposing as its extent of frontage might have admitted; but the garden front, which was scarcely seen, produced a more pleasing effect.

It would seem that during the first few years of the Seminary all the establishment inclusive of the cadets were housed in the mansion-house. They must have been greatly crowded, still it is perhaps possible to conceive it, as in those days hygiene and cubical space were not considered of great importance. Major Broadfoot in his paper on Addiscombe, in *Blackwood's Magazine* of May, 1893, states that the mansion was whitewashed. If so, it could only have been done outside, where it was less important as a sanitary precaution, as inside, the painted walls still remained.

Major Broadfoot suggests that it was perhaps considered necessary to purify the house after the departure of Lord Liverpool and his friends, Pitt and Dundas, before it was fit for the education of youthful and innocent cadets.

Several stories are told of the lively frolics of statesmen of the highest rank within its walls. On one occasion, it is related, that Pitt, wishing to return to London in the early hours of the morning, galloped through the toll-gate without paying the toll-fees, and was fired at by the disappointed and exasperated toll-keeper. On another occasion, Pitt, returning to town, lost his way, owing either to the darkness of the night, or to his having imbibed rather more champagne than was prudent, and passing somewhat noisily near a farm, was mistaken for a highwayman, and fired at by an irritated and frightened farmer.

This incident is alluded to in the following lines from the Rolliad:

> "Ah! think what danger on debauch attends.
> Let Pitt, once drunk, preach temp'rance to his friends:

How, as he wandered darkling o'er the plain,
His reason drown'd in Jenkinson's champagne,
A rustic's hand, but righteous fate withstood,
Had shed a Premier's for a robber's blood."

Addiscombe House was now to be devoted to very different uses, and was no more to hear "sounds of revelry by night," except in the adjoining barracks. The use of wines, spirituous liquor and tobacco in and about the premises was now to be considered a deadly sin, and every precaution was enjoined on the authorities of the Seminary to keep the place free from such contraband articles.

The first regulations under which cadets were admitted into the Seminary were somewhat as follows:

Cadets must be above 14, and under 18 years.

From 14 to 16 not under 4ft. 9in. in height, and from 17 to 18 not under 5ft. 2in.

It was indispensable that the cadets before admission should have a fair knowledge of Arithmetic, write a good hand, and possess a competent knowledge of English and Latin Grammar.

They should also have learnt Drawing, and have some knowledge of French, Mathematics and Fortification.

£30 per annum were to be paid by each cadet, and the Company engaged to supply them with everything, besides 2*s.* 6*d.* per week pocket-money.

Public Examinations were to take place twice a year.

No cadet was to be allowed to enter the Seminary with a greater sum than half a guinea in his possession, and any deviation from this rule subjected the cadet to removal from the Seminary.

Masters were prohibited from taking any fee, gratuity or reward.

Cadets were enjoined to conduct themselves respectfully towards Professors and Tutors, who were authorised to maintain the strictest discipline and subordination.

Cadets were further cautioned to avoid all quarrelling, fighting, and loose or improper language to one another.

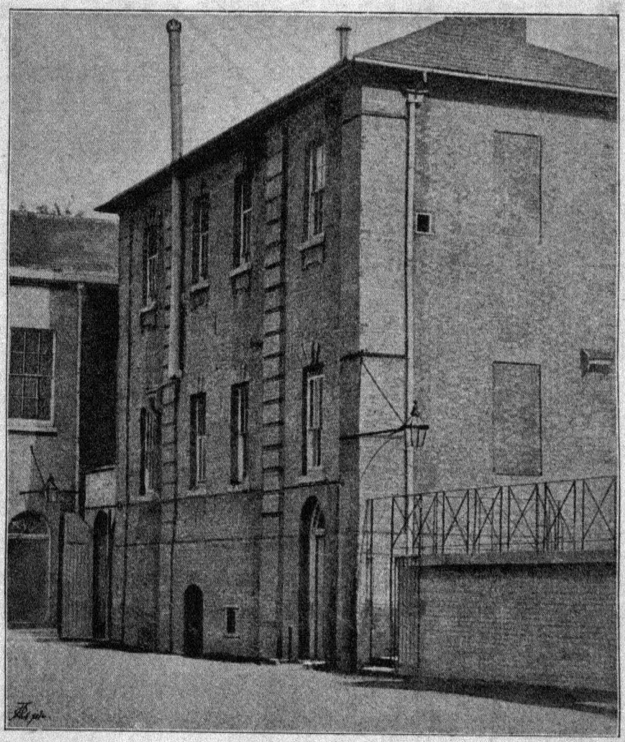
In 1809 there were 60 cadets, but a few years later this number was increased, for in 1813 we find that the Institution was capable of accommodating 90, formed into 3 distinct academies.

The first or senior academy consisted of 60 pupils, divided into 3 classes of 20. This was intended to contain such pupils as were actually in a state of preparation for a public examination by the expiration of their two years' residence.

The second academy was to consist of such as had passed their introductory examination, but they were to be considered probationers (hence the term "probos") for the first 6 months, and then to undergo an examination by Col. Mudge, the Public Examiner, and Dr. Andrew, the Head Master, as to their progress and as to their being qualified to pass the examination at the close of 2 years. The 3rd or junior academy was a preparatory school to which they were admitted at 13½ years, and then after 6 months admitted upon the foundation. During this six months they were not to appear in uniform. In the year 1814 the rules and regulations were further modified, the work of framing the draft of rules being entrusted to Mr. Nettlefold, the Assistant Clerk to the Seminary Committee. These were laid before the Court on 6th July, and approved on the 7th September, 1814, although they were not acted upon till the year 1816.

There were now to be two regular admissions to the Seminary annually, in January and July.

Cadets were not to be received earlier than 14, and not at a later period than the next admission after they had attained 16 years. They were required to remain for 4 terms or 2 years,



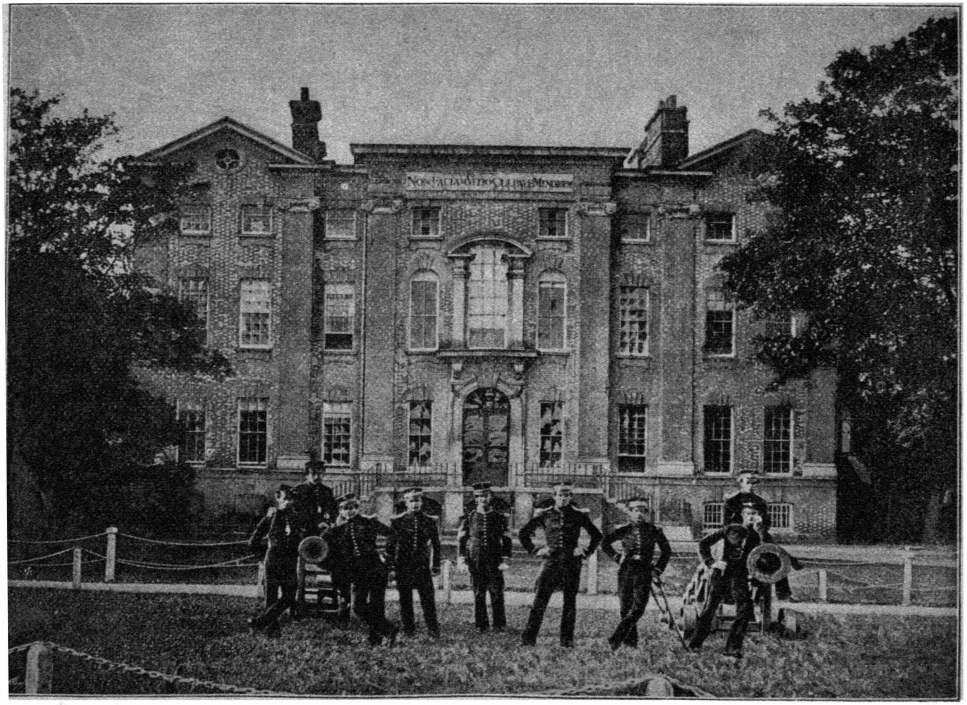
except when students might be found on public examination before the Committee of the Seminary, qualified for the scientific branches in less than 4 terms.

The necessaries to be provided by the cadet when he joined, were :

One military great-coat.
One uniform jacket, waist-coat and pair of pantaloons.
One military cap and feather, with plate in front embossed with the Company's arms.
Ten shirts.
Six pairs of cotton socks.
Six do. worsted do.
Two pairs of gaiters.
Two pairs of military gloves.
Two pairs of strong shoes.
Six towels.
Six night-caps.
Six pocket-handkerchiefs.
Two black silk handkerchiefs.
Two combs and a brush.
One tooth-brush.
One foraging-cap.

Five members of the Seminary Committee were always to be present at the Public Examinations, at which the Public Examiner was to recommend the selection of the numbers required, according to their degree of talent, acquirements and good conduct, for the Engineers and Artillery, care being taken to apprise him of the numbers actually wanted for those corps, the remaining cadets to be sent to the Infantry line of service.

Every cadet had to pay £30 annually, and to provide two sureties to sign a bond for the due payment of the £30, and "for the reimbursement to the Company of all expenses incurred upon his account which shall not be defrayed by the said sum in the event of his not proceeding to India."



ADDISCOMBE: EAST FRONT.

The Company supplied each cadet with the following clothing:

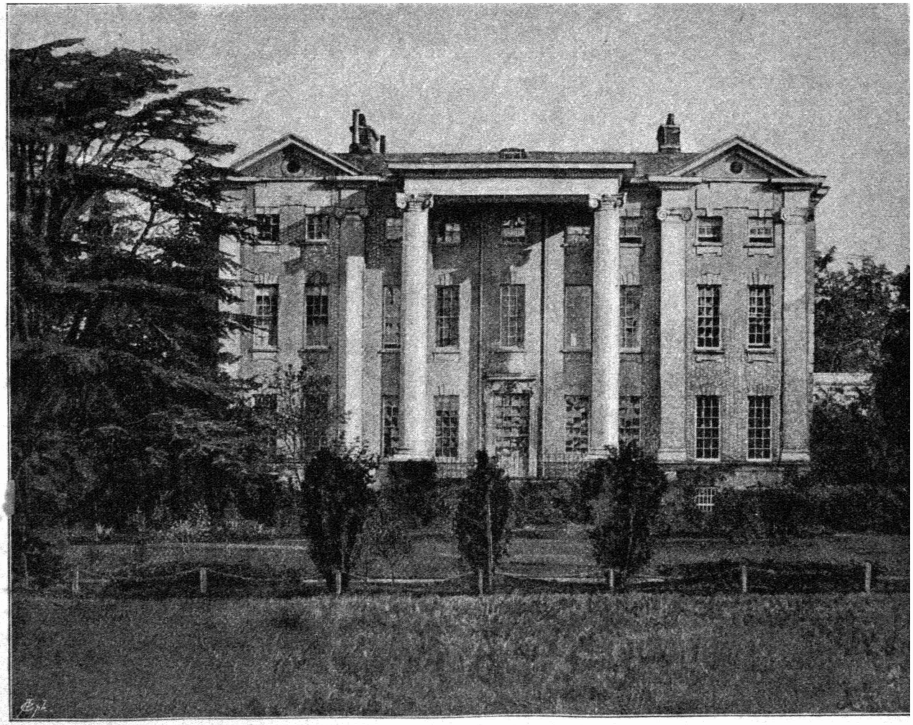
Jacket, Waistcoat, Black silk handkerchief, Foraging-cap,	Half-yearly.
Pantaloons, Gaiters,	Quarterly.
Shoes every 2 months,	

and with medical attendance and washing.

Each cadet was furnished with the necessary books, stationery, drawing and mathematical instruments; and the Seminary was supplied with philosophical instruments and the requisite apparatus and materials to pursue the courses of chemical lectures. The woollen clothes were of superfine cloth. The cadets were also supplied with linen when necessary in the opinion of the Head Master.

Before completing this opening chapter it will be as well to describe the mansion-house and grounds, explaining how from time to time various additions were made, so as to show what Addiscombe was in the later years of its existence.

When Addiscombe was first purchased in 1809 it had only some 58 acres belonging to it, but in 1823 it was found necessary to purchase some 5 more acres—as it was proposed to sell this ground for the purpose of erecting shops on it, and this could not be tolerated. The price given for this land was £955. In 1826 two meadows were rented from Mr. Delmé Radcliffe as tenants at will for £92 10*s.* per annum. They contained over 24 acres with an extensive pond (afterwards called the Coldstream), a suitable and retired bathing-place for the cadets. In June, 1850, Mr. Radcliffe gave notice to the Company to quit at Midsummer, when the Company resolved to purchase it. The



ADDISCOMBE: WEST FRONT.

2410

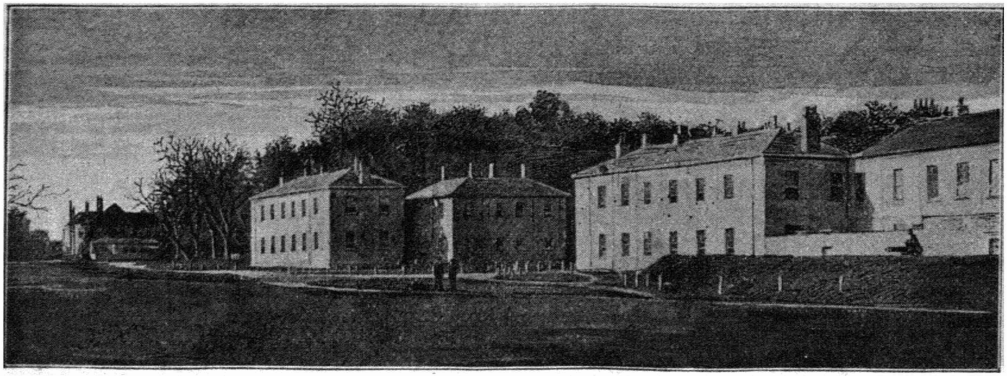
value of the land was estimated (at about £165 an acre) at £4,031, and sums paid for timber and interest made the total expense up to £4,462. It will thus be seen that since 1826 practically the lands attached to the Seminary amounted to about 88 acres, and that in 1850 all this was actually the property of the Company.

About 2-3rds of this land were utilised as a farm, while the remainder, some 30 acres, formed the grounds with which the cadets were most familiar. The mansion-house stood in about the centre of these 30 acres.

To the south the grounds were bounded by a road running from Croydon towards Shirley and Addington Park, the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and on the north a road from London passed onwards towards Beckenham. On the east these two roads were joined by a third connecting "Mother Rose's" cottage with the "Brown's Corner."

The mansion-house was a very imposing building, three storeys high, covering about a sixth of an acre. The public front faced east, and opened on a large lawn separated by a road from an enclosure containing 5 large cannon. The west and south fronts were private, the former having a garden before it and the latter a plantation called "The Wilderness." This plantation extended to about 6 acres and the "old cadets" alone had the privilege of entering it. On the ground floor the mansion had a handsome hall, 32 ft. by 20 ft., and a fine dining-room, besides several other rooms. The rooms on the north side were at a later date set apart for the professors' luncheon-room, the orderly officers' mess-room and accommodation for the two orderly officers.

On the first floor of the mansion was a noble and lofty saloon, 35 ft. by 20 ft., looking out to the east, and behind this and leading



GENERAL VIEW FROM N. E. SHOWING UPPER LODGE.

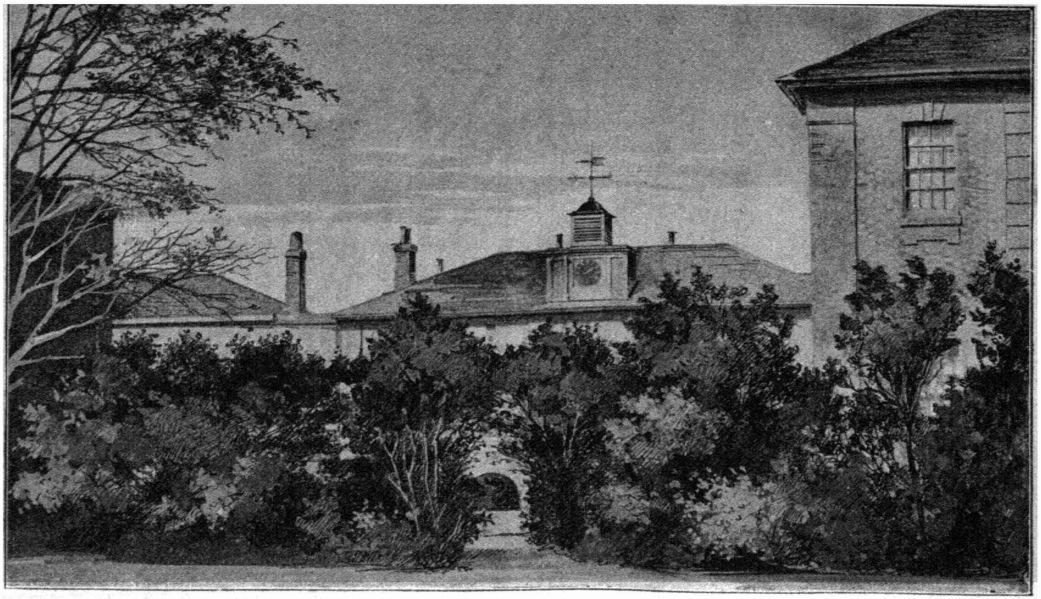
out of it was a fine drawing-room facing west, besides many other rooms for the private use of the Lt.-Governor. The pilasters on the east front, six in number, extending to the full height of the house, were of the Ionic order. On the west front there were four of these pilasters, while in the centre was a lofty portico supported on two fine pillars of the same order, 25 ft. apart and 40 ft. in height, standing out some 4 yards in advance of the house.

In 1816 it was resolved to erect some extra buildings under the superintendence of Colonel Robert Pilkington, R. E. This was at the time when it was proposed to open the Seminary to students for general service as well as for those of the more scientific branches.

In July, 1816, the Master General of the Ordnance allowed Col. Pilkington to report on the buildings; and on 28th August he laid various plans, etc., before the Committee. It would appear that these buildings were those called in later years Nos. 2 & 3 barracks. They contained accommodation for 83 cadets. The larger one housed 18 in one room and 6 in another upstairs as well as downstairs; while the smaller contained 7 rooms, each sufficient for 5 cadets.

These buildings were completed in 1818, and as Colonel Pilkington was about to go to Gibraltar as Chief Engineer, the Court of Directors presented him with 500 guineas as a mark of their esteem and approbation. Before he left he presented 2 models of a temporary battery and a block house to the Institution.

In July, 1821, a new drawing and lecture-hall was erected with arcades beneath. This was the building so well known as the "chapel," although it could not well have been less like one. It was used for many purposes; for morning and evening prayer by the chaplain, for examinations, and for distribution



CHAPEL AND CLOCK-TURRET.

of prizes on the Public Examination Day. The "chapel" was 70 feet long by 27 in width—at one end were small rooms for the vestry, and at the other was the entrance by a staircase. At the west end was a dais on which was a movable reading-desk; the remainder of the room containing wooden benches for the cadets, so arranged as to leave a passage up the centre. This "chapel" was supported by an arcade raised on pillars, this being intended for the shelter of the cadets during rainy weather.

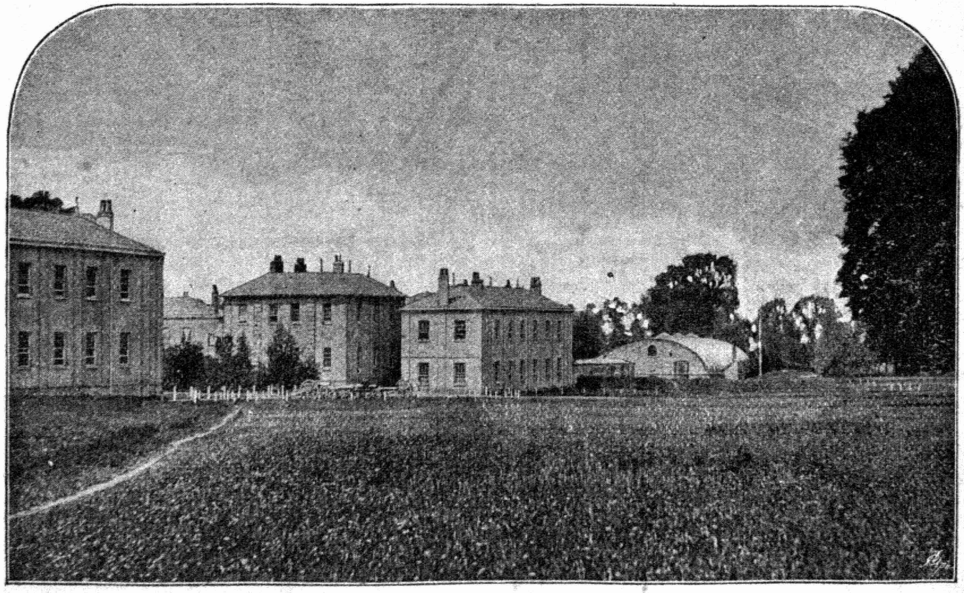
In May, 1823, a hospital was built in the meadow to the north-west.

It was not till 1825-26 that the Seminary assumed somewhat the appearance it had in later years.

In September, 1825, it was resolved to erect additional buildings for the accommodation of 150 cadets, and in this scheme it was proposed that each cadet should have a space in his dormitory of 9 ft. by 6 ft.

The buildings now put in hand consisted of 2 dormitories (afterwards called Nos. 1 & 4 barracks). No. 1 contained accommodation for 47 cadets, its size being the same as that of No. 2 barrack. There was a slight difference in the arrangement, as on the ground floor a separate room was built for the senior corporal, and opposite to this was the sergeant's office—where it was customary for the cadets to have interviews with the Doctor when necessary. No. 4 barrack was built close to No. 1, being only separated from it by a passage 10 feet in width. This building contained 4 rooms, 2 on the ground floor and 2 upstairs; one on the ground floor was used as a class room, while the other 3 were large enough to contain 7 cadets each.

At a later date framed partitions were arranged for the



Nos. 1, 2 & 4 BARRACKS AND SAND-MODELLING HALL.

dormitories so as to separate every sleeping place. These were called "kennels," and the cadet of the present time would consider the accommodation entirely unsuitable to his requirements, although the cadets of those days managed sufficiently well with them.

The space included in each "kennel" was 9 ft. by 6 ft. In this there was an iron bedstead which could be raised during the day if required, and rest against the wall. Alongside the bed was a fixed table and drawer. The washing apparatus was between the foot of the bed and the wooden partition; while one chair was provided, and the doorway was closed by a curtain which could be pulled aside at pleasure.

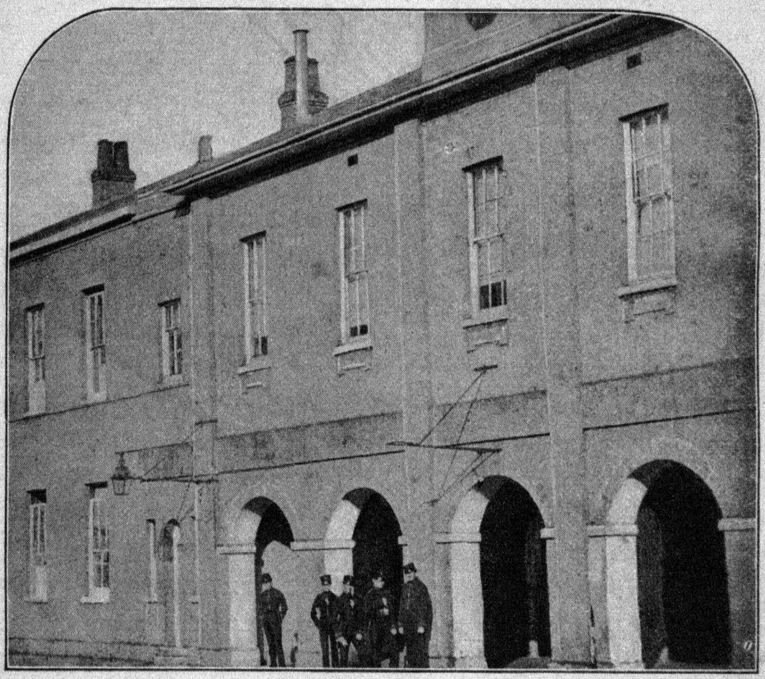
The wooden partitions between the sleeping places were only about 8 feet high, so they did not reach to within 6 or 7 feet of the ceiling. The rooms in Nos. 1 & 2 dormitories being 25 feet in width, the passage up the centre of the room to the fireplace was 6 or 7 feet wide.

Two additional wings were added to the chapel: the west wing contained 4 class rooms, besides stationery and studyman's rooms; while the east wing had one class room and a model room on the upper floor, and on the ground floor a brushing room, the corporals' room, the armoury, 2 bedrooms, 2 lithographers' rooms, and 4 masters' rooms (this was when the masters had quarters in the College.)

The new dining-hall was now built opposite to the new west wing, and together with the other buildings enclosed a space of 200 ft. by 70 ft. afterwards called the "study court," where we used to parade for study and meals, etc.

The site for the dining-hall was found to be an old gravel-pit filled with earth and rubbish; the foundations, therefore, had to be piled and planked.

The dining-hall was 43 feet square, having windows on the north and south sides; the walls were decorated with scagliola pilasters of the Corinthian order, and the centre part had col-



ARCADE IN STUDY COURT.

umns and entablature supporting the roof, all in the Grecian style, designed by Mr. Wilkins, then architect to the East India Company.

The study court was levelled, and an underground passage

made from a point opposite the chapel to the coal and other cellars, while above this passage was formed a terrace 70 ft. by 50 ft., at each end of which there was a small flight of steps leading down to the study court. The orderly officer used to appear on this terrace while the cadets were assembling for parade, and as soon as the final bugle sounded, descended the steps and assumed command from the principal corporal or sub-officer.

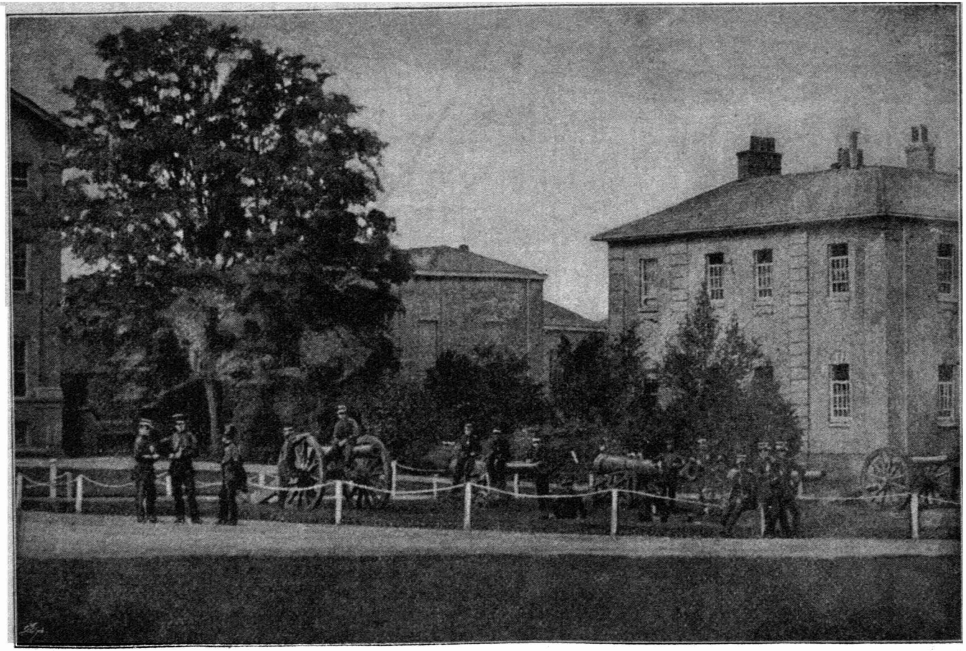
There were only 4 exits out of the study court; 2 already mentioned leading to the terrace and provided with iron gates, a third between Nos. 1 & 4 barracks closed by an archway and a large wooden door, and the fourth leading from the covered arcade under the chapel on to the parade-ground, so that these 4 gates being locked, the cadets could effectually be confined to barracks; but it was very rarely that the authorities found this desirable.

It was at this period that the bake-house, dairy and other store rooms were built—also a laundry and a brew-house. From this it will be seen that the establishment at Addiscombe did their own washing, brewed their own beer, and obtained a large proportion of farm necessaries from their own grounds.

At this time it would seem that the farmyard and live stock were too near the College, so they were removed to a greater distance, and the boundary wall of the parade-ground was built, thus separating the brew-house, etc., from the parade-ground.

In this year also the Company rented the meadows containing the Coldstream, well known to so many terms of cadets.

All these new buildings were completed about the middle of 1828 at a cost of £21,397, Mr. George Harrison being the contractor.



No. 4. BARRACKS AND GUNS.

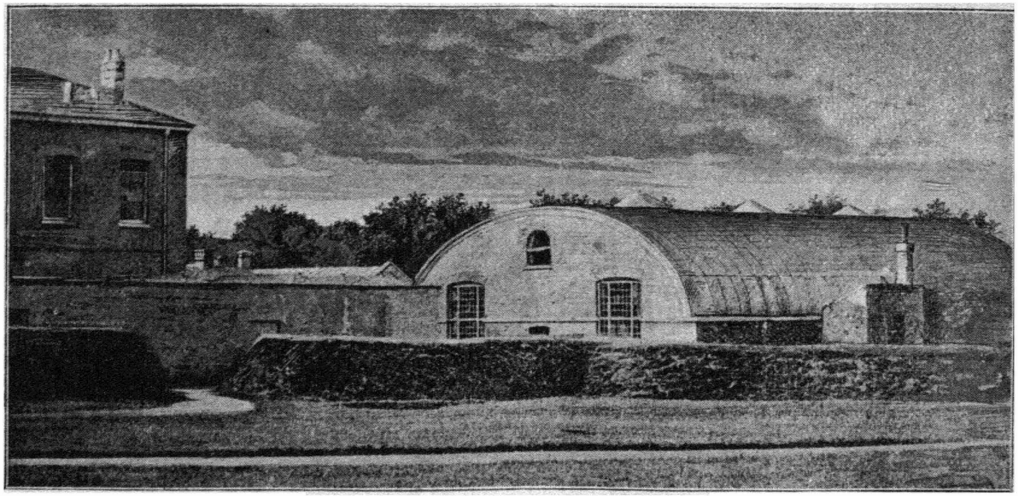
In April, 1825, guns and mortars were supplied by the Ordnance Department, and in those early days there were two large brass guns in front of the mansion besides two smaller mortars. I am indebted to a cadet of that time for this information.

In June, 1836, it was resolved to employ a small detachment of sappers and miners, consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 6 sappers, at the Seminary during the months of April and May, and August to October.

This was the time when the field-work on two sides of the parade-ground was formed, consisting of bastions, ramparts and ditch. The half-sunken battery placed near the wooden palings of the grounds immediately in front of the mansion-house, was now made. And on the 6th June, 1838, a red ensign, 24 ft. by 12 ft., and a Union Jack, 9 ft. by 6 ft., were obtained for the flag-staff on the new field-works, no doubt got ready for the Public Examination in that June when Dickens, Howlett and Travers left the College.

In 1841 what was known as The Wilderness was improved by the planting of 1,000 young trees in the open spaces. And the previous year it was proposed to construct lodges at the 2 entrances to the grounds, one on the north side shortly in advance of the parade-ground field-works, and the other on the south side not far from Nos. 2 & 3 barracks.

About this time was introduced the method of instruction in fortification by the use of models of works constructed of sand. This useful system was introduced about 1839 by Lt. Cook, R. N., F. R. S., Assistant Professor of Fortification, to whom exclusively belongs the merit of originating and perfecting this simple and instructive mode of teaching pupils to model the works which they executed in plans. This system

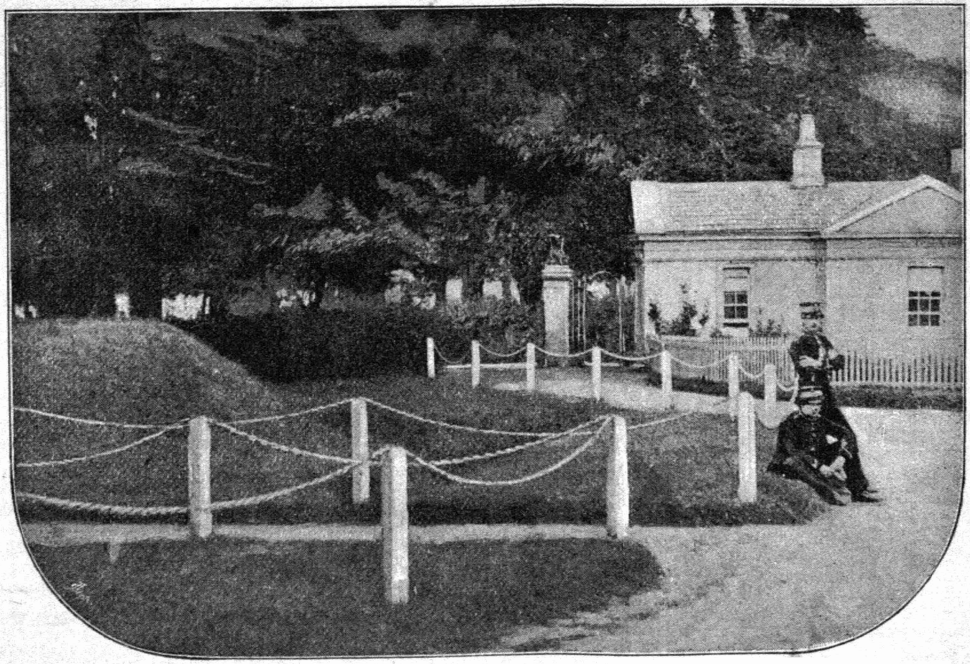


SAND MODELLING HALL.

was first carried out in a modelling room in the College, but in 1843 a sand-modelling hall was specially constructed. This hall was 60 feet long by 50 feet in width, and was roofed with corrugated iron supported on light iron trusses. On the floor of this hall, fine sand was laid to the depth of about half a yard. This sand was moistened with water, and it could then be built up and shaped with little trowels into any form, in which it would stand perfect for many months together. The cadets traced and laid out the several works thrown up in sand—leaving sappers attached to the Institution to complete them, by which arrangement mere manual labour and time were saved. The models were allowed to stand until they were no longer required, when they were demolished; the sand was again moistened and used immediately in constructing other works. The sappers were most expert in finishing the work, which, when complete, had the appearance of finely cut stone.

The next improvement made was the construction of a fives and racquet court not far from the lodge on the lower road. This was sanctioned in August 1850, shortly before the death of Sir Ephraim Stannus, the Lieut.-Governor. It cost £360. In 1854 the Coldstream was found to be getting too shallow, and was repaired and deepened at a cost of £116.

In 1851 a gymnasium was erected, shortly after Sir Frederick Abbott had joined the College as Lieut.-Governor. It was built near the lower lodge and consisted of a fine large room with boarded floor, which contained apparatus for gymnastics, and was supplied with foils, etc., for fencing, singlesticks, etc. This was the last improvement made to the Institution—and it thus remained till its extinction in 1861, one of the results of the amalgamation of the British and Indian armies.

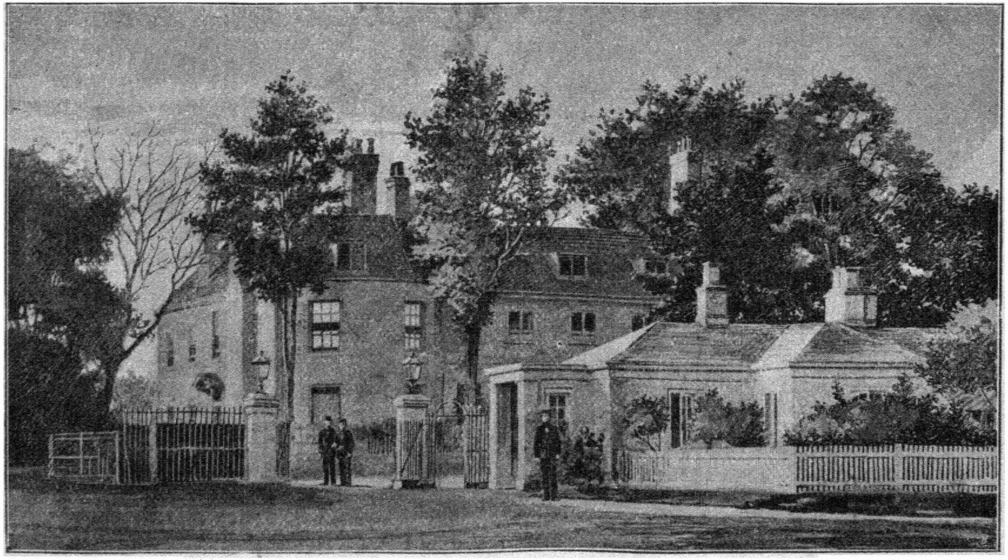


LOWER LODGE.

There were only two other additions required to make it perfect as a military college, these were a riding school and a properly built chapel. Before commencing the account of Dr. Andrew's tenure of office from 1809-1822, it will be as well to notice two other places with which the Addiscombe cadets were well acquainted.

1st., St. James' Chapel. During the first 20 years of the life of the Seminary the cadets attended Divine Service in Croydon at St. John's Church, but on 16th May, 1827, the first stone of St. James' Chapel was laid, and the building was consecrated by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury on 31st January, 1829. It was a chapel of ease to St. John's, and the Rev. George Coles was appointed curate. It was a plain, indeed, ugly structure with a square tower, and the south aisle was appropriated for the use of the cadets.

2nd., Addington Park, the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, beautifully situated about 3 miles from Addiscombe; near the far-famed Addington hills. It was purchased in 1807 by Archbishop Sutton, with trust moneys of the See which had been assigned for the purpose. Contiguous lands were added afterwards. The mansion was built by Alderman Trecothick about 1780. In 1820 and 1830 a chapel, library, etc., were added. It is usual for the Archbishop to pass 6 months of the year here, and it is certain that the Addiscombe cadets were frequently to be found as uninvited guests in the beautiful grounds.



UPPER LODGE AND MRS. WEBB'S HOUSE.

CHAPTER II.

ADDISCOMBE HOUSE having been secured, the Court of Directors appointed Dr. James Andrew Head of the Seminary and Professor of Mathematics and Classics. He thus had the management of the Institution and the selection of the professors. The cadets (60 in number at this time) were only required to pay £30 per annum, the further cost of education being paid by the Company to secure a satisfactory class of officers for their armies in India. From the statement below it will be seen that each cadet cost the Company about £75 annually.

Account of the 1st Year's Expenditure for the Military Seminary

Board, lodging and education of 60 pupils . .	£ 4,006	10*s*	4*d*
Books	„ 58	5	0
Mr. Glennie's salary	„ 200	0	0
Military Plan Drawing Master	„ 126	0	0
Sundry expenses	„ 1,267	0	5
Colonel Mudge, Public Examiner	„ 282	10	0
Mr. Shakespeare—Hindustani	„ 200	0	0
Mr. Bordwine, Asst. Fortification	„ 54	18	6
	£ 6,195	4*s*	3*d*
Deduct payments by cadets	„ 1,800	0	0
Total expenses borne by the Company for education of 60 pupils, Jan. 1809 to Jan. 1810,	£ 4,395	4*s*	3*d*

Dr. Andrew undertook instruction in Mathematics, while the other Professors were Mr. Glennie for Fortification, with Mr. Bordwine as Assistant. Mr. Shakespeare for Hindustani, Moonshee Hasan Ali being appointed Assistant to Shakespeare in May, 1810. Then there was a master for Military Plan Drawing, and Colonel Mudge completed the establishment as Public Examiner.

Col. William Mudge was a distinguished officer of the Royal Artillery, and had been Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was son of Dr. Mudge and grandson of the Rev. Zachariah Mudge. He obtained his Colonelcy on 20th July, 1804, and held the appointment of Public Examiner at Addiscombe till his death on the 16th April, 1820. His salary at first was only £282 10*s.*, but a few years after it was increased to £365, and in 1819 he had a further addition of £200 per annum "as a mark of the Court's respect for his high character and superior attainments, and for the zeal and eminent services hitherto rendered to the Company." He was now required to take up his residence near Addiscombe, but died the following year, and was succeeded by Sir Howard Douglas.

Mr. Glennie had but a short career at Addiscombe. His salary was £200, but in May, 1811, his services were ordered to be dispensed with, and he was to be paid up to Michaelmas. No reason is given for his discharge.

Mr. Joseph Bordwine who commenced as assistant to Glennie on £180 a year had, on the contrary, a long career. He succeeded Glennie, and his salary was in 1811 increased, first to £320, and then to 400, and ten years later to £500. In 1828 he was allowed an assistant, and two years before that time he got £600. It is evident that he was greatly appreciated by the Court, for when he retired on account of age in 1835,

he was granted a superannuation allowance of half his salary, £300 a year.

Mr. John Shakespeare's career was a very extraordinary one. He was the son of a labourer, and as a lad was frequently employed on work in the gardens of Langley Priory, near Diseworth, in Derbyshire. One day, when a boy of 8 or 9 years of age, he was overtaken by a storm, and took refuge under a large tree; Lord Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings) was there also, taking shelter, and entered into conversation with the boy. He was so much struck by his brightness and intelligence, that he told him to come and see him next day at Donnington Priory; and the result of this was that Lord Moira resolved to have him educated. From this beginning John Shakespeare became a great linguist and one of the greatest Oriental Scholars in England. His great ambition through life, which he always kept in view, was to save enough money to purchase Langley Priory, where he had been employed as a boy, and he was enabled to do this on leaving Addiscombe. He was a man of a saving and almost penurious disposition, and this it was, which enabled him to carry out the wish of his heart in after years. He was first appointed to the College on a salary of £200, but this was rapidly increased, till in 1811 he got £400, and 2 years after £495. Previous to joining Addiscombe he had been employed as professor at Marlow on £500 per annum. In 1822 his salary was further increased to £600; but this was not his only means of acquiring money, for he published a wonderful dictionary, a grammar, and 2 volumes of Hindustani selections, which the Company patronised to a very large extent. In 1815 they subscribed to his dictionary for 500 copies, and advanced him £400 to enable him to go to press. For each copy they gave him 75*s*. Then, in 1817

they subscribed for 1,500 copies of his grammar, and 500 copies of both volumes of his selections. From the Company alone he received, then, nearly £3,600 for his books. He finally retired from his appointment in 1829 after 20 years' service, on a pension of £300, half his salary.

Moonshee Hasan Ali, his assistant, was appointed in 1810 on a salary of £250 a year. Next year Hasan Ali applied for an increase to his salary of £100, but this was negatived, his remuneration being considered sufficient.

As far as one can learn from the records in existence, the cadets do not seem to have given the authorities much trouble as to management in the early years of the Seminary. Complaints were, however, made in 1810 of the general disinclination and inattention of the cadets to the study of Hindustani. Dr. Wilkins was required in consequence to visit the Seminary once a quarter, to examine into the progress made by the cadets. Dr. Wilkins, a distinguished Orientalist, was born in 1749 at Frome, and became a Writer on the Bengal establishment in 1770. He returned to Europe in 1786, and in 1801 became librarian to the East India Company. In 1809 he was appointed Visitor and Examiner at Addiscombe, and held the post till 13th May, 1836, when he was nearly 87 years of age. He published a great number of works on Oriental languages. His visits seem to have had the desired effect, for we hear of no more complaints of the cadets in regard to this matter.

Cadets, whose parents resided at a great distance, were allowed to remain at the Seminary during the vacation, travelling being then slow and expensive. This arrangement was not altogether satisfactory, as we find that two cadets thus situated had first boarded with Hasan Ali, and afterwards lived in lodgings in Croydon, where they "conducted themselves in a very excep-

tional manner, and contracted during the holidays opinions and habits of independence which indisposed them, on resuming their studies, to submit to the necessary discipline of the Seminary."

Hasan Ali remained at the College for 6 years; finding then that he suffered from the climate and got asthma, he wished to return to India. His resignation was accepted and, with their usual liberality, the Company presented him with £50 for his translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew.

The experiment of having a native instructor in Hindustani does not seem to have been a success, as we find that never again was one appointed.

The first public examination took place on 22nd December, 1809, when 14 cadets passed their examination; viz.,—

Charles Claude Nattes,	Madras Engineers.
Edward Gowan,	Bengal Artillery
Duncan Sim,	Madras Engineers.
John Coventry,	Do. Do.
Robt. Hopper,	
William Nattes,	Madras Engineers.
David Hogarth,	Bombay Artillery.
Alex. Anderson	Madras Engineers.
John Gamage,	Do. Artillery.
Alex. Manson,	Bombay Do.
John Colvin,	Bengal Engineers.
Saml. Richards,	Bombay Do.
John Cartwright,	Bengal Artillery.
Thos. Stevenson,	Bombay Artillery.

These were all at once sent out, except William Nattes who was not of the age prescribed by Act of Parliament.

Another public examination was held in October, 1810, and

in order to give the affair "a proper degree of solemnity and consequence," the Directors were asked to attend in full strength. Besides these, the only other guests seem to have been Dr. Hutton, the late Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, and Mr. Leyburn, who held a similar position at Marlow, both of whom certified that the cadets passed a very strict and scientific examination in mathematics, and that great merit was due both to preceptors and pupils. On this occasion there were 8 cadets for the Engineers and 21 for the Artillery. At first, no prizes were presented save the appointments to India; but in December 1811, several were given for Fortification and Drawing. The fortunate recipients of the prizes are given below.

Admitted to Seminary

Madras Engineers	Alex. Ross	16 Mar. 1810	Each a case containing a set of mathematical instruments.
Bombay ,,	John. Mc. Leod	29 Jan. 1811	
Madras ,,	John Purton	14 May 1811	Each a case containing a pair of proportiona compasses.
Bombay ,,	Wm. A. Tate	21 Jan. 1811	
Bombay ,,	Wm. M. Ennis	25 Feb. 1810	Each a box of colours as superior military draughtsman.
Bengal ,,	Ed. Garstin	12 Aug. 1810	

Other prizes were given later on "to promote emulation and diligence;" and it was arranged that Engineers were to be detained in England without prejudice to their rank, in order

that they might be attached to the Ordnance Survey then in progress, and learn the elements of surveying.

But little information can be obtained regarding the acquirements and character of Dr. Andrew, but as he managed the establishment for 13 years to the complete satisfaction of the Court of Directors, and turned out a considerable number of men who proved an ornament to their Service, we must acknowledge that these were of a high order.

During the first few years it would appear that Dr. Andrew received an allowance of £80 per annum for each cadet; but in 1813 these arrangements were altered, and Dr. Andrew from February of that year received a salary of £800. In addition to this he was allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* per day for the board of each cadet, and 3*s.* a day for each of the 3 junior masters, besides 10*s.* 6*d.* per week for each of 12 servants.

He had a further allowance of £100 for coals, candles, and wear and tear of furniture and culinary utensils. He had quarters for himself and family in Addiscombe House, and the use of the land free, this being estimated at £180 per annum.

At this time 4 additional masters were appointed:

Mr. W. F. Wells, Civil Drawing;
Mr. Alex. Anderson, Mathematics,
Mr. Samuel Parlour, Classics; and
Mons. Pierre Oger, French Master.

Besides these there were a sergeant and a gunner, each receiving 50 guineas per annum, and 13 other public servants, one of whom was a labourer.

Mr. Wells continued in his post till November, 1836, but ten years previously he had been allowed an assistant in the person of Mr. T. H. Fielding who, on Mr. Wells' retirement, replaced him as senior professor, Schetky taking the place of Fielding.

At first, Mr. Wells' salary was but £200, but it was afterwards increased to £300.

A cadet of that period informs me that he was of a somewhat weak character, and that as a consequence he was not treated well by the cadets. On one occasion before his arrival in "study" a cadet had drawn with chalk on the blackboard a figure of a goose, and Wells foolishly fitting the cap to his own head, in great distress went for the orderly officer, and complained to him of the conduct of the cadets; and on entering the room with him pointed to the figure on the board and exclaimed: "There, you see, is my portrait!" The officer remarked in reply: "I am very sorry to hear you say so!"

Again, a cadet had managed to stick a pair of compasses into the ceiling above his desk, and after his arrival had gone into the upper room and stamped on the floor so as to release the compasses, bringing them down on the desk close to where Wells was seated. Wells at once sent for the orderly officer, and pointing to the offending pair of compasses, said: "A bloody attempt at assassination!"

Mr. Anderson was many years at Addiscombe. His salary was only £100, but it was soon increased to £180, and in 1824 to £300. In 1827 he was allowed £75 per annum in lieu of board and lodging, and a few years later he received £400 per annum. He was a very efficient master, and was liked and respected by his class, in which good order was as a rule maintained with very little effort at repression on his part; his own kindly manner drawing out a reciprocal sentiment that it was "a shame to annoy old Pulley" (so dubbed from his Scottish pronunciation of the name of one of the mechanical appliances in which he instructed the cadets.) When Dr. Andrew retired in 1822 and his functions were in future to be performed by 2 people, one

being Superintendent and the other Head Master, Mr. Anderson was in hopes of becoming Head Master, and accordingly hurried off to St. Andrew's to take up his degree of D.D. to strengthen his claims. There were 3 candidates for the post:—

Dr. Alex. Anderson,

Mr. C. Bonnycastle, of Blackheath,

and Rev. Jonathan Cape, M. A., 1st Assistant at the Naval College.

Jonathan Cape was selected, Anderson's appointment not being considered expedient, and Mr. Bonnycastle not being a clergyman, was deemed ineligible.

Cape was strongly recommended by Sir Howard Douglas (lately appointed Public Examiner,) also by Dr. Inman, of the Naval College, and by Mr. Hustler, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was provided with a letter from Lord Melville and 2 letters from the Rev. Mr. Walter, of Haileybury.

Mr. Parlour was traditionally asserted to have earned his sobriquet of "Cocky" from having given himself airs as a great mathematician on the strength of having squared the circle; and it was reported, that on it being pointed out to him by Cape that his calculations were all wrong, he had tried unsuccessfully to cut his throat, and had ever since been compelled to wear a high stock to conceal the scar. However that may be, he was an efficient master, was personally liked, and not taken undue liberties with, keeping his class well in hand. His salary began at £80, but gradually increased, till in 1824 it reached £250, and in 1828 he received £75 per annum for diet and lodging, and finally got a total of £350. He remained at the College for nearly 30 years, not retiring till 16th November, 1842. In addition to his duties as professor, he was storekeeper, for which he obtained a salary of £50.

Mons. Oger commenced with a salary of £80, but this was

Dr. ANDERSON.

Mr. PARLOUR.

gradually increased; and in 1824 he got £300 (non-resident). He died during the summer of 1825, and shortly after the Court presented his widow, Mme. Rachael Oger, with the sum of £200.

In Dr. Andrew's time the cadets were not allowed to go into Croydon or beyond the grounds, without the permission of the Head Master; they had always to wear uniform, even when on short leave; they were not liable to what the official records term "corporeal punishment," but could be fined, get extra drill, or be put "in the 'Black Hole', there to be fed on bread and water, provided that such punishment shall not extend beyond nine o'clock at night, but it may be resumed the following morning." The fines formed a fund whence prizes were given to the deserving.

In 1815 there was a great row between Dr. Andrew and the cadets—several minor instances had previously occurred. It appears that several of the cadets having applied for leave to take a walk on Sunday afternoon beyond the limits of the grounds, Dr. Andrew, considering that to give no leave was ungracious, and to give unlimited leave dangerous, told the cadets they should muster at five, and he would walk with them. He afterwards learnt that none were desirous of walking in the manner proposed; and suspecting that some had gone off the premises without leave, as afterwards appeared in a small degree to be the case, he mustered them, and they attended reluctantly, when Cadet G——y told him he had no business to call them away from their recreation,—shaking his head in defiance. In consequence of this insolence in presence of all the cadets and 2 of the junior masters, he ordered Cadet G——y into confinement. G——y refused to comply with the order, saying he would rather (and did) resign his appointment,

and that he was therefore exempt from further punishment; and G——y then left the Institution to return to his friends in Edinburgh. Several cadets attended without caps. Dr. Andrew desired that they should bring them. F——d refused, saying, he had no cap, whereupon Dr. Andrew ordered him to be confined. F——d attempted to go off to the study without leave, saying, he knew where to find a cap, but Andrew confirmed his original sentence, and he was accordingly confined for 3 hours. Andrew then dismissed the parade, telling the cadets he did not wish to force a favour on them which they were unwilling to receive—that no detached parties would be allowed off the grounds, and that they should hold themselves in readiness to be mustered whenever they were called on. About a third of them began to hiss—but this was speedily put a stop to. As a consequence both the cadets named were removed from the Seminary, but subsequently wrote letters expressing their contrition, and stating they would never act in this way again; and as Dr. Andrew interceded for them with the Court, they were restored, and finally G——y obtained a Commission in the Artillery, and F——d in the Bengal Engineers, but were only to take rank as juniors of their season. This seems to have had a salutary effect on the College, for we hear of no more similar outbreaks; and on the 1st August, 1820, the Coronation Day of George IV., Dr. Andrew recommended the vacation to be extended from the 1st to the 8th August as a mark of approbation of the exemplary conduct of the cadets.

It may be mentioned here that in order to prevent cadets being admitted during recreation hours to inns and public houses, a letter was written in July, 1811, by the Secretary, in the name of the Court, to Mr. Sergeant Onslow, Chairman of

Quarter Sessions for the County of Surrey, with the view of bringing the matter to the notice of the several magistrates of that county.

On the 3rd April, 1816, Mr. H. Angelo, Junior, was appointed on £100 to instruct the cadets in broadsword exercise, and he appears to have retained that post till 1852, when Corporal Stevenson, of the Life Guards, took his place, shortly after the construction of the gymnasium.

Dr. Strachan was appointed Assistant Classical Master in March, 1819, but died Christmas, 1820, and was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Reeve Jones, on a salary of £150 with board. He resigned his post Midsummer, 1823. The only other alteration made in the establishment during Dr. Andrew's tenure was the appointment of Dr. McCulloch in September, 1814, to give lectures in chemistry. In 1819 he was required to give lectures also in geology—annually 20 in chemistry and 20 in Geology, his salary being £250, and in 1820 the Court agreed to take 400 copies of his elementary geological work at a cost of £300.

Dr. McCulloch was born in 1773. He was to have been a doctor, but took to surveys in Scotland, and studied chemistry and geology and wrote much on these subjects. He married in 1835, but shortly after his marriage he was thrown from a phaeton, on the 24th August, 1835. His right leg had to be amputated and he died in a few hours. He filled the post at Addiscombe till his death, or over 20 years.

In November, 1815, it was found, after a trial of 7 years, that the Seminary fully answered intentions. Many of the students had given brilliant proofs of proficiency, the Company's army had thereby been furnished with a great accession of knowledge and skill in the important corps of Artillery and

Engineers; but as only 20 on an average were required yearly for the Artillery and Engineers, it was thought the best course to extend the advantages to as large a portion of the cadets intended for general service as the premises could conveniently admit. All cadets were now to enter for general service, and those found most qualified by their abilities and attainments were to pass to the scientific branches.

The first public examination after this arrangement had been carried out, took place on 14th October, 1816. On this occasion "the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company with several other Members of the Court of Directors and the Seminary Committee proceeded to Addiscombe House. Upon their arrival they were joined by several military officers of distinction in His Majesty's and the Company's services, as well as by some of the most scientific gentlemen of the day. They all proceeded to the Painted Saloon. The senior cadets were then examined in mathematics." It is stated that "the cadets passed through a very strict examination, and they worked their problems and demonstrations with a facility and correctness highly gratifying to the assembly, honourable to their protectors and creditable to themselves." One can but fancy that "so much facility and correctness" was due to their having been prepared for the questions, and that each cadet knew what he would be asked to do. This most certainly was the plan adopted in later years. They were afterwards "examined in Hindustani by Dr. Wilkins, and the examination closed with an exhibition of some beautiful specimens of military drawings which they had executed under Mr. Bordwine, as also a great variety of other drawings of landscapes, figures, &c., under the instruction of Mr. Wells."

The Chairman then proceeded to distribute the prizes. At

this time it will be seen there were many more given than during the first years. The list of prizemen will no doubt prove of interest.

1st. Class.

Ed. J. Smith,	1st Mathematics.	Case of mathematical instruments.
Do.,	1st Drawing.	Box of colours.
Wm. R. Fitzgerald,	2nd Mathematics.	Case of instruments.
George Thomson,	1st Fortification.	Case of proportional compasses.
George Walter,	2nd. do.	Pocket-sextant.
Donald A. Mackay,	2nd Drawing.	Box of colours.
Henry de Budé,	1st French.	Rollin's Belles Lettres.
Do.,	1st Latin.	Lemprière's Classical Dictionary.
Do.,	2nd Hindustani.	Dirom's 'Campaign in India' & Wellesley's 'Notes on the Mahratta War'.
George A. Underwood,	2nd French.	L'Esprit des Lois', par Montesquieu.
Do.,	1st Hindustani.	Orme's 'History and Fragments'.
Thos. Prinsep,	2nd Latin.	Adam's 'Roman Antiquities'.

2nd. Class.

John Thomson,	Mathematics.	Simpson's Fluxions.
David B. Dighton,	Fortification.	St. Paul's Traité de Fortification.
Fred. D. Watkins,	Drawing.	Edward's Perspective.
Do.,	Latin.	Adam's Geography.
John H. Jarvis,	French.	Travels of Anacharsis.

3rd. Class.

John Watts,	Mathematics.	Euler's Algebra.
Wm. J. Symons,	Drawing.	Thomson's Seasons with cuts.
Wm. Senior,	French.	La Fontaine's Fables.
Wm. Rollings,	Latin.	Patricus Celarius.

After the prizes were distributed, the Chairman, Thos. Reid, Esq., addressed the meeting. He stated that the proceedings must have given pleasure to those assembled. He offered the thanks of the Committee to Dr. Andrew and the other Professors, and he further stated that equal praise was due to Col. Mudge and Dr. Wilkins for the benefits derived from talents of a high and distinguished order. To the cadets, he said, "The acknowledgments of the Committee were also deservedly merited for the excellent conduct which had been reported of them generally, and for the great acquirements of which they had

had this day so many gratifying proofs. The Committee felt an honest pride in the consideration that the East India Company were sending them on a career of life, which would do honour to that great body, from the happy and confident presage which they entertained not only from their skill and valour as soldiers, but from their morality and humanity as men. He desired his young friends to pursue the course in which they were, and in which a wider scene would open to them, with undeviating rectitude; and they might be assured of ample reward in the justice of their superiors, in the honourable and high character which they would acquire, but above all, in their own approving and grateful minds."

"The cadets then underwent the broadsword exercise with great adroitness and precision, and the business of the day concluded with evident marks of satisfaction on the part of the Members of the Court of Directors, and of every person present, and to the honour and credit of every public officer connected with the Institution."

Previous to 1815 the Engineer Cadets were instructed in Surveying by Mr. Robert Dawson, Royal Military Surveyor, but in February of that year, the cadets were sent to Chatham to be instructed in the Art of Sapping and Mining under Col. Pasley, R.E. It was further arranged that while at Chatham, they should have the local and temporary rank of Ensign. Application was made to the Commander-in-Chief in 1815 through Sir Henry Torrens, that they should have the temporary rank of 2nd Lieut., so that they might be on an equality with the young R. E. officers; but this was disallowed from a foolish feeling of jealousy on the part of the home authorities, and up to the time of the amalgamation this invidious regulation was continued, and engendered a feeling

between the two bodies which was certainly in no way beneficial to the service of the country. In 1817 the Court of Directors presented Col. Pasley with 200 guineas to buy a piece of plate, in consideration of the essential services rendered to the Company in the instruction he had given to their Engineers. Later on the Court presented him with £400, and granted £100 to each of the Adjutants, Capt. Smith and Bt. Major Reid. In 1824 it was arranged that Col. Pasley was to receive a salary of £200 for any number of Engineers not exceeding 6, and in 1828 the payments rose to £400, while other officers obtained smaller sums.

In March, 1821, Dr. Andrew applied to be relieved of the duties and responsibilities of dieting pupils, etc. This was a spontaneous offer of his. He stated in his letter that many invidious remarks had been secretly circulated to his prejudice. He declared that during the continuance of the war he had made no money, although since peace had been obtained he had done so. The Committee expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with Dr. Andrew's conduct and management. As a result of Dr. Andrew's letter, his salary was increased to £1000, besides £100 for incidental expenses. It was further arranged that all the bedsteads, culinary articles, etc., should be taken from him at a valuation, and that he should be paid for the various philosophical apparatus he had purchased, and for which he had never made any charge.

Another item of expense, for which he had not charged, was a liberal supply of refreshments at every Public Examination for the Members of the Court and visitors. There had been 14 of these examinations, at which 62 cadets had been found qualified for the Engineers, and 215 for the Artillery, besides 113 for the Infantry; and 112 were then qualifying, making a

total of 502 cadets who had passed and were passing through Addiscombe in 12 years, from 1809 to 1821.

£1019 were passed to Dr. Andrew for furniture and stock, besides £600 as compensation.

In April, 1821, Mr. Robert Martin Leeds was appointed Purveyor and Steward as a probationer for one year, but he remained in the situation till his death in 1848. He was called upon to give a security of £2000.

His duties were to diet the pupils, the resident masters and public servants at a certain fixed rate, and to provide occasional refreshments for the non-resident masters. All public servants were under his control, and he had the superintendence of all public rooms, and the care of all public stock and stores. He was required to visit the hospital at least once a day to receive instructions from the medical attendant as to provisions, and to see that the sick were properly attended to by the corporal's wife, who acted as nurse. He had sole charge of all gardens, grounds, etc., had to indent for coals, candles, etc., and to provide all public meals. It will appear from the details of the meals provided for the cadets, that they were not reared in the lap of luxury.

Breakfast:	Tea and bread and butter; or bread and milk, if preferred.
Lunch:	Bread and cheese with good table beer.
Dinner:	Beef, mutton and veal alternately, of the best kind, with occasional change to pork when in season.
Tea	with bread and butter, or bread and cheese with beer, if preferred.

Mr. Leeds was allowed quarters free of rent or taxes, and supplies of coals and candles. The cadets and masters were

to be dieted at 1*s.* 9*d.* per head, and servants at 1*s.* 6*d.*

In 1848 Mr. Leeds died and was succeeded in the post by his son, Mr. Robert Johnston Leeds, as Steward, and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Jane Leeds, as Housekeeper. They thus occupied the post formerly enjoyed by Mr. R. M. Leeds till the close of the College in 1861.

About a year after this arrangement had been made, Dr. Andrew sent in his resignation, on 3rd April, 1822, but was not apparently relieved of his duties till August 7th following, when he obtained a pension of £200; and Major William Henry Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed *pro tem.* Resident Superintendent. The Company wisely resolved that the Head of the Seminary should be a military man. A few months later, the Rev. Jonathan Cape was posted as Senior Mathematical Professor; and provision was made for giving a proper military character to the Institution by the appointment of Captain Chas. Chaplin as Adjutant, in February, 1822. Capt. Chaplin had in November, 1820, been appointed Instructor in Military Drawing and Surveying on £300 a year with £50 horse allowance; and when entrusted with the additional duties of Adjt. he was allowed an extra £100; but he resigned the latter post shortly after, and was succeeded by Capt. F. P. Lester, formerly Adjutant of the Bombay Artillery (a cadet of 1811).

At the time of Dr. Andrew's resignation, Richard Haughton, Esq., was appointed as Shakespeare's assistant. Dr. A. Anderson's salary was increased by £50 and Mr. Bordwine's by £100. This was probably intended as a solace to both professors in consideration of their being superseded by Jonathan Cape as Senior Professor, as they both had considerable claims to that office.

In the next section we shall proceed with the account of the College, when it became more thoroughly a military institution. But before closing this chapter a matter may be noticed, which had a very considerable influence on the well-being of the place.

About 1819 the standing orders of the Seminary were considered by the cadets as unworkable, and modifications were proposed and discussed; amongst others, the question of fagging. One of the cadets, by name McGillivray, advocated this, but was opposed and failed. General James Abbott, of Khiva renown, thus writes:

"I well remember their speeches on the subject. McGillivray endeavoured to introduce duelling with pistols, and was actually engaged with Ritherdon in such a duel. (McGillivray was afterwards in the Bombay Engineers, and Ritherdon in the Bombay Artillery, the latter became well-known at Addiscombe for very many years as staff-officer). The seconds turned it into a farce by loading the pistols with blank charges, and smearing Ritherdon's breast with red currant jelly, when poor McGillivray fancied he had killed his man. This took place just before I joined."

No more was heard of duelling, but the Seminary rules were by mutual consent modified so as to make life better worth living, and particularly to admit of indulgence in what the authorities styled the "filthy and pernicious habit of smoking." The older cadets had privileges, which will be noticed in detail further on; whilst the last joined term, originally called "Probos" and afterwards "Greens," were placed under certain restrictions. This double system of rules prevailed as long as the institution lasted. I think that this system inspired a feeling of obedience to orders, and respect for their seniors, without which the College would have been apt to degenerate into a bear-garden.

CHAPTER III.

ALTHOUGH this new military system strengthened the staff by two—there being now a Superintendent, an Adjutant and a Senior Professor, whereas previously all these functions were performed by Dr. Andrew—the cost in salaries was somewhat less. Notwithstanding this, the Court, finding that the sum annually paid by the cadets was too small, resolved to increase it from £30 to £40. The establishment now consisted of the following:

Public Examiner,	Sir Howard Douglas	£500
Public Examiner in Hindustani,	Dr. Wilkins	No Salary
Resident Superintendent,	Major H. A. C. Smyth	£600
Adjutant,	Capt. Lester	£180
Senior Professor,	Rev. Jonathan Cape	£350
1st Asst. Professor,	Dr. A. Anderson	£180
2nd do.	Mr. S. Parlour	£150
3rd do.	Mr. Reeve Jones	£150
French Master,	Mons. Pierre Oger	£150
	Non-Resident.	
Fortification,	Mr. Bordwine	£500
Survey,	Capt. Chaplin	£350
Oriental Languages,	Mr. J. Shakespeare	£600
Assist. do.	Mr. R. Haughton	£250

Drawing,	Mr. Wells	£300
Broadsword Exercise,	Mr. Angelo	£100
Chemical & Geological Lecturer,	Dr. McCulloch	£250
Sergt. of Artillery,	Sergt. Dodd	£56
and 12 public servants		£298 10*s.*

The purveyor's salary was not yet settled.

Major Carmichael Smyth was a very distinguished officer. He arrived in Bengal February, 1797, and was first employed on the expedition to the Phillippine Islands. The expedition having been finally abandoned, he returned from Penang, and was afterwards employed under Colonel Kyd of the Engineers at Allahabad. In August, 1803, he joined Lord Lake's army, and was present at the capture of Allyghur, the battle of Delhi, siege of Agra and battle of Laswarree. In May, 1804, he accompanied a force against Rampoora, and then rejoined Lord Lake who again had to form an army in October. Smyth was present at the battle of Deeg and the siege of Deeg, and was mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief in his despatches. He was also present at the 1st siege of Bhurtpore, and after it was abandoned he was appointed Garrison Engineer of Agra. In February, 1806, he joined a detachment under Col. Bowie in Gohud District and directed the attack on Gohud. In 1807 he came to England on medical certificate, returned to India in 1810 as a captain, and proceeded on the expedition to Java in 1811. He was present at Weltervreden and Cornelis. After this he returned to Fort William, and then went as Field Engineer to Callinger. He was mentioned in despatches for exemplary valour on 2nd February, 1812. Subsequently, he was employed on surveys, and was then selected to proceed with a large division of the army under Major-General Marshall to Alwar, a strong

hill-fort west of Delhi. He then again became Garrison Engineer at Agra until 1819. Shortly after the commencement of the Nepal war in October, 1814, he was ordered on service and, after the failure at Kalunga, was present at all the fresh operations under Ouchterlony.

In June, 1815, he again returned to Agra, but in February, 1817, was at the reduction of Hatrass. In 1817-18 he served with the Grand Army under Lord Hastings. Returning to Europe in 1820, after a very active service, he became Major on 19th July, 1821, and in 1822 was appointed *pro tem.* Resident Superintendent at Addiscombe. He only retained the post till 6th April, 1824, when Lt.-Col. Robert Houston, C. B., was appointed. No reason is given for his resignation, but it is more than likely that the cause was ill-health owing to his long-continued active services; as it may be supposed, a man of his talents and experience must have been eminently qualified for the post.

It may here be noted as a matter of great interest, that Thackeray, the immortal writer of "Vanity Fair" and "Esmond," was during a part of his boyhood an inmate of the mansion at Addiscombe. He was born 11th July, 1811, at Calcutta, his father being Richmond Thackeray, B. C. S. His father died in 1816, and in 1817 he was sent home to England. His mother remained in India, and in 1818 was married to Major Carmichael Smyth. In one of Thackeray's letters to his mother at this time, there is a small drawing of an officer on horseback, which was intended to represent Major Smyth, of whose engagement to his mother he had just heard. On Major Smyth's return to England in 1820, Thackeray's guardian, Mr. Peter Moore, of Hadley Green, transferred William to his mother's care. In his 11th year William was sent to Char-

terhouse, and it was shortly after this that Major Smyth was appointed to Addiscombe. In one of his earliest letters to his mother from Charterhouse, William asks to be told all about Addiscombe and "the Gentlemen Cadets," and if "Papa has got a Cock hat that will fit him." It will thus be seen that from 1822 to 1824 William Makepeace Thackeray spent his holidays at the mansion, and that it was practically his home between his 11th and 13th years. Major Smyth was very proud of his stepson's intellect, and himself prepared him a great deal for his career at Cambridge. Towards the close of Thackeray's life he built an ideal house for himself in Kensington Palace Gardens in the Augustan style, and here he lived with his widowed mother, Mrs. Carmichael Smyth, and his two daughters. In one of his books he says, "Walk into the drawing-room. There sits an old lady of more than fourscore years; serene and kind, and as beautiful in her age now as in her youth. She is as simple as if she had never had any flattery to dazzle her. Can that have been anything but a good life which, after more than 80 years of it was spent, is so calm?" This great writer and noble-hearted gentleman died suddenly on the morning before Christmas Day, 1862.

Col. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., F. R. S., had succeeded Col. Mudge as Public Examiner in 1821. He was the third son of Sir Charles Douglas, an eminent naval officer (lineally descended from the Douglas of Lochleven), who was created a Baronet 23rd January, 1777, for the important service he had rendered at the head of his squadron in 1776, by forcing a passage up the river St. Lawrence, and relieving Quebec, then closely invested by the Americans. Howard Douglas was born in 1777, and succeeded his brother William Henry as 3rd Baronet in May, 1809. He entered the

army on 1st January, 1794, and became Lieut.-Colonel 31st December, 1806. He served in Spain and Portugal in 1808-9 and was present at the battle of Corunna. Afterwards he served at Walcheren, including the siege and bombardment of Flushing. He returned to the Peninsula in 1811, and continued there during that year and to the end of the campaign of 1812, having in that time been employed on a special mission extending throughout the north of Spain. He was present at the operations on the Orbigo and Essler, took part in the combined naval and military operations on the north coast of Spain in the early part of 1812; in the attack and reduction of Lequetio, and afterwards in the siege of Astorga; including the blockade of Zamona, the attack and reduction of the enemy's forts on the Douro, and the siege of Burgos. Sir Howard received the war medal and one clasp for Corunna and was appointed a Knight of Charles III. of Spain. He became Colonel on 4th June, 1814, Major-Genl., 19th July, 1821; Lieut.-General, 10th Jan., 1837; and General, 11th November, 1851. On 6th October, 1851, he was appointed Colonel of 15th Foot. He was made Public Examiner in 1821, but on resigning that post in 1823, was sent out as Governor to New Brunswick, where he remained till 1829.

From 1835 to 1840, he was Lord Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, and soon after his return to England was elected M. P. for Liverpool (1842-47). For his military services he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and for his civil services a G.C.M.G. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a D.C.L. of Oxford. He married in July, 1799, Anne, eldest daughter of James Dundas, Esq., (a scion of the great northern House of Dundas of Dundas), by whom he had 6 sons and 4 daughters. He died on the 9th November, 1861, and was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his 4th son, Sir Robert

Percy Douglas. Sir Howard Douglas wrote several works on professional subjects. Those best known were on military bridges and naval gunnery.

In May, 1823, the Rev. Thomas Bisset was appointed in succession to Mr. Reeve Jones, and on the 2nd February, 1825, became Chaplain, as Cape expressed a wish to be relieved of his duties in that capacity. Bisset was called by the cadets "The Ferret." His wrath was easily roused and, therefore, played upon. One of his peculiarities was a pedantic exhibition of algebraic signs and symbols, which he insisted on every cadet, when first entering his class, learning and transcribing: to the effect that "Negative property was positive debt." Bisset remained at the College for over 21 years and then retired on account of his health. Sir Ephraim Stannus, the Lt.-Governor and Sir Chas. Pasley, the Public Examiner at that time, bore high testimony to his character and conduct, and he was allowed a superannuation allowance of £350 per annum.

Mr. Haughton, at first Shakespeare's assistant and on his retirement in 1829 the senior professor, was a very gentlemanly man and good Oriental scholar, greatly respected by the cadets and always ready to help in their studies those who took any interest in the subject. His sobriquet of "Tub" was derived from his peculiar insistance on correct pronunciation of Hindustani words, which his waggish pupils delighted to draw out by purposed mispronunciation of even the shortest words.

In 1826 Mr. Wells was allowed an assistant, Mr. T. H. Fielding, brother of the better known Copley Fielding. He was familiarly termed "Johnny Bleu" from his Frenchified pronunciation of that colour, which entered largely as indigo blue into his vegetation, and as cobalt blue into his skies. He was a good artist, very much in his brother's style, with whom he had

Mr. FIELDING.

Mr. HAUGHTON.

studied nature very closely in the Lake districts. He was very popular with the cadets and much respected by them. There being a tradition that in order to be marked high in his class it was advisable to take lessons from his brother, Mr. Newton Fielding, many cadets consulted their interests as well as their inclinations, by visiting his studio during the vacation. Anyone desiring to really learn the details of the art, could not fail to derive benefit from Mr. N. Fielding's method of instruction, which consisted in painting from the same picture or model alongside of his pupils, who were thus enabled to follow him step by step. Mr. Fielding added to the attractions of his studio by providing lunch, and permitting bouts of singlestick and fencing in an adjoining room.

Capt. Chaplin, after he gave up his post as Adjutant, continued to instruct in military drawing and surveying. One day when out surveying, a cadet named Bromley, who was one of the party, exclaimed: "By Jove, here comes a girls' school; won't we have some fun!" "Mr. Bromley," said Chaplin, "those are my daughters." (He had been blessed with a quiverful, and hence their being mistaken for a school). Bromley in no way abashed, replied: "And a very pretty set of girls too." Bromley and Gibbon (a fellow-cadet) were called by the cadets "the inseparables," as they were always together. The former went out in the Madras Artillery, and Gibbon was posted to the 14th M. N. I. Strange to say, they were, very shortly after their arrival at Madras, both ordered to the Goomsoor Country, where one of our petty wars was going on. While they were proceeding through the jungles to join the column with a few men, they were surprised by the Gonds and, after a severe fight, were both killed with their men. Bromley defended his dying friend till he also was killed,—a romantic conclusion to a boyish friendship.

Another story told of Chaplin, which shows him to have been of a very kindly disposition, was, that while in study, a cadet had just cleaned his pallet with a sponge, which being well filled with water tinted deeply with Indian ink, he carefully threw at the head of a fellow-cadet. The professor, who was looking over a drawing close by, suddenly arose, and received the sponge full in his face. This caused much excitement, and the cadet in fault at once stepped forward and made a humble apology, which was at once most kindly accepted.

In his early days Mr. Haughton was subjected to some practical jokes. It appears that he loved quiet and liked his desk, which was surrounded with a boarding panel. On one occasion the cadets had caught three rooks in "The Wilderness," and put one into the professor's desk and the other two in drawers on each side. When he came in, he opened his desk and out flew the rook in his face with a loud caw—hearing the other rooks he let them out also, when they went flying all over the study, and there was great commotion, all the cadets acting as if they wished to remove the birds. Finally they were let out of the windows. The professor was very angry, and walked round the room asking each cadet whether he was the culprit. All said, No! When he had got up to the end of the room, two of the cadets whom he had already questioned passed over to the other side, their places being taken by the two culprits, so when he passed down the other side and repeated his question, he received the same answer, and was not able to discover who were to blame. He felt convinced that some of them had not told the truth, and as a result the whole class were sent to extra drill till dinnertime.

Captain Hector Straith, on 13th December, 1825, was appointed assistant to Bordwine, the Professor of Fortification. This last-

named was probably not overfond of Jonathan Cape, and did not approve of his dry caustic humour, as he was accustomed to remark that "it was better to be good old sound Port Wine (alluding to himself) than Sour Cape"; and in allusion to this there used to be a song among the cadets regarding "Sour Cape and Crusty Port Wine." Straith was a man of sterling worth, and interested himself very much in the moral and religious welfare of the cadets, striving to commend to them his own high religious principles, gathering around him as many cadets as he could on Sunday evening. Here he used to have prayers, which were followed by refreshments. His entertainments used to be called by the more irreverent cadets, "Ham, Jam and Sacrifice." He was clever in his profession and wrote a treatise on Fortification and Artillery which was in use at the College. He became Senior Professor in 1838, retired in 1845, and then became Secretary to the Church Missionary Society.

Ruddock, Metcalfe, De la Voye, and Bowles were the only other professors who joined while Colonel Houston was Lt.-Governor. Mr. J. B. Ruddock was appointed in August, 1826. He was a weak character, and had charge of the "Greens," the junior class of cadets, and usually suffered much at their hands. His sobriquet was "Doddles." He is described as "a little man of some bulk, with a prodigious head, a very perceptible lisp, and a silver snuff-box." In spite of his weakness he must have been a good teacher, for he remained at the College for 15 years.

Mr. E. B. Metcalfe, who joined in 1828 as assistant to Chaplin, was, perhaps owing to his extreme good-nature, the professor who suffered most at the hands of his unruly students in the way of practical jokes, one of which consisted in lifting him on to his own drawing-board and chairing him round the

room at the close of the term. Sometimes the board was suddenly dropped and poor "Ancient Ben," as he was called, was deposited on the floor amid loud protestations of regret. Mr. Metcalfe was a beautiful draughtsman, and always ready to impart the details of his art to those who were really desirous of acquiring it. Early in the months of May and September the old cadets were accustomed to have mortar practice, firing shells at a flagstaff. The range was not very extensive, as the practice took place in the grounds of Addiscombe, and the flagstaff was placed in a field not very far from the Chaplain's house, on which, it was jokingly said, the cadets used often to lay the mortar.

At the time of this practice there was always a lesson in military drawing going on in the 5th class under old Ben Metcalfe. The "Greens" in this class knew almost to the minute when the first shell would be fired. Each cadet tilted up his stool and held on by his desk in front of him. The moment the noise of the explosion was heard, everyone fell back on the ground simultaneously as if they were shot. Poor old Ben Metcalfe ran round picking up the (as he supposed) fainting cadets, and reassured them by telling them there was really nothing to be afraid of. The flagstaff was, I believe, very rarely struck; but in 1856, when I was there, Hastings MacSween was lucky enough to effect it, and received a prize from the Directors "for his skill in striking the flagstaff." MacSween was a schoolfellow of mine before he went to Addiscombe, which he left as 4th Engineer and was posted to Bengal. He died, I believe, a few years after.

It is related how a cadet one day in Metcalfe's study-room, went close up to him with a handful of cut-off lucifer-match heads, which being dropped, of course exploded under the old

man's feet when he unconsciously stepped on them. This was followed by his rushing to the door with a despairing cry: "My God! gentlemen, don't murder me!"

It may here be mentioned that Dr. Anderson being of a very kindly and good-natured temperament was easily imposed upon. One of the tricks was to make a cadet pretend to faint, whereupon the whole class rushed to assist in carrying him down stairs into the open air, not re-assembling until nearly the close of the study-hour.

A modification of the rook trick was also tried—the rook being confined in a prison of drawing-boards, and as soon as the professor reached his desk, the prison was kicked over and the rook flew about the room. This was the signal for the whole class to jump on the desks and try to catch it, a diversion which occupied at least a quarter of an hour, by which time the whole study was in an uproar and poor "Pulley" at his wits' end how to restore order.

Mons. Marin de la Voye was appointed in place of Mons. Oger in July, 1825. His hour of study was the easiest which fell to the lot of the cadets. He was very genial and hospitable, and he often invited his own particular friends to very *recherché* dinners on Sundays, which, as may be supposed, were highly appreciated by his fortunate guests. He published several works which were patronised by the Court,—a book on French pronunciation, another on French classics, and his dictionary. He was pensioned in 1845 after 20 years' service.

De la Voye was fond of good company, was by no means punctual in his attendance, and, even when he came, often found excuses for at once retiring. Thus, on one occasion he observed that his desk was slightly damp, owing to the studyman having washed it shortly before, and at once said, he couldn't carry

on his duties in a place where he would have to swim at the same time.

At another time he did not put in an appearance at all, and the corporal in charge of the class having waited some time in vain, went off to the quarters of the orderly officer to report the matter. On entering his room, to his surprise he found De la Voye quietly sitting with the officer cracking walnuts and enjoying his wine in the calmest manner; and the officer suggested that the corporal should sit down with them and enjoy himself likewise.

On the retirement of Shakespeare in 1829, Charles Bowles, Esq., his nephew, better known by the cadets as "Chaw," was appointed assistant to Mr. Haughton, and no cadet can possibly have forgotten his oddities. A very good slight sketch of Bowles is given in "In the Company's Service" which I cannot do better than transcribe. The book was written, especially that part relating to the College, by an old Addiscombe cadet who has since obtained great reputation in the medical profession.

"The forenoon's study was a 'Chaw' study. In other words the Professor of Hindustani instructed the senior class in that language at that hour. A stiff, precise, austere man, little moved by sentiment or enthusiasm, the Professor year by year, nay, term by term had repeated word for word, without shadow of deviation, the same stereotyped phrases, whether for the purpose of rebuke or punishment, or the rendering of a passage in the Selections. "Storp," (after some uneasy swaying of the shoulders to and fro) to a lad construing a passage of this work, and designedly construing it amiss, in order to elicit the old response, which came as surely as the chiming of the turret-clock. "Storp." Then, the body brought to a stand-still and the spectacled eyes

severely surveying the student—"You say here, 'Azazel kaha'—'Azazel said.' Now, Azazel is not Azazel, Azazel is the devil."

Nevertheless, so potent are decision and persistence, this quaint, emotionless, unchanging man, the standing joke of the Seminary, shy, retiring and old-fashioned, had the art of holding his own amongst an unruly crew, and his occasional ejaculation to the Censor, "Mr. Censor, there is a noise somewhere," would not only be immediately recognised as a command laid upon the Censor to arise from his place, and travel from desk to desk in search of the author of the noise, or (which came to the same thing) of the cadet who consented to be answerable for it, but it would produce at once and for good the desired quiet."

When Mr. Bowles first joined as professor at Addiscombe he was but 19 years of age, and hence hardly older than some of the senior cadets. He had never been in India, and had an unfortunately pronounced way of rendering the language. It was in this way that he obtained his sobriquet, for he was in the habit of pronouncing "char," the Hindustani for "four," in a broad manner as "Chaw," and his name being Charles, the nickname stuck to him while at Addiscombe for 30 years.

Occasionally a cadet would ask him innocently the Hindustani for 94, "Chaw" would instantly fall into the trap and say, with a smack of his lips at beginning and end, "char-ran-we," pronounced by him "chaw ran away."

On one occasion several cadets were up at his desk translating, when one could not go on from ignorance. "Chaw" gazing intently at the adjoining cadet, said, "Next!" without any success. Then he passed his eyes on to the third in a similar manner still ejaculating "Next!" and so on to the end of the class of half a dozen or more. As he passed on to the next, each one as he failed walked from the rostrum to his desk

without being observed by "Chaw," until he [illegible] last of the class, when he found to his surprise that [illegible] vanished. He was in no way put out, but instantly in [illegible] usual manner ejaculated: "Mr. Censor, recall the class!"

MR. BOWLES.

He was so young when he came to Addiscombe, and so inexperienced and simple, that there possibly may be some truth in the story told of him when dining out on one oc-

having asked him, "The pleasure of a glass of you, Mr. Bowles," the reply was, "No, I thank you, not thirsty; but I will take a potato."

The following trick was played on "Chaw." The Professor's desk had a narrow space left for the legs, and there were drawers on either side, so that when a man was seated and the chair brought close up, he could not move out in a hurry; the desk, of course, had a gentle slope as usual. Before the Professor's entry one day, an ingenious cadet placed one of Shakespeare's dictionaries on the desk, and having filled one of the tin painting-mugs with water, put a piece of paper on it, deftly turned it over, and withdrawing the paper left the mug and its contents on the book. "Chaw" sat himself down, ranged himself, and seeing a mug in his way, lifted it off; the result was, of course, the flow of the water over the dictionary and so on to his legs. This was tried several times with success—but at last he came to appreciate the trick (it took him some time to grasp a subject), when he used to call out: "Mr. Censor, remove that canteen!" A few days after, a real genius placed an empty tin mug upside down in exactly the same position as before. The grand old Orientalist was not going to be taken in again—shying at the harmless utensil like a fresh-landed "Waler" at a bullock-cart—he sent for the orderly officer and showed him the offending mug. The censor was again ordered to remove the mug. The order was obeyed—result, of course, *nil*, to the great amusement of the orderly officer; and again dear old Bowles had to "climb down."

Another tale was called the great "Mouse" affair. The cadets were about to enjoy the privilege of an hour or two's instruction in Hindustani from Professor Bowles, whom everyone liked and everyone worried. As the cadets marched into the

class-room, a mouse was viewed, and the cadets broke off, chased, and captured the animal. What to do with it? was the next question; something to make fun, of course, but how? 'Tie it to "Chaw's" stool,' suggested some genius. The idea was accepted with rapture—string was found, and the mouse tied by the leg to the stool. Perfect silence reigned as the Master of Oriental literature stalked up the room, nearly every cadet being absorbed in his endeavour to discover what 'Baital,' who, so far as I remember, was always obtruding his remarks, really had said. It happened that the mouse was so tied that it was only squeezed—and squeezed gently—when Bowles sat upright; when he leant forward as he did when writing or reading, the mouse was free and silent. In a slow sonorous way 'Chaw' said, 'Mr. Corporal, some one is making a squeaking noise.' Of course, no one on this occasion would confess to making the squeaking noise; but after it had occurred again once or twice; 'Chaw' Bowles acted on his own judgment and ordered out the set of six at my desk. I was thus prevented from seeing the rest of the play which lasted for some time until the Professor, leaning further back than usual in his just indignation at not discovering the maker of the 'squeaking noise,' produced one last and extra powerful squeal from the wretched mouse. This attracted Bowles' attention to the real performer whose death-agonies he witnessed. He was more touched by the little animal's sufferings (for he was a most kind-hearted man) than annoyed at having been trifled with. However, he reported the case to the Lieut.-Governor, and all our leave, etc., was stopped until further orders, or until the culprits confessed.

As time wore on the jest appeared less humorous and the results more tedious, and one day on parade it was intimated that the class would open their hearts on the subject. I forget

the order of confession, but one cadet stepped two paces to the front and said, 'I saw the mouse, Sir.' Another penitent promptly came to the front and said, 'So did I, Sir.' Then for a change a third said, 'I caught the mouse, Sir,' and this went on until every cadet in the class had confessed to 'finding the string,' 'holding the mouse,' 'tying its leg,' etc., etc. Not one but had had a hand in the nefarious deed. How the orderly officer, Captain Couchman, kept his countenance all the time I cannot think. In the end a definite period of extra drill was named, and we served out our time."

Some of the cadets knowing that Bowles had never been in India, expressed the greatest interest in that country and were anxious to obtain a great deal of useful information on the subject. As a result, questions such as these were asked: "Had you a Khitmatgar in India, Sir?" "How much did you pay for your dhoby?" But to these queries no satisfactory answers were received.

"Chaw" remained 30 years at Addiscombe, and although worried a good deal by the cadets, was liked by them. On one occasion, when the senior class at the close of the term presented him with a photograph of the class, "Chaw" was quite overcome, and after a pause thanked them and requested the head of the class to come and write all the names of the cadets on the back of it. In 1852, on the retirement of Mr. Haughton, he became Senior Professor in Hindustani, and in 1859, having succeeded to the property of his uncle, John Shakespeare, Esq., he left the College, only two years before it was finally abolished.

He was the son of the late Charles Bowles, Esq., by a sister of the late John Shakespeare, Esq., of Langley Priory; was born 1810 and is married, and had, besides several daughters, one son, John, born 1869, who unfortunately died in 1886.

Charles Bowles, Esq., when he succeeded to his uncle's property, assumed the name of Shakespeare in lieu of Bowles under the will of his uncle, John Shakespeare, Esq. Mr. Charles Shakespeare is a J. P. for the county of Leicestershire and was in roll for High Sheriff 1882.

It should be noticed here, that for some years, soon after 1824, Mr. William Sturgeon was appointed Lecturer in Science and Philosophy at Addiscombe. He was a very remarkable man; was born at Whittington, Lancashire, in 1783, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. In 1804 he enlisted in the Royal Artillery. He now devoted his leisure to scientific studies, and made himself familiar with all the great facts of electricity and magnetism. The new science of electro-magnetism had recently been started. Sturgeon made himself known to the scientific world by his modification of Ampere's rotary cylinders, employed for showing how two electrified masses have a tendency to circulate about each other.

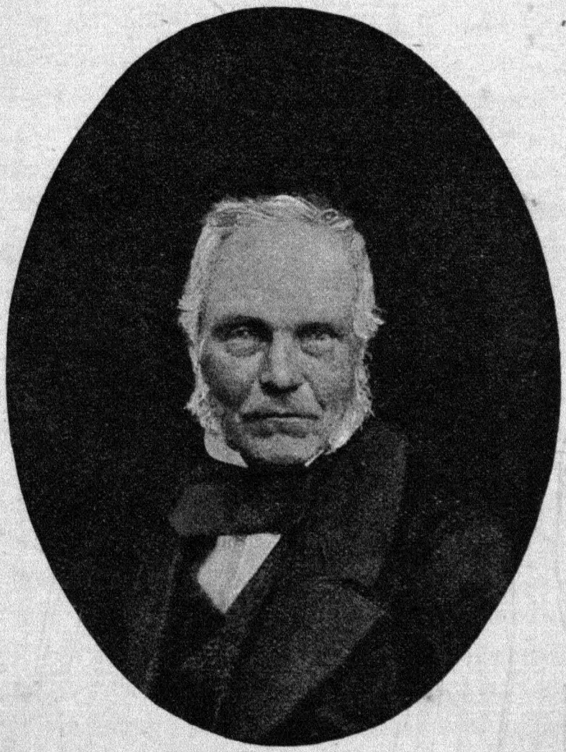
In 1824 no fewer than 4 papers of great merit appeared from his pen on the subjects of electro- and thermo-electricity, in the pages of the London Philosophical Magazine. In 1825 the Society of Arts awarded to Sturgeon their large silver medal with a purse of 30 guineas for his complete set of novel electro-magnetic apparatus, which enabled him to perform with a voltaic battery of the size of a pint pot, experiments which had previously required the use of a cumbrous and costly battery. About this time Sturgeon made his great discovery of the (soft iron) electro-magnet. This soft iron magnet has entered into the structure of every form of electric telegraph; and it may be regarded as the most important addition made by any experimentalist to the science of magnetism.

In 1830 he published a pamphlet entitled "Experimental Re-

searches in Electro-Magnetism, Galvanism, &c." comprising an extensive series of original experiments. He here pointed out the superior effects to be derived from the use of amalgamated plates of rolled zinc in the voltaic battery, instead of the unprepared cast zinc then in general use. He prepared his plates by dipping them first into a dilute solution of acid to cleanse their surfaces, and afterwards plunging them into mercury; and he shewed that plates prepared in this way, do not effervesce in dilute sulphuric acid as the unprepared plates do, and in consequence require to be much less frequently renewed than the latter; whilst the electric current produced is much more intense and constant. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Sturgeon's amalgamated zinc plates are at the present day employed in every form of improved battery, no further improvement having been effected. In 1825 Sturgeon sent a paper to the Royal Society containing the description of a perfectly original magnetic electrical machine, in which a most ingenious contrivance was adopted for uniting the reciprocating electric currents developed so as to give them one uniform direction. In the same year he was rewarded by two other important inventions. The first, an electro-magnetic coil machine; an instrument devised for the purpose of giving a succession of electric shocks in medical treatment, and which has been generally preferred by medical men to all others intended for similar purposes. The other was an electro-magnetic engine for giving motion to machinery. Mr. Sturgeon filled the post of Lecturer on Experimental Philosophy at Addiscombe with great credit to himself, and with great advantage to the students. In later years, difficulties having fallen on this able experimentalist in the decline of life, Government on the representation of some scientific friends, advanced him the sum of £200; and in 1849 awarded him a pension of

£50 which he enjoyed for only one year, as he died on 18th December, 1859, at the age of 67.

The last years of this remarkable gunner were embittered by a public controversy with Mr. (after Sir) Snow Harris in the columns of "Annals of Electricity," a work which was edited



REV. JONATHAN CAPE.

for many years by Mr. Sturgeon. At the time of his death he was engaged in collecting and publishing his works. He served over 15 years in the Royal Artillery, yet, in spite of

his great scientific talent, he never rose above the rank of gunner and driver.

We must now turn to Jonathan Cape, who may be considered, perhaps, the most remarkable member of the staff of the College during the whole course of its existence, from the time it was first placed on a strictly military basis till its extinction in 1861. He was first appointed, as we have seen, in December, 1822, so for 39 years he remained at the College as Senior Professor, and there can hardly be any living cadet unacquainted with him.

He took his degree in 1816, and shortly after became Assistant Professor at the Naval College at Portsmouth. He was 5th Wrangler when Jacob was Senior Wrangler; the celebrated Whewell, the future Master of Trinity, second Wrangler; and Graham, the future Master of Christchurch and Bishop of Chester, 4th Wrangler. Cape was a very wise man, excellently adapted to his position, always gave good advice to his subordinates, and kept things smooth. When he first came to the College, it is recorded that several of the cadets insulted him in some way, but we do not hear of this again, and it would seem that he soon showed he was not to be trifled with.

He appeared to the cadets as of a cold unsympathetic temperament, and by his calmness and firmness was admirably adapted to manage cadets. He always maintained strict discipline with the least possible effort, and no cadet ever attempted a joke with him a second time. One cadet writes, "To Jonathan Cape, D. D., especially do I attribute the excellent tone and principles governing the cadets at all times during the time I was at Addiscombe, and (as I have heard from others) during the 40 years he held office."

At first his salary was £300, and £50 for the chaplaincy,

besides an allowance for apartments and commons; but after two years he was relieved of his duties as chaplain, and became non-resident. Very shortly his salary was increased to £500 plus £100 as house rent. In 1838 he published mathematical tables which were patronised by the Court, and in August, 1839, his course of mathematics in 2 volumes was adopted in lieu of Hutton's; and from this he must have obtained a considerable income, as for 22 years there was a great demand for the work, both at Addiscombe and at all the colleges and schools where cadets were prepared for the Indian services.

Cape came from the north, his strong Northumberland accent, dry and hard as a ship's biscuit, was scarcely musical; he had no singing voice, but he was Addiscombe—Addiscombe from its commencement until its end, 40 years after. At the Entrance Examination we had to write from his dictation, and it was difficult to understand his cold quaint precision of speech.

One cadet tells me that at his Entrance Examination "Cape read out the 'dictation' piece, and the word 'head' occurring in it, I wrote 'heed,' that being the distinct word which reached my ear. Though, no doubt, I should have known from the context that this made nonsense, I left it standing; and being confronted immediately afterwards with the great man and asked by him how I spelt 'heed,' I promptly replied 'h-e-e-d.'

Old Jonathan tapping that knowledge box which had given birth to 'Cape's Mathematics,' said, 'Yer heed, man!' at which I was so tickled that I burst out into irreverent laughter—pumping out as best I could 'h-e-a-d.' The great man smiled a grim acknowledgment, laconically adding, 'It was yer only mee-stake; ye've passed.'"

He was extremely sociable and hospitable to his friends and the professors, and used to give very pleasant and excellent

dinners, at which he was accustomed to make use of his wit, which was caustic and satirical. It is related that he had his wine-cellars arranged with mathematical precision, so that he had no difficulty in bringing up his wines with great promptitude.

"He was a bachelor, and therefore well-off and fully appreciated a good dinner. He had been, so it is said, rather a 'gay dog,' and was once nearly engaged, but on bidding adieu to his lady-love, he was caught kissing the parlour-maid in his passage through the hall. I've seen this done in plays, and am glad it is supposed to have happened once in real life. But by us Jonathan Cape was much respected and feared as the arbitrator of our fates."

On one occasion he complained to the orderly officer that the cadets came into his study in a very disorderly way. "Oh," said the officer, "you know, Mr. Cape, boys will be boys." "Yes," said Cape, "that is quite true, but then officers ought to be officers."

After the armistice, the beginning of the end of the Crimean war, an Addiscombe cadet anxious to see the site of the Balaclava charge, obtained leave and went. At Balaclava he found tourists were just beginning to arrive, at least two had come; an enquiring, pleasant M. P. for Weymouth and another on his own account. "What, Mr. Cape! What on earth brings you here?" "Well, ye see, Mr.— in the eenterval of the vaccation I thought it wud be well to witness the practical eellustration of so much theree." He lived for some time in camp. Lt. Donnelly, R. E., (son of Col. Donnelly) took him round all the French and English trenches. He would go everywhere, and went over the place with the zest of a novice and the precision of a pedant, and was at the commencement of the next term in his place at Addiscombe—few knowing anything of his ad-

ventures. He thought much, but said little. The following anecdote will show that he had a great sense of humour, and when he had occasion to use it, displayed it in a dry and cynical manner. A cadet writes, "I remember being with some five other cadets at his desk one day for examination in trigonometry. He had given us a problem: "Given the angle at a milestone A, and the angle at a milestone B, required the distances from A to C and B to C. Having puzzled over it for some time, I at last said, that with 2 angles only given I did not see how without any distances given, the length of the sides of the triangle were to be discovered. Mr. Cape turned his withering glance round the party at the desk, and uttered this conundrum:

"What is the distance between 2 milestones?"

"Oh! well, I suppose a mile, but they might have been milestones on two different roads."

He said, "Well, you have shown more ingenuity in getting out of the scrape than you did in getting into it."

Cape is stated to have had a story that he once asked a student "Which is the most difficult Cape to get round?" and received the prompt reply, "Cape Jonathan." A truer statement was never made.

When the College was closed in 1861, all the professors were treated in a most liberal manner, and Cape received a large pension of, it is believed, £500 or £600 a year. He died in or about 1870, but I have not been able to ascertain where he died. His only married brother was in business in Cheltenham, and had a son, Jonathan Cape, who was killed as a lieutenant in the Bengal army, in Oude on the 20th March, 1858.

A favourite pursuit in the hot summer months in "Chaw's" study, was to imitate the sound of bumble bees flying about

the room. The weather being hot or supposed to be so, all the windows of the study would be carefully opened before "Chaw" came in, he would then proceed to his rostrum and call "Silaance!" And presently, during the most perfect stillness, G— and perhaps two other cadets would mimic the sound of two or three bumble bees coming in at the windows. G— would, in the most clever manner imaginable, buzz its career up and down and across the room, making a most amusing and entertaining serenade. "Chaw" would look up to see the bees, and order the windows to be closed to keep them out. This being acted upon, G— would finish his sounds by that of the collision of the bees against the panes of glass with a loud thud and a fizz; and then would follow a rush of the cadets to the windows to let out the wounded and imaginary insect. This was a simple, but a very pretty sport, and got us comfortably through half an hour of a somewhat dreary two hours of Hindustani.

Another tale was that a cadet had caught a rat and tied it to the Professor's chair. On "Chaw" seating himself the rat gave a squeak, and "Chaw" rose to ascertain the cause, but the rat was by this time beneath the chair, and "Chaw" turned round to sit down again. By this time the rat was on the seat of the chair, and when the Professor sat down, he sat on the rat, and the rat retaliated by biting the Professor in a tender part. The Professor started up and finding his enemy, at once sent for the orderly officer (who is, I am told, still living, and a very distinguished officer) and without uttering one word pointed to the rat. The officer was so intensely amused by the incident, that for some moments he was hardly in a position to give the requisite order with a grave face.

Sir Howard Douglas was succeeded by Sir Alexander Dickson,

G. C. B., as Public Examiner in 1824, about the same time as Col. Houston became Resident Superintendent. His first Public Examination was fixed for the 18th June, but it was altered to the 17th, as the following day was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

Sir A. Dickson was a most highly distinguished Peninsular officer. He belonged to the Royal Artillery and held some high commands under Wellington, being considered by him as an officer of the highest merit. He entered the service as 2nd Lt. on 6th November, 1794, and during the following 20 years had a grand record of active service. He obtained his Bt. Majority in 1812, became Colonel 1st July, 1836, having been a Major-General more than 6 years previously. His first service was at the capture of Minorca in 1798, followed by the capture of Malta in 1800. In 1807 he was present at the capture of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. He then served in the Peninsular war, and the campaigns in France and Flanders; in 1809 was present at Grigo and Oporto, and the expulsion of Marshal Soult from Portugal; and in 1810, at Busaco, and the lines of Torres Vedras near Lisbon.

In 1811 he served at Campo Magor, Olivença, the 1st. and 2nd. sieges of Badajoz and at the battle of Albuera.

Next year he was at Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Almarez, the battle of Salamanca, capture of the Ritero, Madrid, and the siege of Burgos; in 1813 at the battle of Vittoria, siege of St. Sebastian, passages of the Bidassoa, the Nivelle, and the Nive, and finished his services in these campaigns the following year at the Adour and Toulouse.

He then went to America and served at New Orleans, Fort Bowyer and Mobille.

He returned to Europe in time to be present at the battles

of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He afterwards commanded the battering train, and was present with the Prussian army at the sieges of Maubery, Landrecies, Phillippeville, Marienberg and Rocroy. To mark his services he received a cross and six clasps, and was made a K.C.H. and G.C.B. He held the post of Public Examiner at Addiscombe till his death in 1840.

He was greatly esteemed, admired and loved by the cadets, as may be gathered from the following "Tribute to the Memory of Sir Alexander Dickson," written by Douglas Metcalfe, and published in "The Addiscombe Scrap Book," printed by Cornelius Chapman, High Street, Croydon, in 1840. The Scrap Book was edited by Metcalfe, and dedicated to Lady Stannus.

"England oppress'd with unavailing grief,
Mourns the departure of her bravest chief,
Whose deeds emblazoned in her hist'rys page
Will light to victory each succeeding age;
While new-born heroes strive to act again
The deeds of valour he performed in Spain,
Where the loud thunder of his cannon bore
Sweet hopes of freedom to the Country's shore.

The Gallic Eagle, pausing as she flew
O'er the ensanguined plains of Waterloo,
View'd with dismay her hosts opposed by one
To whom the name of fear was never known;
Screaming aloft to heaven, she urged her flight
And mourned the downfall of Napoleon's might;
The bright but transient reign of triumph o'er,
His sun of glory set to rise no more.

Yet while such deeds for Britain's hero claim
Unfading laurels at the shrine of fame,
Let retrospection paint with vivid power
The gentler virtues of his social hour;
With more than manhood's courage he possessed
The rare emotion found in woman's breast,
Meeting in acts of kindness his reward,
Within himself his happiness was stored.
So pass'd he life's dark vale, to *all* endeared,
By age respected and by youth revered."

During the first fifteen years of Sir Charles Wilkins' tenure of the post of Public Examiner in Oriental languages, he received, strange to say, no salary, his extra work being considered apparently a portion of his duties as Orientalist at the India House; but in 1824 he was presented with £300 and granted a salary of £50. He was Public Examiner till 1836, a period of 27 years, when he was succeeded by Professor Horace H. Wilson.

It was on the 18th March, 1824, that Col. Houston was appointed the 1st Lieut.-Governor, and he remained at the head of Addiscombe for 10 years. He had seen much service in India. Born in 1780, he went to India in 1795, and in 25 years is stated to have served in 12 campaigns. He was posted Cornet, 2nd Light Cavalry, on the 5th December, 1795; and Adjutant of 6th Regiment, in 1800, when only 20 years of age. He received his Majority on the 1st November, 1809, shortly after the capture of Bhowannee by assault. Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel, 4th June, 1814; and Lt.-Col. of regiment, 13th December, 1818. He served as Brigade-Major during two campaigns of Lord Lake against the Mahrattas in 1803 and 1804. Succeeded to the command of his regiment when a captain in 1805, when he was only 25, and held it for 9 years. He commanded troops sent in 1812-13 into south Behar to protect the frontier against the Pindarries, and in 1814 commanded on the Mirzapore frontier. After this he was obliged to return to England in bad health. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath on 3rd February, 1817. He must have been almost one of the first of the Indian Army to obtain this decoration, as the order was only opened to the officers of the Indian Army in 1815.

In 1817 he returned to India, joined the Grand Army under Lord Hastings, and was nominated to the command of the Guides

and Intelligence Department. At the close of the campaign, he was appointed Commander of a Cavalry Depot till November, 1819, and then received command of the forces in Malwa, amounting to 6,000 men, till November, 1821, when bad health compelled him to revisit England. He did not return to India, and rather more than two years later he was appointed to Addiscombe.

There he seems to have been a somewhat severe disciplinarian, although of a kindly disposition and very hospitable towards the cadets. He obtained the sobriquet of "Black Dick," being of a swarthy complexion; but why he was called Dick when his name was Robert, I have been unable to discover. On one occasion 60 years ago, the senior corporal, S——, considered it necessary to place a cadet who frequently made himself obnoxious, on extra drill. The latter, D——, threatened to report to the Lieut.-Governor (Black Dick) the fact that S—— allowed cards to be played in the study. On this S—— doubled D——'s extra drill for his want of respect, and handing over the class to the censor, went off to Houston—related what had taken place, and told him that he really had permitted the cadets to play cards. Houston told him that he had done quite right to come to him at once, and that in future he must put a stop to the practice of card-playing. A few hours after, D—— went to the Lieut.-Governor and carried out his threat of bringing S——'s conduct to his notice. "You dirty young blackguard!" said Houston, "you shall go to extra drill for the remainder of the term."

Another tale told of those times is that "Cadet R—— was a good-looking, strapping, young fellow, and a great favourite with the still-room maids. One day at breakfast he went to the orderly officer, and complained of the butter being underweight (one ounce was allowed to each cadet.) "Go down and get it weighed," said the orderly; so down he went and presently

came back with the due supply of butter. A short time after, an ugly small cadet, G——, thought he would like to do the same, and made the same complaint. He was accordingly allowed to go down to rectify matters, but returned very shortly in a rapid and confused manner with the marks of five fingers on his cheek to the great amusement of cadets and officer. Not long after, R—— again being anxious to pay a visit to the still-room, again made the shortness of the butter supply a pretext, but the orderly guessing his design, said, "No, Mr. R——, I think perhaps on this occasion it would be as well, if Mr. G—— were to undertake the duty, as he carried it out with such eminent success last time:" when great laughter followed at the discomfited appearance of G——.

Houston's Adjutant at first was Captain Lester, but he soon retired; and on 5th May, 1824, Captain Chas. O. Aveline was appointed Adjutant, with Lt. Talbot Ritherdon of the Bombay Artillery as his Assistant. In August, 1825, it was resolved to have orderly officers instead of Adjutant and Assistant Adjutant, and Captain Liddell and Talbot Ritherdon were appointed, with Captain Aveline as Staff Captain; and in June, 1827, Ritherdon became Staff Captain, which post he retained till the appointment of Sir Fred. Abbott in 1851 to the post of Lieut.-Governor.

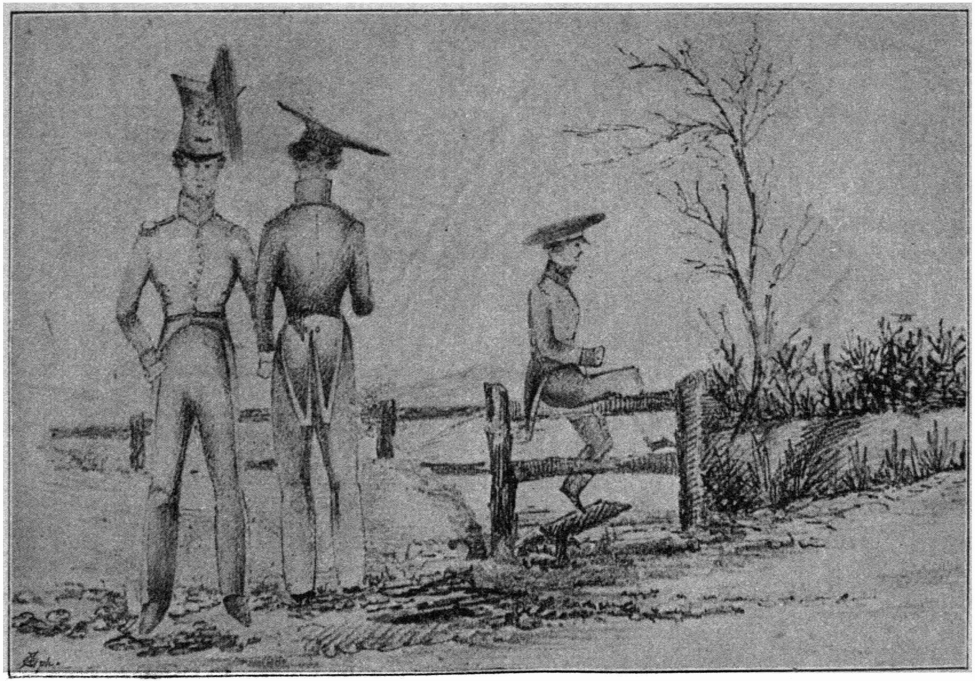
It must have been about the time of Houston's appointment that the pernicious system of spying was introduced into the establishment. Authority was given to the sergeants to observe the movements of the cadets during the hours of recreation, and report at once to the staff any infringement of the rules regarding smoking, entering public-houses, etc. Nothing more calculated to destroy all self-respect amongst youngsters could have been devised. The only reason I can give for

the failure of this system to ruin the cadets is, that the cadets were imbued with such manly and generous feelings throughout, that it was powerless to damage them. They looked upon the espionage as an enemy to be fought in a sportsmanlike manner —by intelligence and exertion, and not to be parried by falsehood and meanness. As a consequence the cadets came out of the ordeal unscathed. Nevertheless, embryo officers should never have been exposed to such a temptation. It certainly was not this part of the system at Addiscombe which helped to turn out so many good men and true, who have fought Old England's battles for the last 80 years and never once flinched in the day of trial, as the Mutinies and many other fields can testify.

Many tales can be told of the ways in which the cadets by their ingenuity and agility, counteracted the efforts of the sergeants to surprise them while smoking or in the shelter of public-houses.

On one occasion Fitzgerald (subsequently distinguished at the battle of Meance) who was most amusing and courageous, was standing close to the deep well on the Addingtons, and indulging in the forbidden luxury of a smoke, when one of the sergeants was suddenly seen approaching. Fitzgerald, without a moment's hesitation, to escape his enemy jumped down the well.

On another occasion some dozen cadets, one wet day, were in an inn some miles from the College, probably the Far Cricketers, when they suddenly discovered that a sergeant was in the hall awaiting their exit, so as to take their names down and report them. There was but little time to spare, as they just had time to "double" back to Addiscombe to be in time for roll-call. A leading spirit opened the door, and with his cloak held up between him and the sergeant, rushed at him,



PENCIL SKETCH OF CADETS OF 1826-27.

DRAWN BY GENT[L]. CADET G G CHANNER.

threw the cloak over his head, and managed to keep it there till all his comrades had escaped; then bolting through the door he got off himself without being recognised, but, alas! he had left his garment behind him, and at the next parade the owner of the military cloak, on which his College number was marked, had to attend at the orderly officer's quarters. It was only his good character that saved him from being expelled and secured for him, instead of the immediate destruction of all his future prospects, an infliction of some weeks' double extra drill.

Another anecdote may here be related of Fitzgerald. He was with a surveying party on the Addington hills and in going from the ground had to pass the Shirley windmill. Fitzgerald, who was always ready for any dare-devil act, said he would rush past between the descending wings and gain the body of the mill. He did so unhurt; but on trying the same feat again, the descending wing caught him and sent him flying several yards, and there he lay apparently dead. Upon this a shutter was borrowed from the mill, and his squad hoisted him on their shoulders, and carried him back to Addiscombe. On reaching the gate he quietly requested them to put him down, saying he was unhurt. His bearers were indignant, and asked him why he had not said so sooner. He replied that, as it was a hot day, he found it much more pleasant being carried than walking!

Talbot Ritherdon who was probably the most prominent military figure at Addiscombe during a period of over twenty-seven years, had seen but little service in the army. He was an Addiscombe cadet from 1817-19, obtained a commission in the Bombay Artillery, and became 1st Lieut. on 19th April, 1821, and as he was appointed Asst. Adjutant at Addiscombe on 5th May, 1824, he could not have remained in India more than three

years. When he first joined the Seminary he was allowed local rank as Captain and passed all the rest of his service within the grounds of Addiscombe. Notwithstanding this, he afterwards

"OLD STAFF"

attained in some mysterious manner the rank of Major. The author of "In the Company's Service" states that "he main-

tained in spite of his exceptional career, or perhaps in consequence of it, a stiffer demeanour and more rigorous notions of military discipline than if he had spent a lifetime in camp." He was a portly and pompous man, and when "he appeared at the forenoon parade, he strutted to and fro with the air of a leader of armies." He obtained the sobriquet of "Old Staff." The circular swing of his right leg, the clank of his steel scabbard and spurs, and his stentorian word of command were grand to see and hear; but the effect on the saucy cadet whom they were intended to overawe was not always the one desired. Cadets brought before him for some scrape, who wished to secure his favourable consideration of their case, said that if they called him Colonel Ritherdon they were pretty sure to get off with a slight punishment. Indeed it was said that a cadet once ventured on "Admiral Ritherdon," but this was rather *trop fort*, and the culprit caught it very heavily. It was on the Review days that Major Ritherdon was seen to the finest advantage in his cocked hat. This is capitally described in "In the Company's Service" and I cannot do better than transcribe it. The parade has just been transferred to his charge by the orderly officer.

"It is immediately apparent that another sort of inspiration is now at work: 'Parade!' 'Shon! Every file looking to his front. S—t—e—a—d—y!'

"Not his voice only, but his whole frame trembles with emotion. Then comes a sudden explosion 'How!' and again 'How!' making the echoes ring and startling the civilians. The first 'How' signifies 'March,' the second, 'Halt;' and the effect of the whole is to bring the line some six paces nearer to the amazed spectators.

"'Rear 'rank, take open order! How!'

"And with this the Staff Major, his naturally pale face reddened with excitement and the exertion of shouting, proceeds to inspect the line, pausing in front of each member of it, and eyeing the youths in turn from top to toe, adjusting a waist-belt here, a loose button there, and from time to time falling back a step or two so as the better to observe doubtful dressing or firelocks brought too much to the front. The ranks closed; the line re-dressed, and the tremulous voice again raised entreatingly, 'Every file looking to his front! S-t-e-a-d-y every file!' the command is handed over to the Lieut.-Governor."

Another occasion when "Old Staff" was seen to advantage was on Sundays, when marching the cadets to Morning Service. On their arrival at the church they were drawn up just outside, preparatory to being marched in, and then it was a sight to see Major Ritherdon caracoling on horseback among the gravestones.

A story used to be told of how Cadet A—— (after in the Madras Army) having been caught smoking, melted the great Ritherdon almost to tears, by describing the tortures he suffered from bad teeth, which absolutely compelled the use of tobacco even at any risk of punishment; and how he capped his touching appeal by adding, "I can see, Major, that as you have such beautiful teeth, you, alas! can have no fellow-feeling for me, and I must take whatever punishment you think fit." A— returned triumphant from his interview. The Major unfortunately, however, prosecuted enquiries with the Surgeon as to those teeth, and soon learnt how he had been "taken in," with terrible results to Cadet A——, who carried away from Addiscombe such a lively recollection of the "salting" he got, that on coming home some years later on leave, he went down to Addiscombe expressly to interview "Staff." Waiting his oppor-

tunity, when the great man was posing in all his glory before the assembled cadets, A—— came rapidly up behind him, and being a big powerful man, gave old "Staff" a clap on the back which nearly took all the wind out of his body, shouting out, "How delighted I am to see you again, dear old chap! Just got back from India, etc." The mighty "Staff" could only gasp out, "God bless me! you have the advantage of me, I really don't remember you, Sir." "Not remember me?" said A——, who was up to any amount of pure "devilment," and proceeded to enfold "Old Staff" in a loving embrace. The condition of the sergeants and cadets on parade by this time was something to remember.

A—— was long noted in the Madras Army for his endless humour and practical jokes. The extent to which he went at times may be judged from the fact that, being placed in arrest by his commanding officer at Cannanore, he promptly stripped, clothed himself with leafy wreaths as Bacchus and drove on to the parade seated on a barrel drawn by four pigs!

I cannot refrain from inserting here some remarks sent me by an old cadet, which bring out in an amusing manner the bad effects caused by the baneful system of allowing sergeants to pry into the conduct of Gentlemen Cadets during their leisure hours. "My stay there was exactly 60 days, during the whole of which time I was more or less at war with the authorities on account of the infernal system of spying that then prevailed there. I recollect well 'Old Staff's' face of mingled horror and astonishment when I told Sergeant Reid in front of him, that if I caught him spying after me again, I would thrash him within an inch of his life. I really thought 'Old Staff' would have had a fit on the spot."

On Sir Ephraim Stannus' death, towards the end of 1850,

Major Ritherdon thought that, after his long service as "Staff," he had a good claim to the post of Lieut.-Governor, and applied for it; but the Court of Directors wisely decided that his appointment was far from desirable, and appointed Sir Frederick Abbott. As a result of this, Major Ritherdon in August, 1851, sent in his resignation a few months after Abbott's appointment. During the interregnum Ritherdon officiated as Lieut.-Governor, and for his services in this capacity he received a present of 100 guineas and a superannuation allowance of £366 per annum, being 2-3rds. of his salary.

Although Major Ritherdon had a pompous demeanour and a great idea of his importance and position as "Staff," he was of a kindly nature and made but few—if any—enemies amongst the cadets.

The orderly officers who were appointed during the time of Col. Houston were the following:—

Lt.	T. Ritherdon,	June, 1825.
	David Liddell,	June, 1825.
,,	F. Brind,	Aug., 1826, afterwards C. B.
,,	G. Emly,	June, 1827.
,,	A. Hyslop,	June, 1827.
,,	E. A. Farquharson,	Jan., 1828.
,,	Chas. Whinfield,	July, 1828.
,,	Clements Blood,	July, 1828.
,,	G. K. Mann,	March, 1831.
,,	A. F. Oakes,	Aug., 1831.
,,	J. Grant,	July, 1832.
,,	G. Le Grand Jacob,	Jan., 1833, afterwards K. C. B.
,,	C. W. Burdett,	July, 1833.

The orderly officers were selected from those who happened to be on leave in England, and this being so, their tenure of

office varied from 1 year to 2 years, according to circumstances. They were allowed 10*s*.6*d*. a day and free quarters with liberal board. The post was much sought after, and there were usually many candidates on the occurrence of a vacancy. Each officer was on duty on alternate days, and had to attend all the numerous parades and the drill exercises of the cadets. They had to be present during all the meals of the cadets, and finally marched the cadets off to barracks at night.

In 1823 the number of cadets at the Seminary was restricted to 110, as the dormitories could not hold more; but in 1825, as we have seen, additional accommodation was ordered. In 1826 one of the new dormitories was finished; but it was not until 1828 that the whole were completed, and the buildings were sufficient to accommodate the intended number of 150.

When the Seminary was first established, the payments by the cadets were as low as £30, plus £13 16*s*.5*d*. for military clothing. In 1821 the payment was increased to £40 plus £13 16*s*.5*d*. total £53 16*s*.5*d*.

In March, 1829, the cost to the cadet was for the first year £65 inclusive of military outfit, and for the second year £50; while after 1825 two guineas was payable by each cadet for the use of the Public Library.

On 14th Oct., 1835, during Sir Ephraim Stannus' tenure of office, the Court of Directors, considering that the payments of the cadets were disproportioned to the value of their education, fixed them at about £61 18*s*. per term or about £240 for the 2 years' residence. The total annual expense of the Seminary upon an average of the six years ending Midsummer, 1835, may be taken at about £20,000, of which the Company's proportion was between £11,000 and £12,000.

In August, 1823, two cadets selected for the Engineers, Fredk.

Bordwine and Bradshaw Reilly, were found to be so equal in point of merit that it was found impossible to say which was to be preferred. It was resolved that they should draw lots for priority of rank, a somewhat strange way of settling such a matter. Reilly joined the Bengal Engineers, and Bordwine went to Bombay.

In the years 1826-27, with the view of encouraging the cadets to increased exertion, Artillery Cadets who passed their course in 12 months, and Engineer Cadets who got through in 18 months, were presented with £50 each. Nineteen cadets obtained this allowance at the three Public Examinations held in December, 1826, and in June and December, 1827; these cadets commenced with W. E. Baker (after Sir Wm. Baker) and ended with Edward Lacon Ommaney.

During these early years the Court of Directors appear to have been most anxious to put down smoking. In July, 1831, Sir Alex. Dickson reported that he considered that "there was too much insobriety" and that, as this evil was occasioned by the pernicious habit of "smoking cigars and a too liberal supply of money," it would be necessary to rigidly enforce the order against smoking and to put a stop to the possession of too much money. When Stannus became Lieut.-Governor additional powers were given to him. He was authorised immediately to send to their friends (for a period not exceeding 3 months) cadets found guilty of smoking or any other offence. This was not to be done on a first offence; but their friends were to be warned of the consequences, if the offence was persisted in.

In June, 1833, Major Straith proposed that arrangements should be made for giving instruction in the art of sapping and mining, pontooning, and other field-duties, together with civil architecture. This work was to be carried out at Addis-

combe under his direction, but Col. Pasley wrote several letters objecting to the proposed measure, and the proposal was accordingly wisely negatived. It would have been impracticable to carry it out unless more time had been allowed at college, and if more time were allowed, it was far better to pass this time at Chatham.

Col. Houston resigned his post on 26th March, 1834, having held it for 10 years, and was presented by the Company with 500 guineas. The Committee expressed their great regret at "losing so estimable an officer, and one who had done so much to raise the character of their establishment at Addiscombe, and they recorded the fact that he had exercised a peculiar talent for keeping the cadets in order by persuasion and kindness rather than by coercion."

It is difficult to ascertain if the cadets would have subscribed to the truth of this description, as very little has been written regarding this time. But to judge from "Peregrine Pulteney," which was, it is believed, written by Sir John Kaye (who left Addiscombe in December, 1832), the cadets were far from delighted with many of the arrangements. First, there was the objectionable practice of supplying the junior cadets with the cast-off suits of the term which had just passed out. It will now scarcely be credited that they actually had to wear the coats and trousers which the old cadets had worn on Sundays during the previous term. I am inclined to believe that this is somewhat of an exaggeration, and that it was only the coats which were made use of in this way. There is no doubt, however, that even up to the year 1852 the practice of using the coats was continued; and there is an amusing picture in a small book, called "The Adventures of an Addiscombe Cadet," showing a cadet having an old coat fitted on. In "Peregrine Pulteney" a somewhat jaundiced account is given of Addiscombe.

It appears from that book that the cadets dined in the dining hall at four long tables, and on each of these tables they had four legs of mutton, etc., besides a tough pudding called "Mahogany." They were roused by bugle and assembled on parade, when the orderly officer inspected them, after which they were marched into chapel and then to study. Regarding these early movements, the following fragment of a poem called "Addiscombe" may be fitly introduced. I have found it impossible to obtain a copy of the whole of it. It was written about 1832-33 by a cadet of the name of "Red" Baines.

GENERAL SECRETARY

"What sound is that? what pealing note
My tranquil slumbers thus has broke?
Not mine alone! At that dread trump
The startled barrack upwards jump;
While some cadet more wise than usual
Exclaims aloud—"There goes the bugle!"
I from my wretched bed reluctant rise
With many sad, though unavailing, sighs
And deeply curse the man who made
That public nuisance called "Parade."
I dress in haste.—Cries 'Teapot' "What's o'clock?
D n it! I've broke the buckle of my stock."
On parade I strive my dirty legs to hide;
There's not a more luckless wretch alive;
For on my trousers there remains
Of last night's football the still miry stains.

(*'Staff' loquitur*).

"So! Sir, you're hardened, I begin to fear:
This conduct, I assure you, won't do here.
If difficult you find the rules to follow,
You had much better, I think, go home to-morrow.
Here, Sergeant, let this gentleman attend
The extra drill until his conduct mend."
In study seated—ask what have we got,
Perdition seize my soul—five hours of "Swat." *)
Oh "Swat!" Capricious Goddess, me I fear
Thou ne'er will turn into an Engineer;
If thus to me your favours you deny,
Thou sure wilt book me for the Infantry."

* Mathematics.

After study, breakfast followed: "a slop-basin of tea, an ounce of butter, and plenty of bread; then half an hour's recreation, when a parade was formed at which the Lieut.-Governor appeared, and again the cadets were marched off to study till dinner-time at 1, with the exception of a few minutes to breathe the air about 11. The dinner over, half an hour was allowed of leisure, and then once more to study, from 2 to 4, when drill took place, and after that was freedom till tea-time at 6. Even after this, the evenings were sometimes passed in study; although occasionally they were allowed what was called "Library": that was, to read or do what they pleased in study. This leisure was more frequently utilised for singing, reciting and boxing, etc.

In "Peregrine Pulteney" it is related that there was a dispute regarding the use of the Pavement which resulted in an unseemly disturbance; and the consequence of the row was an emphatic address from the Lieut.-Governor, as follows: "Gentlemen!—and yet I can hardly call you gentlemen, for you sometimes forget that you are,—it has been brought to my notice that a very scandalous proceeding highly injurious to the character of the Institution has taken place since yesterday morning. You don't come here to turn pugilists, but to learn your profession, and behave like officers and keep up the character of the Institution. You must not conduct yourselves like schoolboys who go to fisticuffs and get flogged. If you do, I shall bring the conduct of such children before the Seminary Committee. Officers in uniform going to fisticuffs! I do not intend to enquire further into the disgraceful uproar of yesterday. I do not know who commenced it, but I would warn the young gentlemen who have just joined, that I am determined to uphold the character of the Institution. Let those who have just joined, remember,

that they are but probationary pupils; and those who expect to get their commissions at the end of the term, take heed lest they should not be recommended for commissions at all. Gentlemen, I shall say no more. Let the corporals march off their classes."

During this period of the life of the Seminary very many cadets distinguished in after-life, passed out. Three most highly distinguished, who were at college about the same time, were frequently on the extra-drill list. The list was at that time read out by the sergeant-major and very often contained the names of "Mr. Pottinger, Mr. Jacob and Mr. Na-peer," who afterwards became celebrated as Eldred Pottinger, of Herat; John Jacob, of Jacob's Horse; and Robert Napier, of Magdala.

Pottinger, it appears, was a great boxer, and was frequently distinguished in pugilistic encounters with the roughs of Croydon.

Sir Robert Montgomery passed out of Addiscombe at this period, and obtained his commission in the Engineers. But before he joined the corps, he got an appointment to the Bengal Civil Service. In his after-career he, without doubt, was indebted to his training at Addiscombe for at least a part of his invariable success in every position he held.

Durand, afterwards Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, was also a cadet of this time, and amongst the finest produced in those days we may mention Atwell Lake and Vincent Eyre.

CHAPTER IV.

THE second Lieut.-Governor was Sir Ephraim G. Stannus of the Bombay Army. He had seen a great deal of service and had highly distinguished himself. He was appointed to Addiscombe on 13th March, 1834. He entered the service in 1800, and was posted to the Bombay European Regiment. He first served, in 1803-4, under Colonel Montresor, in the operations against the Cotiote Rajah. The expedition was rendered necessary by the surprise of an outpost, and the murder of two British officers and many sepoys, and the escape of the Pysche Rajah's nephews from confinement in the fort of Cannanore. The force was employed in the districts of Coonnanaad, Curtinaad and Wynaad, sometimes enduring extreme privations, engaged with the enemy and carrying fire and sword in every direction. Sir Ephraim's next campaign was in Kattywar, where he was employed in December, 1811, as Brigade-Major under Colonel Lionel Smith. On this occasion he received the grateful thanks of Colonel Smith for his "abilities and his zealous exertions on the present service."

In 1815 he was Military Secretary to General Lawrence commanding the Field force on the banks of the Myhie, and in

Col. Sir E. STANNUS, Afterwards Lieut.-Governor.

November of that year he was Brigade-Major, and afterwards Deputy Adjutant-General to the force under Colonel East in Kattywar. Next year he was Deputy Adjutant-General to the Field force at Baroda, and served in the Deccan War as Deputy Adjutant-General to Sir William Grant Keir's division In 1817 he accompanied an expedition under Lieut.-Colonel Elrington, against Palhampore and Deesa. He highly distinguished himself at the capture of Kairee, when he (with Lieut. Marriott) was the first that entered the town through a port-hole before the scaling ladders had arrived. In 1819 he was appointed Asst. Adjt.-General to the Guicowar's force, and was directed to proceed to Cutch with Sir William Keir. Stannus served at the capture of Bhooj, and Sir William Keir in his despatch preferred a request that the General commanding the forces "would be pleased to recommend Captain Stannus, Asst. Adjutant-General, and Lieut. Remon, of the Bombay Engineers, to the Marquis of Hastings for some special mark of his Lordship's favour."

In September, 1819, Sir William Keir commanded an expedition to the Persian Gulf, and Stannus accompanied him as Deputy Adjutant-General, when he was again mentioned with great approval. In May, 1820, he was Asst. Adjutant-General to the Field force in Cutch, and was present at the reduction of the fort of Dwarka, in Okamundel, where the Arabs and Scindians offered a desperate resistance, fighting sword in hand. Stannus and Remon were again mentioned as having displayed great gallantry. He was thus noticed by Lord Hastings:—"The names of Major Stannus, Capt. Wilson, and Lieut. Remon are familiar to his Lordship as connected with former services, where zeal, intelligence and gallantry combined, led also to results equally creditable to their characters as British officers and advantageous to the Government of India."

In December, 1820, Stannus was Assistant Adjutant-General to an expedition to the Coast of Arabia under Major-General Smith.

In the operation against the Beni-boo-ali tribe of Arabs he was thus noticed:—"The services of Major Stannus, Captain Wilson, Major Mackintosh (Artillery), and Capt. Dickinson (Engineers), have arrested my particular attention."

On return to Bombay in March, 1821, he was posted to the command of the Bombay European Regiment, and in January, 1822, officiated as Private Secretary to the Governor; while in January, 1824, he was appointed the first British Resident in the Persian Gulf, having on 26 July, 1823, been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He held this appointment for nearly three years, and in November, 1826, proceeded to England.

He was thanked by the Bombay Government for the "zeal, decision, and judgment with which you have conducted your important duties," and for "the eminent success which has attended your exertions in preventing the revival of piracy."

In March, 1834, on his appointment to Addiscombe, Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief, at the request of the Court of Directors, appointed him Brevet Colonel in H. M. Service, and the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him on 9th May, 1837.

Stannus was a splendid-looking man, with a tall soldierlike presence; he had plenty of very fine, quite white hair, and it was a trick of his when irritated by some misdemeanour of a cadet, when complaints of bad conduct were brought before him, to take off his spectacles and comb his hair with them, sometimes indulging in strong language. This indulgence which, no doubt, was common enough in his younger days and thought to belong specially to a gentleman, was the only defect in his character. He was a most perfect specimen of a gentleman;

hasty and explosive, but still, just and kind, and very observant of the character of others. He was very fond of children, although he had none of his own, and this affection was the cause of his death. It was at the latter end of 1850 that a little child, on a visit to him, was standing near a closed door, the door was suddenly thrown open by Stannus himself, and threatened to knock the child down. The General was seriously alarmed by the danger the child had been exposed to, and the shock so affected his heart that he died during the night.

The following story will indicate Stannus' choleric temperament:

"About 1845-46 the great cause of excitement centred in the meat supply, which was so bad, that for a good part of the term the cadets absolutely refused to touch their dinners. This culminated in such scenes both in the study-rooms and dining-hall, that the old Lieut.-Governor, Sir Ephraim Stannus, who was known to have the choicest vocabulary of blessings in the whole service at disposal, came down to lecture the cadets at dinner one day, when, as it so happened, a son of the Chairman of the Court of Directors was acting Senior Corporal. Stannus stormed for a good twenty minutes in something stronger than scripture language, till the clock pointing to the fateful 20 past 1, the Senior Corporal jumped up and calling all to 'tention,' roared out almost into the old Colonel's ear, the usual form of Grace—'For what we have received, thank God! Quick march!' all that we had received, no meat having been touched, being the Lieut.-Governor's ornate lecture. Furious at this, and not daring to send the Corporal (connected as he was) to the 'Black Hole,' Stannus came down raging on parade next morning, and working himself into a red-hot fury told us 'we were a pack of d——d babies, and that he had a d——d good mind to pack us all off straight to our d——d parents; but he

would give us one chance more; he was sure that at least a few gentlemen might be left in the term, and these he would exempt if they fell out of the ranks.' Roaring out at last—'Those who have had nothing to say to these disgraceful proceedings will take two paces to the front! March!"

The whole company instantly as one man took two paces to the front, looking like lambs.

"This was too much for Sir Ephraim's temper. The cadets were in open order at the time. For a moment he glared like a wild animal, then rushed along the ranks swearing and brandishing in their faces a big stick which he carried; then hurled it at the nearest window, and turning to the Corporal in charge, shouted—'God d——n you, Sir! March the class off quick or I shall do some one an injury.' He then dashed off the parade to the mansion without uttering another word.

"Here, no doubt, reflection came to his aid, as he had the whole term fairly on his hands and he must face the responsibility of sending perhaps 40 cadets to their homes. This was too large an order, so instead they were all sent to extra drill for the remainder of the term, some two months.

"The cadets took it all with a light heart; the meat supply was improved; the authorities became more reasonable, and gradually the life of a cadet became distinctly bearable."

On another occasion a cadet's father, a clergyman, had come down to take away his son who had been rusticated for some serious breach of discipline. Sir Ephraim addressed the father in these words:—"Mr.——, I have no doubt that your son is a devilish good fellow, but he is a d——d sight too good for us here."

Notwithstanding his quickness of temper and his use of strong language, Sir Ephraim Stannus was a favourite with the cadets.

During the greater part of his rule the cadets generally seem to have been quiet, well-behaved and busy, but during the latter part insubordination increased. This was perhaps due partially to Stannus' declining health interfering with supervision, but it would certainly appear that for a time the tone of the establishment was lowered.

The evil effects of the system of espionage were intensified by the more lax supervision caused by the impaired health of the Lieut-Governor, and led to most regrettable results.

Cadets thought it excusable to forge letters of invitation in order to get leave of absence from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning, and the system of espionage by sergeants led to some of the sergeants being bribed—and as a consequence the authorities began to doubt the word of a cadet. In 1849 an anonymous letter appeared in a Croydon newspaper reflecting on the mode of carrying on duty at the Seminary, and accusing the sergeants of taking bribes to conceal offences by cadets. The authorities discovered the writer of this letter, and he was given the option of substantiating his accusation, or being sent to his friends. He chose the former, and brought the matter home to one sergeant at least, who was at once dismissed.

The following story shows to what results this lowness of tone led:

On one occasion a cadet having gone up to London on a fictitious invitation, chanced to meet his father in the street. The father, addressing his son by his Christian name, said, "Why! ——, what are you doing here?" The cadet's ready reply was, "Well, old gentleman, you have the advantage of me. My name is not ——, and I never had the pleasure of seeing you before." And as he pushed past his father, he added, "You have made a mistake. Good-bye, old gentleman, I am in a hurry."

It was early in the afternoon, and the cadet, who knew his father well, thought the latter would probably go to Addiscombe; so he turned and followed his father, who hailed a cab and got into it. The cadet did the same, and instructed the driver to follow the cab his father had entered, and when the latter arrived at the London Bridge Station, the cadet alighted from his cab and followed his father into the station. Hearing him ask for a ticket to Croydon, he also took one and travelled by the same train as his father. On their arrival, the father took a cab to Addiscombe, while the cadet ran by a short cut through the "Wilderness" and got into his uniform just in time to meet his father's cab as it drove up to the barrack square. The father was not a little amazed to see his son, and the latter simulated much surprise at his father's story. The father said he would not stay, and the son made some excuse for not accompanying his father to the station; but no sooner had the father started than the son put on his plain clothes, ran down to the Croydon station, and again proceeded to London in the same train as his father, who never knew how he had been deceived by his son. Thus does a bad system foster the spirit of meanness and duplicity. Happily the system then in force was not long suffered to flourish, and a better tone was soon restored to the College.

In the early days of Sir Ephraim's tenure of office a poem was written, entitled— "Addiscombe: A Tale of our Times."

It was written by J. H. Burke, afterwards of the Bombay Engineers, and was printed by W. Annan for the author in October, 1834. As it gives an account of the life there some 60 years ago, we cannot do ill in inserting some of it here.

1.

HARK! through the drowsy dulness of the night,
(For surely six o'clock one can't call morn,)
What rouses me from sleep in dread affright?
Alas! the sound of that accursed horn.
Hang me! if I'm not in a precious plight;
One glove I've lost, and lo! my cap is torn;
These are the thoughts that crowd upon my brain,
When turning round I drop to sleep again.

2.

Again I wake more hurried than before,
And find that everybody else is dressed,
My things all scattered round me on the floor,
A state of feeling scarce to be expressed.
Unbrushed, unwashed, I hurry towards the door,
Scarce half awakened from a short night's rest,
When lo! the bugle sounds and forms parade—
Fancy the pretty figure that I made.

3.

My trousers happened to be rather short;
My shoe-strings were as usual left untied.
From head to foot one perfect mass of dirt,
This turned me wrathful, so I cursed and sighed;
Also peeped out a corner of my shirt,
Which I pushed back—the officer this descried,
And shouted; "Sir, stand steady in the ranks,
"Or extra drill shall cure you of your pranks."

4.

Then came the dread inspection—how my heart
Leaped in its fleshy casemate; there I stood
And seemed as if my soul was torn apart,
And fled these troubled realms of flesh and blood.
My giddy head whirls round, my eyeballs dart;
"This does not," thought I, "augur me much good,'
When next extended on the ground I lay—
Rather a nice commencement of a day.

5.

In fact I fainted, or else made a *feint*
To do so; pray now, is not this pathetic?
Scarcely can pen my dire position paint;
The fall had acted as a strong emetic.
It would have bothered e'en the holiest saint,
Or the most patient Job, or stern ascetic,
To bear my piteously sad situation;
But I had left at least one consolation;

6.

For by this lucky yet provoking fall
I had escaped that climax of all ill,
Which e'en the boldest will at times appal;
I mean that direful curse of extra drill.
Not that I fear it quite so much as all
That I have said may seem to sanction; still
There was a something in it most perplexing,
'Twas always troublesome, and often vexing.

7.

Of course I soon recovered, as was right,
And missing prayers returned into the study,
Doubtless in rather an unseemly plight;
Besides my intellects were rather muddy;
(In truth they never were a jot too bright,
Inclined much rather to be dull than ruddy;)
So putting on a face of much vexation,
Commenced I straight to study application.

8.

Next came the breakfast, and slipt down the tea,
Likewise the shares of butter were all eaten;
This last was scarce above nonentity,
Though bread was very plentiful, yclept wheaten,
But rather stale, as is this news from me,
Yet though one may in poesy be beaten,
Still let this stand; should one approving smile
Light on your features, 'twas well worth my while.

9.

And after breakfast, hark! the oft-heard sound
Of that detested bugle in mine ear
Scarce gives me time to turn or look around;
When lo! behold in dread array appear
The sergeants drilling on that well-known ground;
Each hapless wight expressing half a fear
Lest his name should be mentioned in the report,
And wishing Natty hearty bad luck for't.

10.

"Not quite so fast," the steady sergeant cries,
"Step out a little firmer, Mr. B.
"Keep your mouth shut, sir, don't stand catching flies;
"You won't be steady then to-day I see."
"I'm sure I'm steady, 'Natty', * who denies?"
"I say, sir, in the ranks don't answer me."
"Yes, but I will, pray does that please or grieve you?"
"Well, sir, I must report; now mind, I don't deceive you."

11.

Full soon you see the stately officer stalk
Up to where you are drilling; then behold
The sergeant as he goes in measured walk,
Big with the thoughts of babbling, slip unrolled,
With many names marked down; the oft-heard talk
Springs from the captain's lips, "you, Mr. Bold,
"Have been behaving so extremely ill,
"You really must attend now two days' drill.

12.

And then the officer puts in his jaw
(Stiff as a poker, or a pound of starch)
Laying manœuvres down as clear as law,
Betimes quite grave; yet often smiling arch
Whenever he discerns the slightest flaw
In stern attention or in double march;
At all times showing off superfluous knowledge—
I only wish he'd been like us to college.

* A sergeant.

13.

"Turn out your toes a little—not quite straight
"You stand as yet—draw back your shoulders—bend
"The chest well—that's it—ah! sir, you were late,
"I cannot pass it by—you must attend
"The drill this evening—small things turn to great—
"I'm fearful you will ne'er your manners mend.
"Steady—heads up there—really this is very
"Unsoldierlike and most unmilitary."

14.

The bugle sounds again; the drill is o'er;
One instant now at least for respiration;
But no! 'tis even worse than 'twas before:
Business proceeds without the least cessation.
Was ever known so terrible a bore,
Or minds dumfoundered with such botheration,
As when five minutes past, the bell's harsh call
Summons us sternly to the study hall.

15.

Oh! thou eternal, everlasting 'swat'!
How I detest thee there is nought can tell;
However, since it is my piteous lot
With thee, alas! for two long years to dwell;
Enduring pangs that ne'er can be forgot,
'Twere better may be to take matters well;
And since one must withstand this visitation,
To act like others in the same situation.

16.

To fudge et cætera; though I scarce can rise—
Curse him who first invented mathematics—
(Not that I do not science greatly prize)
Yet I abhor those simples and quadratics;
To me they are all unknown quantities;
For I'm not one of those who feel ecstatics
In stuff like that: but own no greater bore,
And only hate it each day, more and more.

17.

In algebra I got on pretty middling,
Having good judges—stuck at no equation,
Managed geometry with some slight fiddling;
(Had studied deuced hard in the vacation)
Was much addicted to that crime yclept idling;
So proved no clipper at the *application*,
"Which ne'er *applied* to me nor I to it"—he
(That's B—ss—t) said and thought 'twas wondrous witty.

18.

I don't like *Parlour* * too much after dinner,
And find it very hard to double *Cape*;
And though (by chance of course) a mere beginner
Can oft with — — — mathematics ape;
Who gets round A— deserves to be a winner,
Or circumvents strict B— in any shape;
For the fourth class is a most trying crucible
When bright ones fractionlike oft prove reducible.

19.

A truce to this, however, let me raise
Mine humble reed, and all untutored sing,
Yielding to such as these, deserved praise
Now that the hours of youth are on the wing.
Let this production of mine earlier days
Behind me leave no venom—plant no sting
In any mind—'tis but a harmless frolic
Nor meant to give blue symptoms diabolic.

20.

It just suits me, perhaps it pleases you;
But one can scarce speak for another's mind,
The more especially as here, but few
Like to myself in most things can I find,
But yet you'll scarce deny the matter's true;
Still all may take it just as they're inclined;
'Tis hardly modest, thus to chaunt one's praises,
Although I feel it oft my spirit raises.

* Professors Parlour, Cape, Anderson and Bordwine.

21.

Eleven strikes—no doubt a joyful sound
To many others, but not so to me;
Scarce had I stept out on the open ground
Than the sage doctor wished the youth to see;
And after opening with the usual round
Of "what's the matter?" and "pray how feel ye?"
Ordered a most unusual strong black dose, Sir,
Which was "sans doute," a most confounded poser.

22.

And next for Fortifac; though somewhat better,
Still not o'er-relished by a youth like me;
Of theory I never knew one letter,
And wonder what the deuce can others see;
Though Straith's * new book has made us all his debtor,
And all things there are plain as A and B;
Yet *Hector* still should know this science well,
Since *Troy* stood full ten years before it fell.

23.

This is great stuff, but must not be abused,
'Twill show the sense off at another time;
And prithee, reader, I must be excused,
If sometimes in this all-surpassing rhyme,
A line or two of nonsense be infused;
'Tis but a "*lapsus pennæ*" not a crime:
The very best have erred the selfsame way,
So criticise me not too sharp, I pray.

24.

Well, then for Fortifac—my comprehension
Ne'er proved in salient angles too acute;
My young ideas needed much extension
To comprehend why Vauban (hang the brute!)
Invented stuff beyond what I can mention
Merely that we might one another shoot
With greater safety from behind a wall—
I wish the fellow had never lived at all.

* Major Hector Straith.

25.

And so do several others besides me—
A foolish wish—but recollect when young
We do not always things exactly see
In their right lights—and many a youthful tongue,
Nor many years yet past, will own that he
Scarce knew the difference 'twixt right and wrong;
Yet take it all in all, we're happiest then,
And ne'er may taste of joy the like again.

26.

And after working four hours hard like this
Under professors, some perhaps severe;
(However, I to truth were but remiss,
Did I not mention there were few such here;)
But still relief from study's certain bliss,
And of release we aye are glad to hear;
Hark! such the case is now—time proves a winner,
For the shrill bugle summons us to dinner.

27.

How shall I name the o'erbaked ribs of beef,
The stringy veal, and greasy legs of mutton,
Whose very sight oppress the soul with grief?
(Almost as great as brought on by a Hutton.) †
Come, kindly Muse, and bring one some relief,
For albeit though not yet much of a glutton,
Nor too particular in the choice of food,
Yet what one has, one fain would have it good.

28.

Well, then behold me seated at the table,
Armed "*cap à pie*" with eager knife and fork;
Besides all the potatoes that one's able
To lay his hands on; lo! a piece of pork
Not over savoury, (this is no fable)
Appears before me—savage as a Turk
I turn me round, and view my neighbour sawing
At a huge lump of *military drawing.* *

† Hutton's Mathematics.
* Boiled beef so called from its likeness to one of Mr. M—s models.

29.

But quickly turn again, and hack my way
Through full a pound of this detested stuff;
Then call for hash, which though we all gainsay
And much abuse, yet still when rather rough
Our appetites oppress us, then one may
Swallow a precious lot, besides some dough
Which Pur * declares is pudding, but then we
All swear the last's an unknown quantity.

30.

Thus having satisfied each vacant chink
By hunger soon opprest—what comes then next?
Bawl out to Charles † and bid him bring some drink;
However, here the choice is much perplext
'Twixt beer and water, and as on the brink
Of rising up we sit, with qualmings vext,
One empties out full half a jug of swipes;
Enough to give Old Nick himself the gripes.

31.

Then rise we up, and quit the spacious hall,
Full half an hour one now may call one's own,
Some hie to cricket; some prefer football;
(This former's lately out of fashion grown;)
All as they will—but soon the clanking call
Of the harsh bell makes each young heart bemoan,
That all are forced again to go to study,
With wits disordered, intellects quite muddy.

32.

How shall I name what next approaches? How?
(Lend me your gracious aid, ye heavenly powers!)
Name what disorders mind as well as brow;
The greatest curse of all our study hours;
Before whose most confounding shrine I bow—
But ah! behold an Arab simoon lowers
Upon me as I try to mention you,
Thou uniformly hated, thrice abhorred Hindoo.

* The Purveyor. † A waiter.

33.

Away the Muses fly at thy cursed name,
That ne'er wast seen in poesy before,
That ne'er intruded on their paths of fame,
Sacred (thank God!) to far diviner lore.
Hie back to India; hie to whence ye came,
Nor visit e'er again the happy shore
Of merry England. May you always be
In your own clime across the deep deep sea.

34.

So slowly lags the time till four; inertion
Creeps in the members of one's body, till
After a lengthy spell at stuff yclept Persian,
Also of Hindi having had our fill,
The bugle sounds; yet feel we strong aversion
To quit e'en study, since it calls for drill;
However, out walks H— * or Mr. Bowles,
The corporal falls us in, and Toby puts on coals.

35.

The next proceedings now I shall not mention;
You know them all as well as I can say:
Besides, I rather fear that your attention
Might be the worse for wear, and as the day
Wanes dusky towards its close, so my invention
Perhaps your patience gathers to decay;
Thus cutting short the part that yet remains
Must gain one thanks, and save a load of pains.

36.

Farewell! companions of mine early age!
I've known true hearts amongst thy number here;
Such that did of the lonely hour assuage;
Such that no bosom could but well revere.
The task is nearly closed—and should this page
E'er bring remembrance of the writer near,
But no! he asks not that—that ne'er can be,
He craves your pardon, not implores your sympathy

* Professor Haughton.

37.

I do not hate thee, Addiscombe, although
I may have cursed thee in my youthful pride;
But now the feeling I should not do so
Prompts me to this avowal—nought beside
The knowledge what is done is just; what though
Some may this declaration much deride;
I represent no feelings save mine own,
Be theirs the judgment, mine such crime alone.

38.

Farewell! now, frail attempt at poesy!
A few short hours thou'st served me to beguile
Yet if these lines should ever meet the eye
Of a companion, and but raise a smile,
'Tis all I wish—and should he not belie
What here is writ, blame not the artless style;
Oh! let it rest without stern censure's curse;
Proud will the writer feel, and you feel none the worse.

It will be of interest to mention the books, with which the cadets were supplied in 1834.

Hutton's Mathematics, 2 vols.
Straith's Fortification.
Shakespeare's Hindustani Grammar.
Shakespeare's Hindustani Selections.
Fielding's Perspective.
McCulloch on Rocks.
De la Voye's French Grammar.
Do. Do. Dictionary.
Do. Do. Classics.
Cæsar's Commentaries.

These were paid for by the cadets at a cost of £6 9*s.* 0*d.*, and the following were supplied at the public expense;

Shakespeare's Hindustani Dictionary,
Latin Dictionary.
Woodhouse Spherical Trigonometry.
Inman's Nautical Astronomy.
Do. Do. Tables.

On the 22nd November, 1837, the Court of Directors resolved that all the time during which cadets actually continued at the Seminary after attaining the age of 16, and before they passed their Public Examinations (provided they passed within the fixed period of 4 terms), should count as a portion of the period which might eventually entitle them to retire upon full pay under the regulations as then established; and the Infantry cadets educated at Addiscombe took rank in the Company's army above all other cadets who received *direct* appointments, from the commencement of 3 months previously to the date of the Seminary cadets passing their Public Examinations.

The following address delivered by Sir James Rivett Carnac Bart., M. P., at the Public Examination held on 11th December, 1837, may here be entered, as showing how great an interest the Court of Directors took in the Seminary, and what qualities they expected to find in those officers whom it produced.

"The Directors of the East India Company view this Seminary and its pupils with parental regard. They look to it with confidence to furnish a constant succession of officers qualified to perform the duties and uphold the character of the Indian Army, well instructed in those branches of liberal learning which are the most useful and important, well grounded in the principles of those sciences upon which the Military Art depends, well versed in the elements of the Native languages, and trained to the love and practice of every moral duty and every honour-

able obligation. Not one of these can be neglected with impunity, each of them is necessary alike for your own benefit and for that of the service in which you are to be engaged. A certain degree of general knowledge is indispensable to all who are to bear the character of gentlemen. The military sciences of course must occupy a large portion of the attention of those who are preparing for a military life, and though this species of knowledge is more necessary to some branches of the service than to others, yet to whatever branch it may be your fortune to be attached, you will derive advantage from the possession of scientific information, you will find that it will enable you to discharge your duty more beneficially to those whom you command, and more satisfactorily to yourselves. These observations are equally applicable to the study of the Native languages. I have on former occasions endeavoured to impress you with a sense of their value and importance, and I avail myself of the present opportunity of again adverting to them; because I feel that I cannot direct your notice to any subject which better deserves your serious attention.

"On the necessity for forming the character upon high moral principles it must be quite unnecessary for me to dwell. There are certain moral habits, indeed, which have peculiar reference to a soldier's station, and which you here have especial opportunities of forming. A soldier, whatever his rank, must be ready at all times to yield a prompt, a cheerful and an implicit obedience to the orders of those who have a right to command him. His conduct, too, must, beyond that of all other men, be marked by vigilant self-control, and a studied avoidance of all grounds of offence in his bearings towards those with whom he mixes on a footing of equality; while towards those whom he is called upon to command, he must display mildness, never

degenerating into weakness—and firmness unalloyed by a particle of arrogance."

After the Public Examination it was the custom for the Lieut.-Governor to entertain the Members of the Court and other distinguished visitors at a sumptuous cold collation, while the cadets were dining in their hall. The cold joints, etc., were prepared the previous day, and were laid out in the dining-room in the mansion-house. On one occasion about this time, some audacious 'old' cadets managed to obtain access to the mansion, and abstracted a truffled turkey and other food, which they carried into No. 1 barrack the evening before the Public Examination. The senior corporal of the term, C. G——, had retired to his kennel at the end of the barrack room (with a grilled window all to itself), and having turned in, was just off to sleep, when a chum of his, one of the senior cadets, came to tell him that he and others of the room had provided a fine feed to celebrate their last night together. Sure enough on going out, he found that everything had been prepared for setting to work, which all did with a will. In the middle of the feast, however, a frightful knocking was heard at the door of the room which had been carefully locked. It was the orderly officer, with sergeants, demanding instant admission.

Corporal G—— then for the first time learnt the truth in a hurried whisper— viz., that instead of the viands having been procured in a legitimate way through "Tarts," they had, dreadful to say, been carried off by some adventurous cadets from the Lieut.-Governor's house, where they had been temptingly laid out as a "cold collation" for the Court of Directors and their guests invited to be present at the next day's reception. In a trice, all that could be squeezed through the window bars was got rid of, but the plates and dishes, and a fine fat truffled

turkey could not be so readily disposed of—especially the latter, which obstinately refused to go through the lozenge-shaped openings formed by the cross bars.

"Faute de mieux," the plates with the turkey on the top were hastily piled up under the bed of the senior corporal, as the only place which would probably be free from search. Another moment and all the cadets bolted like rabbits under their blankets, snoring "like mad." One of them then going to the door and, *of course*, only half awake, let in the authorities, who at once declared they smelt food. The orderly officer went straight to Corporal G——'s kennel, roused him up, and sitting on the side of his bed, told him in a whisper with a confiding dig in the ribs, and as the greatest joke of the century, that some young beggars of cadets had walked off with a quantity of food prepared for the Directors, body and bones! So tickled was he with this announcement, that he kicked up his heels, and in so doing dislodged the lovely stuffed turkey, which rolling over the floor, made Corporal G—— feel that his last hour had come. The officer taking it all in in a moment, good man that he was, (G——'s commission probably depending on it) sprang to the kennel door, and swearing like a trooper that he must run in the thieves, carried off all the sergeants to the next room where, he said, he was sure to hit on them. Nothing, of course, was found, and the mysterious disappearance of the Directors' lunch on the eventful day remained a secret, till G—— let it all out as a good story some years later. Corporal G—— in the latter portion of his service served as Chief Engineer of Mysore under the renowned Chief Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon.

One of the punishments awarded to unruly cadets in Stannus' time was the "Black Hole," to my mind one quite unsuitable

to the position of gentlemen cadets. This "Black Hole" was nothing more than a small room 15 feet long by 8 feet wide, just beneath the vestry. The door to it opened from the arcade beneath the chapel, and it was lighted by a small window looking out on to the parade-ground. The shutters of this window were fastened up, and the door locked. The cadet whom extra drills could not reform, was adjudged to this prison for a certain number of days, the sergeant bringing him out for study and for meals, and when these were over, bringing him back and locking him in. The only furniture was a high stool, and there were one or two pegs on the back of the door. A cadet when confined there, was allowed to take his cloak with him and the sergeant had orders to visit the "Black Hole" at regular intervals. Sometimes cadets were confined there both during the hours of study and of recreation. One of the sergeants, C—, when on duty used often to allow cadets confined in the "Black Hole" to go into the library, and sit by the fire during a portion of the hours of study; but another one, R—, would not permit this.

A cadet named L——, who was frequently in the "Black Hole," resolved to give this latter sergeant a fright; and one day when he knew R—— would be on duty, he stripped off his uniform and boots, attached them together, by means of string he had secreted, to the peg behind the door, and placed his cap above the peg; while his boots were about 15 inches off the floor, and the stool was thrown on its side as though it had been kicked from under him. When he heard the sergeant approaching, he enveloped himself in his cloak (dark blue) and crouched down in the darkest and most remote corner of the room. When the sergeant opened the door and called the cadet's name, there was no response; but the noise of one of the boots

striking the door, caused him to enter and close the door to see if the cadet was behind it, when, seeing the cadet hanged, as he supposed, he called the cadet by name twice in a most terrified voice, and then rushed from the "Black Hole," to report what he had seen to the orderly officer. The cadet recognised by his voice that sergeant C— had taken the duty of sergeant R— whom he had desired to take in; so he ran out as he was, in his underclothing only, and called out to the sergeant, who was half way across the Study Court, "Here I am, C—!" but the sergeant turning his head and seeing a figure all in white shouting and gesticulating, was all the more alarmed and ran the faster towards the mansion-house. The cadet, however, who was very fleet of foot, though only in his stockings, ran after and overtook him just in time to prevent him making his report to the orderly officer, and both returned to the "Black Hole" without having been perceived. The cadet explained to C— that he expected R—, or would not have done it; and C— was all the more friendly to the cadet afterwards.

From 1835 to 1837 a great many changes were made in the staff of the professors for Fortification, Drawing and Surveying. On the 4th Feb., 1835, Bordwine, Professor of Fortification, retired, and was succeeded by Major Straith, while Major Basil Jackson became his assistant. However, in Dec. 1836, Capt. Chaplin, Professor of Military Surveying, retired on a pension of £300 after 16 years' service, and was succeeded by Mr. E. B. Metcalfe. Major Jackson then took the place vacated by Metcalfe, and Lt. Cook, R.N., was appointed as Asst. Professor of Fortification in the room of Jackson. In November, 1836, Mr. Wells retired, and Mr. Schetky was appointed as second to Mr. T. H. Fielding.

Major Basil Jackson was on half-pay from the Royal Staff Corps. He was born in 1795, entered the army on 11th July, 1811, and became Major on 7th Feb., 1834, on which date he was placed on half-pay. He served at the battle of Waterloo, and was employed at St. Helena during the captivity of Napoleon on that island. He was a clever man and thoroughly versed in Military Surveying, etc., having published a work on that subject in 1841, which was in use at the college. When he first became a professor he was but 40 years of age, and was no doubt eminently qualified for his post; but by the time I knew him, he was over 60 years of age, and had been, as far as I know, engaged in surveying the Addington hills for 20 years. This, I consider, was calculated to blunt the interest of a man in his work, and I think that it was well for the College that he retired at the end of 1857. He was a kindly, easy-going man; but, as he must have known every yard of the Addington hills, and as the Survey Stations were always the same, he must have been quite weary of the subject. Under these circumstances we must give him great credit for his friendly demeanour towards the cadets while on duty with them. I can only recall one occasion on which he lost his temper, and that was when the two senior cadets pointed out to him that it was necessary for them to return to college to measure out the ground for the athletic sports which were to take place the next day.

For some reason nothing would induce him to let them go, and a tempestuous scene was the result, during which he, as well as the two cadets, was very angry. However, even here his easy-going and friendly nature was shown, for he forgot his anger shortly after, and made no report of the insubordinate cadets to the authorities.

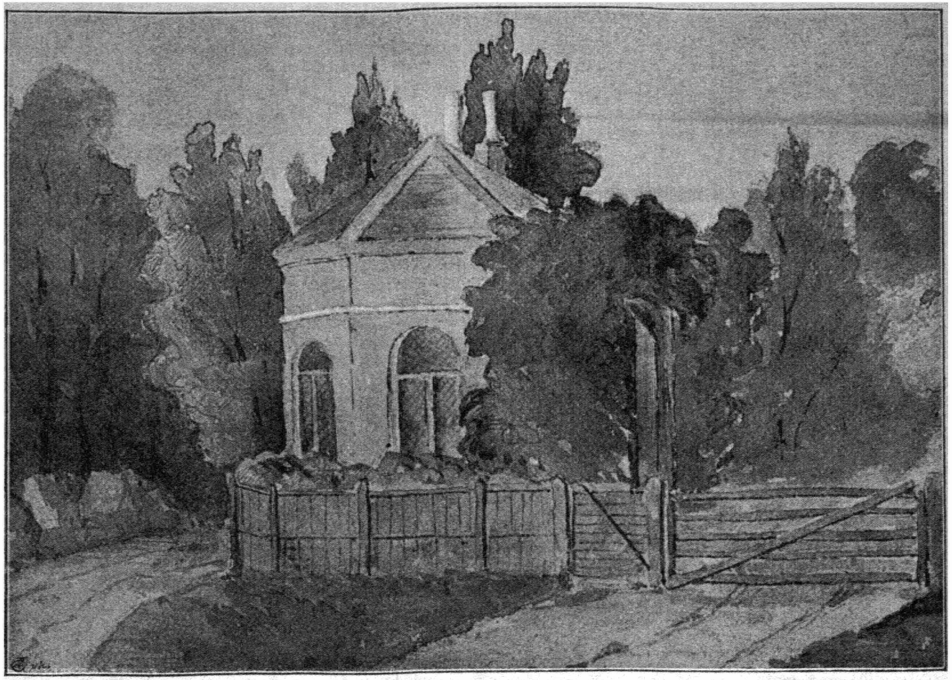
The grounds of Addington Park, 1,300 acres in extent, are very beautiful and finely wooded. There are 3 lodges: one on the Shirley side, a second near Addington in rear of the house, and the third called West Lodge, which opens out on Addington Common, well known as the place we used to survey with the assistance of Major Jackson. The interior of the park is undulating, containing trees of all kinds—much bracken, ferns, etc., and some splendid rhododendrons. Near the house there is a good deal of open park of a like nature, from which lovely views of the country are to be seen, as well as fine vistas between the trees. Plenty of heather, etc., is found in places, and in the early spring parts of the park are carpeted with primroses.

At the back of the house, which faces west, the gardens and lawns are most beautifully kept; and beyond these there is a fine avenue which leads to Addington church, where some of the archbishops are buried.

Outside the West Lodge are the Addington hills, which slope down towards Croydon, and from the summit of these hills you look down on Croydon and across the valley towards the Crystal Palace, of which you get a fine view. The Addingtons are covered with heather, and even as late as October it is surprising to find that you can get heather within about 10 miles of London.

I paid the place a visit in October, 1893, and brought back a quantity of heather from the common.

A good deal of planting has been done since Addiscombe College disappeared. The West Lodge (or Station L.), of which a sketch is given as it was in 1856, is now a much more pretentious building. I visited the lodge, and the lodge-keeper (the daughter of the baker at Shirley) showed me a pencil drawing of a cart-horse being shod in a smithy, done by a cadet,



"STATION L," WEST LODGE, ADDINGTON PARK.

Drawn by G.-C. H. M. Vibart.

W. Shakespear, brother of Sir Richmond Shakespear, who was at Addiscombe in 1823-24—70 years ago.

Lt. Cook, R.N., appointed in 1837 on probation, was confirmed in the post in 1838. It may seem strange that it should have been considered desirable to appoint a naval man to teach at a military college; but there is no doubt that he was a very clever man, and had a great knowledge of fortification. It was he who introduced into Addiscombe the system of instruction by means of sand modelling. When Parlour retired on 4th Jan., 1843, Cook was appointed store-keeper; and in 1842 he was allowed £100 per annum for giving lectures on Mechanics. He was commonly called "Ticks" or "Teery:" the first, because he was accustomed to put what he called "Ticks" against your name as a mark of displeasure, and when you attained a certain number, reported you to the Lieut.-Governor; and the second, on account of his pronunciation of the word "theory." He was extremely kind-hearted, and was by no means fond of reporting cadets for misconduct. He always deeply regretted when any action of his brought down punishment on cadets. On one occasion he was especially kind to me. He had reported me to the Lieut.-Governor for some "sky-larking" in the sand-modelling hall, and the latter, although my fault was but an ebullition of harmless fun, considered I should no longer be a sub-officer, and my epaulettes were taken away. There is no doubt that in this matter the Lieut.-Governor was wanting in judgment. However that may be, I accepted the punishment with as much philosophy as I could muster. When cadets were deprived of their epaulettes for a fault not of a heinous character, it was usual to restore them to their rank a short time before the Public Examination, so that they might avoid the indignity of coming before the public without their epau-

lettes. So Cook went to the Lieut.-Governor, and begged that he would consent to this being done in my case, but for some occult reason the Lieut.-Governor was inexorable.

Cook invited me to an interview with him in the chapel, and then informed me that he had tried to soften the heart of the Lt.-Governor, but without avail: and he begged me, with tears in his eyes, to forgive him for having brought me to this pass, and said that he deeply regretted it. I thanked him warmly for his great kindness, and said that I should ever remember it. I begged to assure him that what he had done alleviated greatly my annoyance, and that my not having my rank restored would do me no real or permanent harm.

Cook was a man of great talent and ingenuity, and it appears that he invented a contrivance by which it was possible for the omnibus proprietors to ascertain the numbers who travelled in an omnibus during the day, and thus check the daily takings of the conductor. It was currently reported that, in consequence of his ingenuity, Cook was afraid to travel in an omnibus for fear that the conductors might retaliate in some shape or other on him for his invention, which was considered by them an uncalled-for slur on their honesty! He was also the inventor of a life-buoy which for many years was universally used by the vessels of both the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine. He is stated to have adopted this buoy as his crest with the motto of "Nunc aut nunquam."

A good story is told of Lt. Cook and Douglas' work on Military Bridging.

One afternoon in the early spring of 1845, when the cadets had just come out of "study," the dormitory of the "Greens" was suddenly invaded by a rush of "Old Cadets." The weather was cold and they took possession of the warm end, while they

ordered 20 of the "Greens" to stand up and read as loud and fast as possible from an equal number of volumes of "Douglas on Military Bridges," each to commence some 20 pages in advance of his neighbour, so that the whole book might he read through in 15 or 20 minutes. Off they started like maniacs, being only too anxious to rid themselves of their visitors.

The babel may be conceived of 20 readers working hard to a chorus of some 40 "Old Cadets" roaring with laughter. The job done, the "Greens" were left in peace.

It subsequently transpired that Lt. Cook, having prescribed the reading of the work to the "Old Cadet" term, with a promise to give 2 marks to each cadet who could declare that be had read it through, was approached by an astute youth who represented that it would be a great convenience if he would accept a declaration that each cadet claiming the marks had heard the book read.

The innocent Professor fell into the trap, and hence the joke above related. No doubt each of the cadets claimed the marks with a clear conscience.

On the death of Dr. McCulloch in August, 1835, Professor John Frederick Daniell was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry. He was born in 1790, and at the early age of 23 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1831 he became Professor of Chemistry at King's College, and in 1835 held the same post at Addiscombe. In 1842 he had the honour of D.C.L. conferred on him at Oxford. His death was sudden. After lecturing at King's College in apparently perfect health, he attended a Council of the Royal Society of which he was Foreign Secretary. Shortly after speaking he was seized with apoplexy, and in five minutes was dead.

This took place early in 1845, and he was succeeded as Chem-

ical Lecturer by Professor Solly; while at the same time David Thomas Ansted, F.R.S., became Lecturer on Geology.

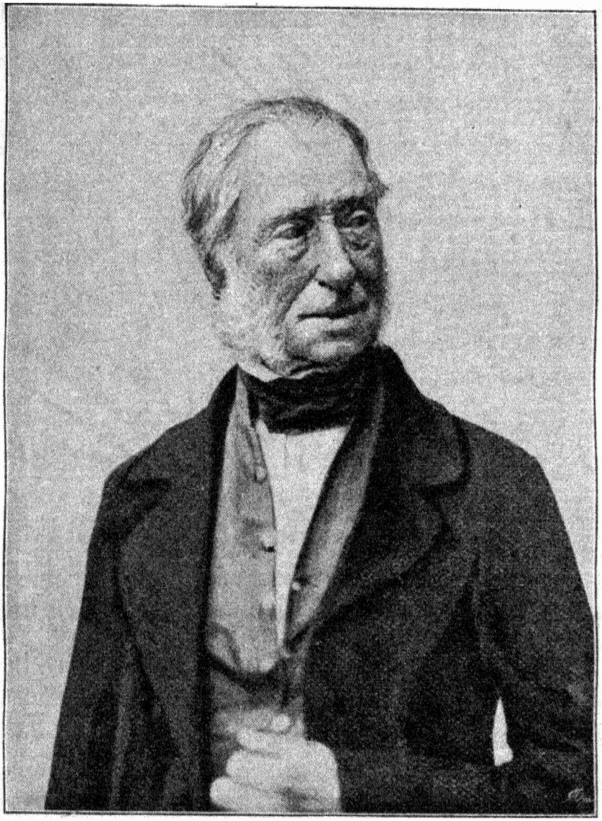
Ansted was born in 1814. He was a geologist of considerable reputation, Professor at King's College, London, and a prolific anthor. In 1844 he published his work on Geology; in 1863 "Great Stone Work of Nature" besides several books of Travels, and "The Channel Islands," of which last a revised edition has lately been republished. He died at his residence near Woodbridge, Suffolk, May, 1880.

John Christian Schetky, as we have seen, was appointed Professor of Drawing on 20th November, 1836, on a salary of £300 per annum. There were 10 applicants for the post, among them being Mr. Newton Fielding and Mr. Thos. Rowbotham.

Schetky came of an old Hungarian family in Transylvania, of Castle Teschky 2 leagues from Hermanstadt. In the beginning of the 16th century, owing to political troubles, the head of the house escaped to Leipzig, where he married his banker's daughter, and changed his name to Schetky, an anagram of Teschky.

John George Christoff Schetky was 6th in descent from this man, and his father was Louis Schetky, Secretary to the Landgraf of Hesse-Darmstadt. John Schetky was intended for the Law and was educated at Jena, but he had a distaste for this, and soon became celebrated as a composer and violoncellist. In 1773 he came over to Edinburgh, and in 1774 married the eldest daughter of Joseph Reinagh, also an Hungarian, and his wife Annie Laurie.

John Christian Schetky, 4th son, was born in Edinburgh 11th August, 1778, and was educated at the High School. As a boy he had a great fancy for drawing, and at 15 he began to assist his mother in teaching drawing. In 1802 he went to Oxford, and remained there 6 years, when he was appointed



Mr. J. C. SCHETKY.

to the Military College at Marlow. Three years after he retired, and obtained a vacancy in the drawing department at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. He remained at this college for 25 ½ years, until its abolition. During his vacations he was in the habit of making sketching tours, and in 1807 he undertook at the request of Sir Walter Scott, to illustrate his "Lay of the Last Minstrel"; and for this purpose visited the various places named in that work. In January, 1808, Scott acknowledged the drawings and said "they really are superb."

Admiral Becher thus wrote of Schetky when he first went to the Naval College: "I remember his coming well; it must have been in the fall of 1811. A fine tall fellow he was—with all the manners and appearance of a sailor; always dressed in navy blue, and carried his "call," and used to pipe us to weigh anchor, and so on, like any bo'sun in the Service."

In 1815, he was appointed Painter in Water Colours to William, Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and in 1820, Marine Painter in Ordinary to George IV. On 13th April, 1828, he married Charlotte Trevenen, and from that time dated the happiest portion of his long life. In 1830 he was appointed Marine Painter Extraordinary to William IV.

When he lost his appointment at Portsmouth owing to the abolition of the Naval College, he applied for the post at Addiscombe, obtained it, and in March, 1837, took up his abode at Waddon Lodge near Croydon, about 2 miles from Addiscombe. About this time he wrote: "I like Addiscombe very much. I have much time to myself, being only on duty two days in the week."

He painted many marine pictures, one of his best being a large one of the sinking of H. M. S. Royal George at Spithead, which he sold for £250. He was greatly liked by the cadets

at Addiscombe, and, as a rule, had but little trouble with them. A serious breach of discipline in his class was very rare, as the cadets were much attached to him; but in February, 1840, he was much vexed by his 3rd class and reported 4 cadets. This was with him an extreme measure much disliked by him. On another occasion, looking up suddenly while correcting a drawing, he caught the owner of the drawing making a hideous grimace at him. Paralysed by detection, the cadet was unable to restore his features immediately to their wonted aspect, and stood staring at Schetky with consternation written on his distorted visage. Schetky looked at him for a moment, and then said, "That is a very pretty face, Sir," and quietly went on correcting the drawing. The whole class was convulsed with laughter, and the culprit slunk back to his seat, ashamed and grateful, and offended no more.

In the summer of 1840 he travelled in Scotland and proceeded to Kyleakin in Skye to visit the family of an Addiscombe cadet, afterwards Colonel William Mackinnon, C. B., B. A., a distinguished A. D. C. of Lord Clyde during the Mutinies.

In 1842 he painted a picture of the battle of Algiers for Lord Hardwicke. At this time he was an Hon. Member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. In 1844 he was appointed Marine Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, and at this time enjoyed the friendship of the Duke of Rutland, frequently visiting him at Belvoir Castle. Next year he had two commissions for painting from the Queen, during the visit of Louis Philippe to Her Majesty. One was the Queen coming on board her yacht by the glare of blue lights, and the other the royal visit to the Tower.

A cadet writes as follows about Schetky: "He was a genial old 'salt,' would sometimes come into his study when the

cadets were loitering about, larking, etc., and open the proceedings quite in the old style with 'Now then, d——n your eyes! clear the decks for action.' Mr. Schetky was as good an old fellow as ever lived." Another writes of him as "Dear old Schetky," while a third writes, "Schetky *alias* 'Sepia Jack' distanced all other professors by his great height as well as by his marked individuality; a fine breezy old fellow with gaunt spare frame, stray white hairs, and clothes thrown on him from at least a mile! The old boy was an immense favourite with his forcible sea talk. He drew with his left hand, and could sweep in the lines and curves of a vessel, its rigging, and cordage, with a certainty and accuracy which was quite wonderful."

In the summer of 1855, to the great regret of the cadets, he retired from his post at Addiscombe. "This step was one which he took with very mingled feelings of regret and relief; for in spite of his 77 years, his love for young people and his interest in their pursuits was still deep and strong, and his warm heart had attached itself to the scene and the companions of his labours during so long a time," (18 years).

The Court of Directors allowed him a pension of 2-3rds. of his salary.

He wrote a letter of farewell to his brother professors, addressed to Cape, "and now, though last not least, my separation from so many and valued friends: yourself, my dear Cape, at the top of my list in esteem and sincere regard. I would ask you to convey to all my brother-officers at Addiscombe, the assurance of my affectionate regard and good wishes."

The cadets used sometimes familiarly to call him "All Sepia," in allusion to his penchant for sepia drawings; but more frequently he was mentioned as "Dear old Schetky."

Mr. Schetky and his wife now took up their abode in London.

He still continued to paint; and about this time did 4 small oil paintings of the action fought on the 1st June, 1813, between the "Chesapeake" and the "Shannon" (Sir Philip B. V. Broke) for Sir George Broke Middleton, Bart.

In the autumn of 1857 he paid a visit to Capt. W. A. Mackinnon in Skye, who was at home on leave.

In 1860 he painted a large picture of Rodney's action with the Comte de Grasse, which was purchased by Mr. John Penn, of the Cedars, at Lee; also the departure of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales for America, from the deck of the "Resolution," which was bought by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, who generously sent him twice the money he asked for it.

In 1862 Schetky visited his son-in-law at Croydon. This was after the sale of the College and grounds. He was recognised by many, and in his account of his visit he mentions "Old Tarts" as having greeted him. He also described with much consternation the deplorable scene at Addiscombe, where the former college buildings were in course of demolition.

In March, 1863, he painted the landing of H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra; and on the 28th June he presented it to the Princess.

In July, 1867, he published the "Veterans of the Sea," photographs from 20 of his pictures; Messrs. Cundall and Fleming, of Bond Street, being the publishers.

There is an excellent picture of Schetky's now at the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle, West Cowes, and another in the United Service Club, Pall Mall. The latter hangs in the smoking room. It is an oil painting, showing a gallant exploit of Admiral Sir Charles Paget, in command of the "Endymion," rescuing a French man-of-war from great peril on a lee shore, and afterwards extricating his own vessel. The picture was purchased by Sir James Hope and presented to the club.

Mr. Schetky died on the 29th January, 1874, in his 96th year. Most of the information regarding this remarkable man was obtained from a biography by his daughter, entitled "Ninety Years of Work and Play."

On the death of Sir Alex. Dickson, Sir Charles Pasley, R.E., was made Public Examiner, and he was succeeded at Chatham by Sir Frederick Smith. Colonel Pasley had seen a good deal of service early in the century. He entered the service as 2nd Lt. in the Royal Engineers in 1797; obtained his Brevet-Majority on 5th Feb., 1812; his Bt.-Colonelcy, in 1830, and Reg.-Colonelcy on 12th November, 1831. In 1806 he was present at the defence of Gaeta, and the battle of Maida; and in 1807 at the siege of Copenhagen. During 1808-9 he was engaged in numerous skirmishes, and at the battle of Corunna; reconnoitred the enemy's coast under the fire of batteries, and was at the siege of Flushing. In leading a storming party to attack a work on the dyke in front of Flushing, in 1809, he received a bayonet thrust in the thigh, and a musket wound which injured his spine. What, however, made him famous was his raising the "Royal George' at Spithead after the terrible disaster.

Sir Charles Pasley continued as Public Examiner till 1856, and without doubt did a great deal to improve the means of instruction at the College.

He seems to have had in his character a considerable amount of self-complacency, and when this was ruffled he was apt to become "peppery." These qualities were soon noticed by the cadets, and occasionally they acted so as to bring them to notice in a public manner. It was usual for a class to stand to "attention" when any official of distinction came in, and on the entrance of Sir Charles the cadets all jumped up with needless energy, and one of them purposely overthrew his

stool with a dreadful clatter. Sir Charles turned angrily on the cadet and said, "Did you do that on purpose?" "Yes, Sir," said the cadet, and Pasley promptly ordered him to be rusticated—as the cadets said, for speaking the truth.

On another occasion they played on his vanity. Pasley had arranged at one of the half-yearly inspections for a display of pontooning, and the discharge of a submarine charge by a squad of the senior cadets—in the "Coldstream." In the meantime a cadet, by surreptitiously cutting the train which connected the charge with the bank, had the intense satisfaction of seeing Pasley, who was a very intelligent and smart officer, standing on the centre of the pontoon bridge just put together, and asking in a loud tone "If the train was ready," and, on being assured in the affirmative, giving the word "Fire!" Much to the chagrin of Sir Charles, and to the disappointment of the Members of the Court of Directors and of the assembled visitors, there was naturally no result.

Soon after his appointment he resolved that none but Wranglers should be appointed to the post of Mathematical Professor, and up to the close of the College this plan was invariably adopted.

Pasley's life is so much a part of the history of the Corps of Engineers, that nothing can detract now from the high position which he deservedly won and maintained; but the Public Examination at which he figured was, of course, like all such, merely intended as a puff, and as having no bearing whatever in ascertaining individual place or merit. The question to be put to and answered by each cadet had been carefully rehearsed.

"Pasley was old, somewhat infirm, and deaf; and I well remember his asking W— of my term, to "show how to find the specific gravity of a triangle." Cape (while W— stood as

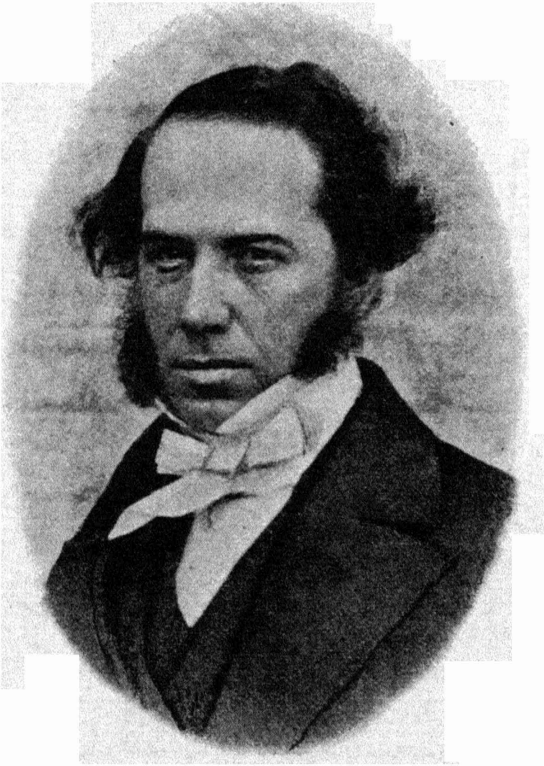
solemn as a judge, chalk in hand at the black board) nudged Pasley, and said loudly into his ear "Centre of gravity." The General said, "Eh? what—what?" Then louder and slower Cape said, "Centre of gravity." The gravity of everyone was so upset by this time, that it was under no small difficulty that W— got "under way" with his demonstration—but as no harm was done, the incident contributed to putting everyone into good humour, and to the success of the display which in other respects was the usual thing."

The Rev. Alfred Wrigley,* in 1841, was the first appointed after it had been resolved to have none but Wranglers. He was never an amusing man, had not much sense of humour, and was not of a genial disposition. He was in the habit of acting in a very methodical manner, and directly he entered the class room during the cold months, marched straight to the fire and poked it, and having completed this, ordered some windows to be opened. With the view of at least postponing the opening of the window, a cadet, previous to his arrival one day, set to work to heat the handle of the poker. It had the desired effect, but Wrigley did not like the hot handle, nor did the cadet like the extra drill which followed.

Wrigley although wanting in humour had a few stock jokes, which he repeated frequently.

He used to inform those cadets likely to be troublesome, that his form of repression partook of a fourfold nature—1st. Expostulation, 2nd. Postulation, 3rd. Change of location, and 4th. Evacuation. He seldom had recourse to the last, as being turned out of study by him meant long days of extra drill for the unruly cadet.

* 17th Wrangler in 1841, when Sir George Stokes was Senior Wrangler.



Rev. A. WRIGLEY.

He had charge for many years of the 2nd class, and the 'young cadets" at the head of that class had to study "Statics." When prepared for examination they had to appear before Cape, and when they returned "passed," Wrigley's invariable remark was: "Now, of course, you are in an ecstatic (Ex Static) state."

A funny story has been told in connection with Wrigley. It appears there was a cadet who was struck one night with a sudden and brilliant idea. This was nothing less than having his eyebrows shaved off, so that they might grow in a manner similar to that of one of the most distinguished cadets in the College—and he suddenly cried out, "Will anyone shave my eyebrows?" Two of his friends promptly agreed to do this, and in a few minutes the cadet's well-marked eyebrows were swept off. "Shave over the nose," he explained; "I want to have my eyebrows like —'s." His wishes were carried out, and he retired to rest, happy in the thought of good work thoroughly done.

The cadet's expression next morning was most ludicrous. When Wrigley was walking as usual up the class room he stopped short, and without saying a word, stared at the cadet for some time. He then ordered him off to drill, reporting him to the Staff-Major for "making faces."

Wrigley remained at the College till its close in 1861, when he was pensioned, and afterwards kept a school at Clapham for some years. He is still alive, but suffers from very bad health.

Shortly after this Dr. Anderson retired, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. H. Johnstone, 13th Wrangler in the year when Cayley, the great analytical mathematician, was Senior Wrangler.

In January, 1843, Johnstone had charge of the 4th class, con-

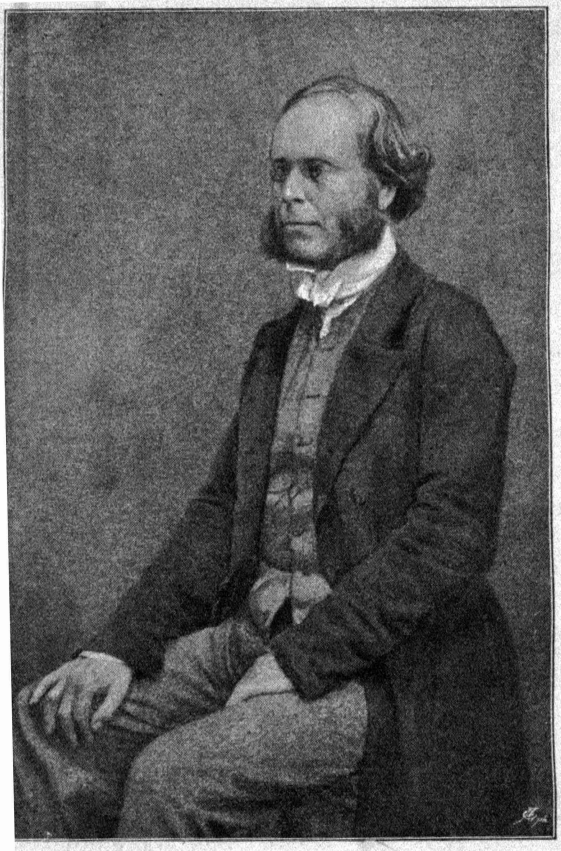
sequent on the retirement of Mr. Parlour, and two years after, when Rev. T. Bisset vacated his posts as Chaplain and Professor, Johnstone became Chaplain and 3rd Professor, and retained the post till the close of the College in 1861.

For a few years after the dissolution of the College Mr. Johnstone took private pupils in Croydon, and then had the living of Berden in Essex, whence he retired about June, 1891, since which date he has been living in Worthing, his house being called "Addiscombe."

Our old Chaplain takes the liveliest interest in anything connected with the old College, and he was present as an honoured guest at the Addiscombe dinner held at the "Albion" in Aldersgate Street on the 20th June, 1893, when Lord Roberts V. C., G. C. B., presided, more than 70 old Addiscombe cadets being present.

The following story will show that occasionally the cadets played pranks in Chapel, which were very far from being proper; but the fact of the Hall, called Chapel, being made use of for so many other secular functions, may be urged as extenuating in a slight degree, the irreverence of what occasionally occurred.

"One night about 9 p. m. the cadets were as usual marched to evening prayers in the Chapel. On each side were benches rising higher at the back, with a passage between leading to a raised platform, on which was a reading-desk on one side, and a chair for the orderly officer on the other. Access to this platform was obtained by a separate flight of stairs and door on the right of the platform; and on the left side a corresponding door led to a small room used by the Chaplain as a vestry. We marched in and filed off into our respective benches. Then there was a long pause until at last the platform



Rev. W. H. JOHNSTONE.

door opened, and the Chaplain walked hurriedly to his vestry. He appeared to take a most unusual time putting on his surplice, and when our curiosity had become somewhat excited—out came the Chaplain without his surplice, and with hat and umbrella in hand. He walked to the orderly officer who rose to receive him, and after a short conversation, walked out. The officer motioned to the senior corporal to march out the cadets; we paraded below and marched off to barracks, considerably exercised in our minds as to what unusual circumstance had occurred. Next morning on parade we were informed that while we were in study some persons, supposed to be cadets, had obtained access to the Chapel and vestry, and there had amused themselves by sewing up the sleeves of the Chaplain's surplice. No doubt it must have been amusing to them (at that age) to picture his struggles with his surplice half on; but the view of the authorities was that it was a very serious breach of discipline, and as the culprits could not be discovered, the whole College had to spend its afternoons on extra drill till further orders, and no one was allowed to leave the grounds. At the end of a week, however, 3 "old cadets," touched doubtless by the unmerited sufferings of others, asked permission to fall out on parade and speak to the orderly officer, and gave themselves up as the misdemeanants, when they were at once placed under arrest and on extra drill for a month or 6 weeks.

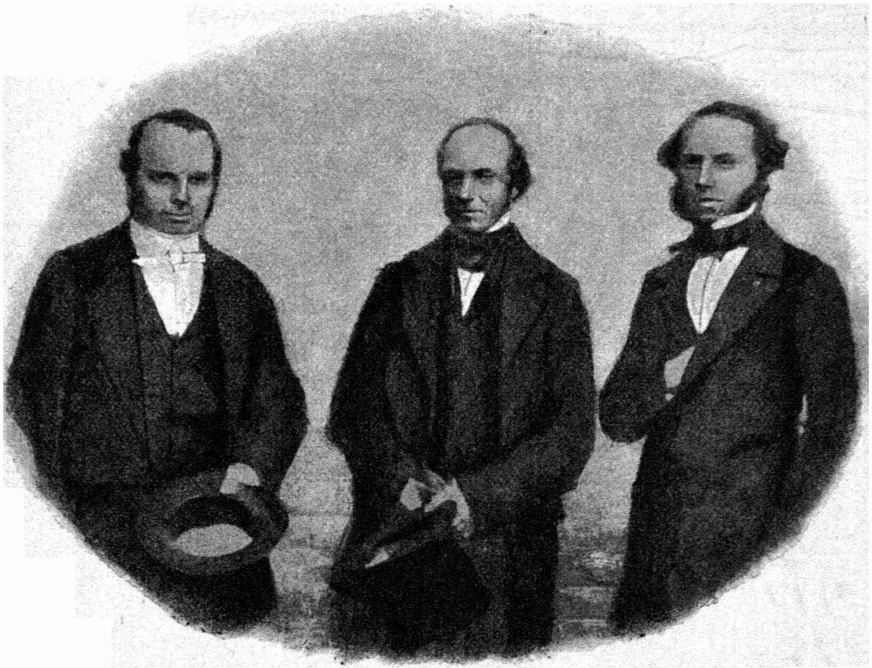
On Sunday mornings the cadets attended service at St. James', but the evening service was held by the Chaplain in the College Chapel. On one occasion, for some unknown reason, it had been resolved by the senior cadets to show their displeasure at the arrangement; and word was passed round to sing only the 1st and 3rd lines of each verse of the hymn. The result was remarkable. The 1st line was sung with all

the vigour of 150 youthful and healthy lungs, while at the second line there was a dead silence broken only by the Chaplain's voice and the accompanying musical instruments. The third line was sung at the top of their voices, and again not a sound was heard from the cadets at the fourth line. Of course, there was a great row about it. "Staff" Ritherdon next morning came on parade. Sir E. Stannus leant over the railings of the terrace and a terrible order was read out. The next Sunday word was passed round to say Amen in many different ways, and the result was Āmen, Âmen and Ā——men from various parts of the Chapel.

In January, 1843, the Rev J. Fenwick was appointed on Parlour's retirement, but only stayed 6 or 8 months. He was a Wrangler of 1842. He then became Head Master of the Grammar School at Ipswich; and in August, 1843, the Rev. Robert Inchbald (St. John's) succeeded him, and in 1845 was one of the candidates for the Chaplaincy on Mr. Bisset's retirement.

Inchbald had been 10th Wrangler in 1841, and since then had been Assistant Master at the Grammar School at Bristol. He was liked by the cadets and obtained the sobriquet of "Mister," from his habit of addressing cadets in that one word. He remained at the College till 1861, and was then pensioned; lived for some years after, and died, I believe, about 1870. When Johnstone became Chaplain, the Rev. G. R. J. Tryon was appointed Junior Professor, but he retired in 1848, and took a living, when Mr. Arthur Dusautoy took his place, on the 2nd February, 1848.

Previous to 1843 I cannot learn who was the medical man man who attended on the cadets and establishment; but in that year Dr. Westall was appointed, and at this time "Mother" Dodd (widow of Sergt. Dodd who died in Feb., 1839) was the



GROUP OF PROFESSORS. INCHBALD, JACKSON AND WRIGLEY.

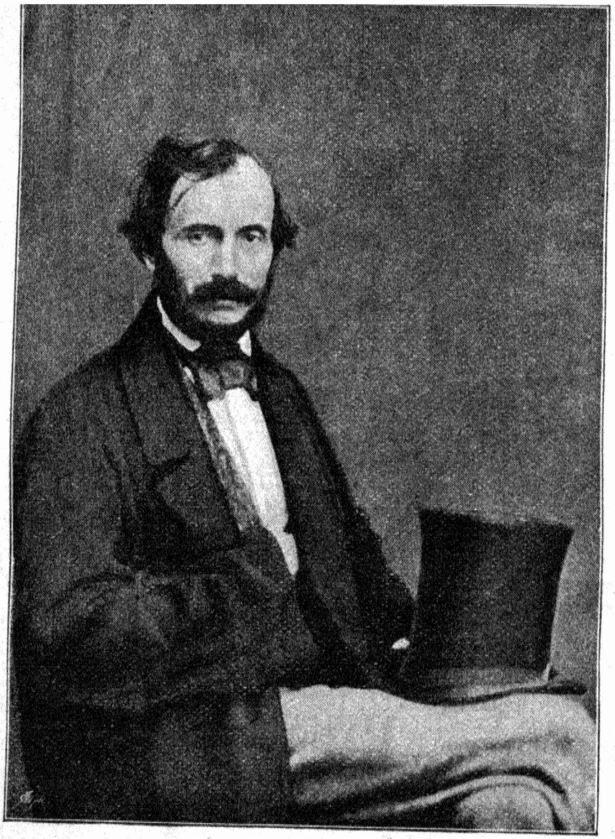
Hospital Nurse. She used to complain that she could manage the cadets very well when they were really ill, but that they were quite beyond her control when they had come into hospital without due cause. This happened generally at the outbreak of what was called the "Hindustani fever;" that was the scare when Professor Wilson was coming down to examine them in that interesting language. At that time some of the cadets had numerous devices for deceiving Westall; such as putting chalk on their tongues—at other times, just before going in to see the Doctor, they would knock their elbows sharply against the wall, so as to make the pulse beat more rapidly than it should do. When they were malingering in hospital, mainly on account of the Hindustani fever, they used to make poor old Mother Dodd's life a burden to her; climbing over the roof, and other games scarcely in accordance with what was to be expected from invalids; and the General would come down in wrath and "blow up" Mother Dodd for not keeping them in better order. What made their doings the more noticeable, was that while in hospital they had to wear flannel jackets and trousers.

"On 8th April, 1845, a terrible accident happened, which arose out of a most ordinary occurrence—viz.; the rolling of the College cricket ground. On this occasion the heavy roller weighing some 2 tons or more, was had out, and the "Greens" with the drag ropes under the direction of some dozen "old cadets" (who were on the platform of the roller), were being urged along at the "double." With "way" once on, the ponderous roller was easily kept going by some 40 "Greens" harnessed to it, at a great pace. Cadet Bailey, an "old cadet, ' got somehow in front between the shafts while it was in rapid motion, and endeavouring to vault on to the platform from this position,

unfortunately missed his spring, with the result that he was in an instant under the roller and killed on the spot. It was a truly sickening spectacle to see his body curl up behind the roller and almost stand upright, then in another moment fall back, with blood bursting from mouth, ears and every part of his body, stone dead. As may be supposed the cadets, who a moment before were careering along, larking and joking, were simply petrified with the dreadful sight. In another moment the cadets were bearing away the body of the unfortunate lad to the barracks, the clothes of all those employed being soaked with blood—every drop of which had run out of the body before they reached their destination."

"To this day I can recall the black gloom which fell on one and all in the College. For at least a fortnight after, no games of any kind were played; hardly anyone spoke except in a subdued voice—never, I believe, was any body of youths so impressed, as they well might be by the tragic occurrence. As adding, if possible, to the grief felt by all, poor Bailey was one of the most cheery, companionable fellows, beloved by all, and merry up to the last fatal instant. One chum of his had a succession of fainting fits after helping to carry him up to the barracks; but nothing, indeed, could have spoken more strongly for the thoroughly fine feeling of all, than their behaviour then and after the sad occurrence. It was part of that true and loyal feeling which has always characterised the *élèves* of the celebrated College, who have played such a splendid part in the winning and governing of India."

On 6th August, 1845, Monsr. Léon Contanseau succeeded Monsr. De la Voye as French Master. When he joined he was very unhappy at his exile from "La belle France," and was always looking forward to the time when he should have



MONSR. CONTANSEAU.

earned his pension; he used to say, "In 18 years I shall be happy." Although very excitable when angry, he was a very good fellow.

Contanseau was frequently a guest at the "Term" dinner, which took place every half year on the evening of the day of Public Examination, all the outgoing cadets being present. It usually came off at the Thatched House Tavern, The Albion, or some such establishment. Of course Contanseau's health was drunk with honours. In reply he made a very good speech, and at the close generally said, "If any gentleman has any cause to remember anything unpleasant regarding my treatment of him during the term, that is, if I have ever reported him, I beg that he will now put that report in his left hand poc-kett."

Contanseau remained at the College till its close in 1861, when he was pensioned and retired to France. He settled at Neuilly near Paris, and only died last year at the age of 80.

On 4th January, 1837, the Court of Directors were greatly exercised in their minds by learning that the S. E. Railway Company projected an amendment of their line so as to pass through Addiscombe, and the matter was referred to the Lieut.-Governor and the Surveyor for their joint report. It was decided to oppose the project, as the property would be materially injured; for it would involve the necessity of discontinuing the mortar practice, and the comfort of the whole establishment would necessarily be much affected.

It was not till 2 years after that the S. E. Railway Company abandoned their proposal, and the minds of the authorities were set at ease.

The scales of merit by which the order of merit of the cadets was settled, were frequently altered. Up to 1836:

Mathematics counted	28
Fortification	28
Military Drawing and Surveying	12
Civil Drawing	4
Hindustani	12
French	8
Latin	4

But in 1837, 12 was allowed for both Military Drawing and Surveying, and Civil Drawing was increased from 4 to 8, so that Drawing counted twice as much as it had previously done.

In 1843 the scale of merit was considerably altered:

Mathematics counted	150
Fortification	100
Military Drawing	40
do. Surveying	40
Civil Drawing	40
Hindustani	80
French	40
Latin	20

By this arrangement the value of Mathematics was increased 5 per cent, while Fortification was lowered about the same amount. Military Drawing and Surveying were both considerably lowered; while Civil Drawing, French and Latin were slightly raised, so as to make Military Drawing, Surveying and Civil Drawing have the same value. Latin remained at its former relative value to French; but the value of Hindustani was largely increased, counting 1-3rd as much again as it had previously done. This last alteration was not, it seems to me,

desirable, as it gave a fictitious value to that language; but it nevertheless retained that value at all the Public Examinations till about 1854, when Mathematics was increased largely, and this, of course, diminished in an equal degree all the subjects in comparison with Mathematics and the grand total—although they retained their relative value to one another.

In December, 1841, there were 11 prizes given to cadets of the 1st Class for the various subjects; Mathematics, Fortification and Hindustani having 2 prizes each, and the remaining subjects but one.

In addition to these, an artillery sword with extra steel scabbard was given for 1st, and a two foot telescope in case for 2nd Good Conduct. It appears to have been shortly before this time that Engineer cadets from Chatham first attended the Public Examination, for we find that in June, 1840, 5 Engineer cadets attended it. It was probably this which suggested to the Public Examiner as a suitable arrangement, that he should attend the Examination with 2 Engineer A.D.C.s, which was invariably done in later years.

The diet of the cadets at this time from all accounts was fairly good, though plain; still complaints were made from time to time, and on one occasion Col. W. H. Sykes, then a Director of the East India Company, paid a visit to the College to enquire into complaints made with regard to the quality of the meat supplied by contractors.

On Colonel Sykes proceeding to the dining-hall, he passed round the various messes and pulled up enquiringly before a piece of paper stuck with a fork on a joint of beef, and read as follows:

"Old horse, old horse, what dost thou here?
This is the place for beef;
Let cats and dogs thy flesh devour,
But not a Christian's teeth."

In the years 1842 and 1845, owing to the wars in Afghanistan and Scinde, it was found that the supply of artillery officers was insufficient to make up the deficiencies caused by our heavy losses in those campaigns; and it was resolved to give a number of "direct" appointments to that corps. In the latter year alone, 92 were required for the artillery of the 3 presidencies, and in March, 1845, 28 cadets were reported qualified by the Public Examiner.

At this period the proximity of the Archbishop's grounds at Addington offered too great a temptation to cadets of sporting proclivities, and the consequence was that it was an ordinary amusement, when opportunity offered, to trespass into the woods and snare the Archbishop's hares and rabbits. On one occasion when 2 cadets had been reported for this offence and were to have been severely punished, the Archbishop went himself to the Lieut.-Governor and obtained their forgiveness. The cadets were so pleased with this act of considerate kindness on the part of His Grace, that the "old cadets" informed the rest of the College that a stop must be put to these depredations, and that in future they would themselves protect the Archbishop's policies. This protection naturally only remained in force for a year or so, for, as might have been expected, the temptation was too great to allow of its being continued. The following amusing story is told by Major Broadfoot in his paper on Addiscombe, published in *Blackwood's Magazine*. "Two sporting cadets had each caught a rabbit, with which they were anxious to escape; but how to conceal the spoil was a difficult problem,

for uniform was tight and the swallow-tail pocket scanty. However, after much squeezing, each pocketed a rabbit, and they set out for home tired and dirty. Rounding a corner they suddenly found themselves face to face with the highest dignitary of the Church, and as was right and proper they saluted him respectfully. The Archbishop, pleased with their politeness, kindly insisted that they should have tea with him, an invitation, which by reason of the insufficiency of their improvised game-bags they accepted with fear and trembling. The crucial test was sitting down, a performance which the tightness of their garments rendered perilous; and even when seated, the greatest repose was necessary to prevent disclosures which would show the hospitality of the Church to have been misplaced. The culprits suffered much; but their host, possibly attributing their constraint to the awe inspired by his presence, did his best to set them at ease. At last, however, the tea-party ended and the cadets hastened to Addiscombe, but arrived just late for parade. Being known to the orderly officer as having a natural aptitude for crime, he asked them roughly before the assembled cadets, where they had been? and why they were late? The audacity and improbability of the reply that they had been at tea with the Archbishop of Canterbury, electrified the parade and nearly suffocated the irate officer, who, appreciating the delicacy of the situation, and seeing that laughter could no longer be suppressed, quickly ordered the delinquents to appear next morning at orderly-room, and dismissed the parade. Meantime he sent to the Archbishop to ascertain the truth of the excuse tendered; and as the reply confirmed the cadets' story, next morning they were pardoned for being late, and let off with the growling remark, "I did not know you kept such respectable company."

Croydon fair used to be in former times a great institution.

The charter went back to the time of Richard I., and this was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, giving him license to hold a fair in Croydon. At one time before the railroad era, it was usual for the best families around to patronise the fair by their presence. The wife of the Archbishop used to put in an appearance. But when the railroad brought Croydon practically much nearer to London, the place was inundated by a mass of blackguardism, which at length became so intolerable that the fair was abolished; not without some attempts at rioting on the part of the unwashed, but with the joyful approval of the respectable inhabitants. It could not, however, be put a stop to without the sanction of the Archbishop, which, it is needless to say, he cheerfully gave.

The fair lasted for the first 3 days in October; and it was usual to give leave to the cadets to go to the fair; fifty on each day, out of uniform, so as to avoid mischief, if possible. It goes, however, without saying that mischief was found. One amusement of the cadets was to hire all the donkeys they could, and make a charge of cavalry among the stalls to their own great satisfaction, but to the dismay of the stall-keepers. About 1844 a terrible row occurred. The cadets had mounted the steps on to the stage in front of Richardson's show, and thought it a fine piece of fun to join in the quadrilles with which the ladies and gentlemen of the theatre were entertaining the gaping rustics before them. This was naturally resented by the company, and a row and fight took place. For a time, however, there was not much harm done, and the cadets were retiring down the steps, when one of the clowns tried to hasten their departure with a kick. What then happened was only what was to be expected, the cadets rushed back and at once engaged in a much more serious fight with the clowns and pantaloons, to

the great terror of the *corps de ballet.* The police soon intervened, and the cadets continued the fight with them. Reinforcements soon arrived, and the cadets were finally defeated, and the ringleaders taken into custody until Major Ritherdon, the staff captain, came to bail them. Next morning they had to appear before the magistrate when they were fined 30*s*. each for assaulting the actors, and £5 each for resisting the police. The Court of Directors after this, sent down orders that henceforth the cadets were not to be allowed to go to the fair at all, and very frequent roll-calls were instituted during the 3 days of the fair to keep them from straying. It was said that one of the cadets returning from his unauthorised visit to the fair on one occasion, and trying to slip into barracks without being seen, encountered the General himself, and the light being somewhat obscure he took off his cloak, threw it over the head of Sir Ephraim and ran in without detection, but this can hardly be vouched for.

The Chartist rows of 1848 did not actually disturb Croydon and the neighbourhood about Addiscombe; but the authorities took precautionary measures, and a supply of ammunition for Brown Bess and the 3-pounders, was sent over from Woolwich under escort, to enable the cadets to take the field, or clear the town of Croydon if necessary. Of course, the cadets were much excited as to the probability of their being called upon to act, and devoutly hoped that they might be required to exhibit their prowess in the use of cold steel. The cadets did not think that there would be much need of ammunition; they were, it is to be feared, sadly ignorant of the conditions under which troops act in aid of the Civil power, and imagined that they would have to march into Croydon, and forthwith proceed to drive the enemy out, and to prod all who were rash enough

not to get out of the way with becoming promptitude; so it is, perhaps, fortunate that no necessity was found to call upon them for assistance.

About this time the authorities thought of making some improvements in the room set apart for the use of the corporals, which up to that date was very bare and uninviting. In 1846 it was furnished with a "carpet and a few other conveniences," as it was considered "productive of the best effects as furnishing an innocent gratification to the subordinate officers at the Seminary, tending to render their position more desirable, and its attainment consequently an object of higher ambition." It was probably about this time that the "Swabs' breakfast" first became an institution of the College, but when it was first started, and what was the reason, I have been unable to find out.

One of the great duties of the authorities was to prevent the cadets frequenting public houses in the neighbourhood. Now the cadets had but short leisure for recreation, the time being as a rule insufficient to get far away from Addiscombe, so it was but natural that the cadets should, especially in the months of early spring and late autumn, find it more cosy and comfortable to be with jovial company in the various inns in the vicinity, smoking, etc., than in wandering about the lanes with little to amuse them. The authorities found it, in spite of the vigilance of the sergeants, difficult, nay, impossible to prevent them. On one occasion, in 1849, it is told that a number of "old" and "young" cadets were determined to have a spree at The Far Cricketers, celebrated for its Scotch ale, so an omnibus was hired for the occasion, and it was directed to wait near the farm. The sergeants had somehow heard of the cadets' intentions, and they accordingly surrounded the omnibus. The driver, however, was too much for them; he turned round

and drove down by the 4-gun battery where the cadets filled the omnibus, and then drove up past The Black Horse to their destination. On their return it was nearly dark, and they intended to get out at the farm; but they found the whole road guarded by the Lt.-Governor, 'Staff', Orderly Officers and Sergeants from the farm to Mother Rose's cottage. The cadets all covered their heads with their cloaks and, yelling like fiends, drove down by the 4-gun battery, where they got out and walked back as if they had just returned from innocent recreation. As they crossed the stile into the grounds near Mother Rose's cottage, their names were taken, and they were ordered to "fall in" under the arcade. About half of those on the parade had been in no way mixed up with the affair. Each one was asked to give his word of honour that he had not been mixed up in the affair, and all refused to do so, and the affair ended by all the corporals being deprived of their epaulettes.

A day or two before the Public Inspection, and after the Examinations were over, some of the old cadets who were assembling for an approaching parade under the large tree on the right of the steps which led into the study court, were discussing what commissions they were likely to get, *i. e.*, in what branch of the Service. Sergeant C. said to one of the cadets, "What do you expect to get, Mr—?" He replied, "Oh! either Engineers or Artillery," when the Sergeant said, "Oh! then you are not so stupid at some things as you was at drill." The cadet (who was a corporal) rejoined, "I suppose you thought me stupid at drill, because I used to drop my musket and get 'Pŭt in the rār'?" The Sergeant said, "Yes," but the expression on his face was worth observing when the cadet added, "You don't suppose that when I could 'Shoulder Hup'

just as well as you, I was such a fool as to go on doing so for your amusement. I used to drop my musket on purpose so as to get 'Pūt in the rār'." The cadet obtained a commission in the Engineers.

The bugler who summoned cadets to parade, sounded his calls at the top of the small flight of steps leading in to the study court. If at the sound of the last note of the call, a cadet was not in his place in the ranks, with his coat buttoned and his gloves on, he was made to fall out and adjudged one or two days' extra drill. The cadet who pretended to hang himself in the Black Hole, was one day running to parade buttoning up his coat with his right hand, and holding his gloves in his left; and as he took the steps into the parade at a jump, he thrust his left hand with the gloves into the mouth of the bugle as the bugler was sounding the last call, and the latter had, of course, to recommence the call, but being asked to account for the interruption, was obliged to give the name of the cadet, who got 6 weeks' double extra drill for interfering with the bugler, a monstrous punishment for such a humourous offence.

Smoking at this time was considered a deadly sin and was punished severely. There were two cadets (twins) so marvellously like one another, that it was difficult for anyone to distinguish the one from the other. They were both high-minded, open-hearted lads, one of them was caught smoking, and his brother was brought up before the Major, accused, admonished, and sent to extra drill. He took it like a lamb. He had no clean 'sheet' to preserve, and had no chance of being promoted to corporal in his 'old cadet' term, whereas his brother would have been deprived of his chance of being corporal. The last term came, and the smoker became a cor-

poral. Days passed on, and the final examination ended. When that was over he went to the Major, and said, "My brother saved my epaulettes. He told no lie, but he took my punishment on himself—turn to the Extra Drill List. *He* was *me!*"

Here may be mentioned a song written by Douglas Metcalfe, a cadet of 1840, a copy of which it has been impossible to get; it was entitled "Our Addiscombe lads for a toast."

This cadet edited a work called the "Addiscombe Scrap Book."

It was not till the year 1848 that the Pollock Medal was presented to the most distinguished cadet of the outgoing term. It seems strange that nearly 3½ years had been allowed to elapse between the resolution to present it and the first actual presentation.

On Sir George Pollock's arrival in Calcutta the British Inhabitants who had lived through the panic that had prevailed in the disastrous days of the Cabul massacres, and were therefore well able to appreciate Pollock's great merits, raised a subscription of 11,000 rupees to perpetuate the memory of his great services by instituting a medal, to be presented twice a year to the most distinguished cadet at the East India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, on passing the biennial examination for a commission.

They sent him an address in which, after recapitulating the achievements of the army he commanded, they said: "We honour you for the reluctance you evinced to return to the provinces from Jellalabad, a return with that (the march to Cabul) unattempted—which by your perseverance was at last accomplished—would have left a stain upon your country that not time nor circumstance could ever have effaced..... Your short but glorious career of service in Afghanistan, now

assumed a character of intense and painful interest, requiring the most cautious discretion combined with an energy and decision that seemed scarcely compatible with its exercise. Too much or too little of either in however slight a degree, and we had still to mourn, how many of our countrymen, women and children held in hopeless captivity by an exasperated enemy, who had every motive to insult and none to spare them..... The courage and ability demanded and displayed were in the cause of humanity, a cause which was hallowed and approved by Heaven, and those who, abandoned, had pined and sunk to an untimely grave, live to bless the name of him who restored them to freedom and to life."

Pollock in replying to this address wrote with his accustomed modesty:

"I feel it impossible adequately to express my sense of the obligation you have conferred on me by the desire you have shown to perpetuate in my native country your too flattering estimation of my military services by the presentation of medals to students at Addiscombe. I concur most unreservedly in the very high respect and estimation justly bestowed on this Institution by public opinion. You have thus conferred on me a lasting distinction at once delicate, and far beyond my deserts."

The Court of Directors of the Honble. East India Company, at the earnest solicitation of the founders, consented to become trustees to the Pollock Prize Fund, and to add to its importance by affording it pecuniary aid, and by presenting the prize at Addiscombe.

It was explained to the Government in a letter from the Committee, that the Pollock Testimonial, though doubtless exceedingly complimentary to Sir George Pollock, did not alone

originate in that object; but arose out of an earnest desire on the part of the community to perpetuate by this means in their own country, an annually recurring cause for recollecting the very important and numerous victories, which in succession to the memorable forcing of the Khyber Pass, were successively and uninterruptedly obtained by the Bengal army under Sir George Pollock's command, until he again planted the British flag on the Bala Hissar and reoccupied Cabul, thus restoring the long established prestige of the invincibility of our military strength, and visiting with signal retributive punishment the flagrant conduct of the Afghans.

Another object the community had in view in voting this testimonial, was a desire to hold out to future young soldiers in the East India Company's Military College, an inducement to acquire this reward, and by their future career to emulate the deeds of their predecessors.

The original medal was designed by General MacLeod and executed by Mr. Wyon; and was first presented in June, 1848. It was a very handsome medal, being 2 inches in diameter and 1-8th inch thick, weighing over 3 ounces and being valued at 16 guineas.

On the obverse was a medallion portrait of Sir George Pollock, and immediately round the figure, "Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., Bengal Artillery." In the outer rim, "To commemorate eminent services, Cabul, 1842," and inside this, "British honour vindicated. Disasters retrieved. British captives delivered. Treachery avenged. Jellalabad relieved. Victories of Mamoo Khail, Jugdulluck, Tezeen, Istalif. Khyber Pass forced." On the reverse, in the centre, "Presented by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, and awarded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the most distinguished

cadet of the season," and round this, "Military College Addiscombe Pollock Prize."

In 1861 the Secretary of State for India in Council, Sir Charles Wood, who had succeeded to the Court of Directors of the Honble. East India Company in the management of Indian affairs, had the gracelessness to decline to continue the very small annual grant necessary to supplement the interest derived from the Prize Fund, of which he had become the trustee, and to keep up the medal to its original value, and decided, without any reference to Sir George Pollock, to have a new die prepared by Mr. Wyon for a medal of a smaller size.

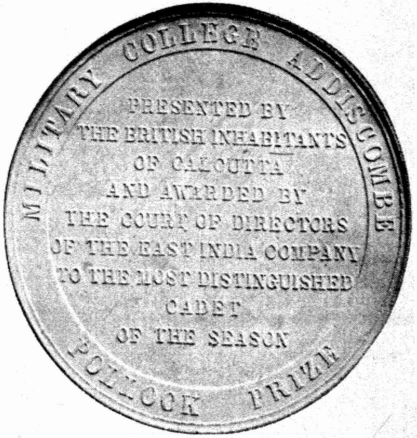
The medal since presented has been accordingly reduced in value to 10 guineas, and part of the inscription recording the services of Sir George Pollock and his army omitted, a source of deep regret to the gallant old soldier each time that he came to the Royal Military Academy (which he invariably did so long as his health permitted) to present the medal to the most distinguished cadet of the season. The last time was on the 26th June, 1872.

The present medal bears the portrait with the words "Pollock—Cabul, 1842," and on its reverse, "Pollock Prize, Royal Military Academy, founded by the British inhabitants of Calcutta to commemorate the eminent services of Major-General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., and awarded to the most distinguished cadet of the season."

George Pollock, the fourth son of Mr. David Pollock, saddler to George III., was born 4th June, 1786.

Three of Mr. Pollock's sons rose to distinction: the eldest, Sir David, was Judge of the High Court, Bombay; and Sir Frederick, the second, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer for 22 years, and was created a Baronet.

TO COMMEMORATE THE EXPLOITS OF THE BRITISH SERVICES
LEDGED-BRITISH HONOR VINDICATED-DISASTRES REVENGED-BRITISH
ARMS VICTORIOUS-AFFGHANISTAN DELIVERED-VICTORIES DECIDED-
BRITISH TRADE-ISLAMS
CABUL
1842


MILITARY COLLEGE ADDISCOMBE
PRESENTED BY
THE BRITISH INHABITANTS
OF CALCUTTA
AND AWARDED BY
THE COURT OF DIRECTORS
OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY
TO THE MOST DISTINGUISHED
CADET
OF THE SEASON
POLLOCK PRIZE

George went to school at Vauxhall and thence to Woolwich, which he entered on 21st January, 1801.

He left it on 7th May, 1803, with a commission in the Bengal Artillery, though he had the option of serving either in the Royal Artillery or the Engineers.

He embarked for India in September, 1803, and landed at Calcutta, January, 1804, when he proceeded to Dum-Dum.

He took part in the battle of Deeg on 13th Nov., 1804, between the infantry of General Lake's army under General Fraser, and the Mahratta Chieftain, Holkar; and soon after had charge of a mortar battery at the siege of Deeg. He was next present at the unsuccessful siege of Bhurtpore, from 4th January to the 22nd February, 1805, when there were four assaults with a loss of 103 officers and 3,100 men killed and wounded out of 10,000 engaged. In the following campaign George Pollock commanded a field battery of six 6-pounders, and was employed in the pursuit of Holkar. Holkar soon sued for peace, which was signed early in 1806, and Pollock was then sent to Meerut with his battery. As a reward for his services Lord Lake appointed him Quarter-Master of one of the battalions at Dum-Dum, and soon after he went to Cawnpore where he obtained the post of Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the artillery. He held this post till he obtained his Captaincy 1st March, 1812.

On his promotion he was ordered to Dum-Dum where he performed the duties of Brigade-Major to the Bengal Artillery. He next saw active service in 1814-6, in Nepaul, where he commanded two companies of Bengal Artillery, but was attached to a portion of the army which, through the incompetence of its general, did not take any glorious part in the operations.

After this he was appointed Brigade-Major, Bengal Artillery.

He obtained his Brevet-Majority on 12th August, 1819, and on 4th May following was gazetted Major. He was now appointed Asst. Adjutant-General to the Artillery, and this post he held till he received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel, on 1st. May, 1824. He was now recommended to return to England on account of his health, but as he could not afford to do this, he resolved to go to Burma, where war had commenced. He joined the force there at Rangoon, soon after its capture, as Commanding Officer of Bengal Artillery. He was present with General Cotton's division at the storming of the stockades at Simbike, in front of Prome, and at the defeat of the Shans on 1st December, 1825, when the Commander-in-Chief made favourable mention of his service. General Cotton candidly owned that his success was due to his Commandant of Artillery.

Pollock was again specially mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief for his conduct at the capture of Mellown on 19th January, 1826. He also took part in the action at Pagahm Mew on 9th February, when the Burmans "departing from their cautious system of defence behind field works and entrenchments, which formed their usual device of war, and relying on their numerical superiority, combined with singular advantages of ground, ventured on a succession of bold manœuvres on the flanks and front of the British columns."

The storm of Pagahm Mew immediately following this action, decided the war, which was finally brought to an end by the treaty of Yandaboo, signed on 24th February, 1826—the army being only 3 days' march from Ava. Colonel Pollock's meritorious services in the war were specially acknowledged by the Governor-General in the General Order thanking the troops, and gained for him the Companionship of the Bath.

His health now necessitated a change, he embarked for home

early in 1827, and had a voyage of 9 months' duration. On 1st December, 1829, he was promoted Brevet Colonel. He returned to India in 1830, and commanded a battalion of artillery at Cawnpore until, early in 1838, he was nominated Brigadier-General in command of the division at Dinapore.

Subsequently he was posted to the command of the Agra district, and on 28th June, 1838, became a Major-General. In the year 1838 a British army invaded Afghanistan through the Bolan Pass, and after taking Ghuznee entered Cabul on 6th August, 1839. Shah Sooja was proclaimed King and Dost Mahomed fled.

The war being considered at an end, the army was broken up, a British force remaining to assist the Shah's troops. Towards the end of 1841 the troops in Afghanistan were commanded by Genl. Elphinstone, and Sir William McNaghten was the Minister of the Governor-General at the Court of the Shah. Under Genl. Elphinstone were General Nott at Candahar, Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad, and Genl. Shelton at Cabul.

Elphinstone was in cantonments on the plain outside the city, 2 miles from the Bala Hissar or Citadel of Cabul. Lieut. (afterwards Sir Henry) Durand of the Bengal Engineers, Chief Engineer to the Shah's forces, insisted that the only fit position for the troops was the Bala Hissar, but McNaghten weakly listened to the political objections of Shah Sooja, and the cantonments were consequently built outside the city. Durand was so disgusted with this want of common-sense and firmness, that he threw up his appointment and returned to India. A terrible outbreak occurred in the city on the 2nd November, 1841, when Sir Alexander Burnes and several other British officers were murdered.

Lieut. Sturt of the Engineers, who had succeeded Durand, urged the seizure of the Bala Hissar. Instead of this, they remained where they were. The army was shut up in its canton-

ments, allowed the enemy to seize a small detached fort containing its commissariat stores; and finally witnessed the murder of its ambassador, Sir Wm. McNaghten, on 23rd December, 1841, within 600 yards of the cantonment. No attempt was made either to rescue or avenge, and the result was a treaty, according to which all the posts in Afghanistan were to be evacuated, and the British forces withdrawn from the country. The army commenced their fatal march on 6th January, 1842; on 8th they entered the stupendous pass of Koord Cabul, where they were attacked by the fanatical Ghilzais—3,000 are believed to have fallen here. To add to the misery of our troops heavy snow fell The General negotiated with Akbar Khan and consented to give up the married people as hostages. So Lady MacNaghten, Lady Sale, and other widows and wives with their children passed into the hands of the son of Dost Mahomed, and on the 10th the doomed force resumed its march In a narrow gorge between the precipitous spurs of 2 hills they were again attacked, and of the 16,500 men who had left Cabul on 6th not 4,000 survived. After another attempt at negotiation the survivors pressed on to Jugdulluck. On the 12th they halted at Jugdulluck, and the Sirdar having invited Elphinstone, Shelton and Capt Johnson to a conference, basely retained them as hostages for the evacuation of Jellalabad. On the evening of 12th the few remaining men, about 125, pushed on and fought their way to the top of the Jugdulluck Pass, where they came on a barrier which closed the defile. After a desperate fight in which 12 officers fell, and a greater part of the force was massacred, a few officers and men cleared the barrier, and a party of 65 Europeans reached Gundamuck about daybreak, with only 2 rounds of ammunition apiece. Here they were surrounded and slaughtered almost to a man. One officer of the 44th who had wrapped the

regimental colours round his waist, and a few privates were taken prisoners. A small party of six reached Futtehabad, 10 miles from Jellalabad, but were then attacked, and only one (Dr. Brydon) escaped.

Sale's brigade had received orders to return to Cabul, but his force had suffered heavily, he was encumbered with sick and wounded and could not force the passes of either Jugdulluck or Koord Cabul; so on the 11th November he marched to seize Jellalabad, took possession on 13th November, 1841, and remained there in spite of all the enemy's efforts to dislodge him, till the arrival of Pollock's army on the 16th April, 1842.

It was on 13th January that Dr. Brydon, the sole survivor of the army, reached Jellalabad wounded, exhausted and half dead, and a party of cavalry went out to succour him.

Mr. Robertson, the Lieut.-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and Mr. Geo. Clerk, the Governor-General's Agent on the N. W. Frontier, recognised the paramount necessity of pushing on troops to Peshawur, and on 26th November troops under Brigadier Wild crossed the Sutlej, and preparations were made for another brigade. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief were very undecided about sending on more troops, but at length, on 4th January, 1842, a second brigade under Brigadier McCaskill crossed the Sutlej also on its way to Peshawur.

The officer appointed to command the force was Major-General George Pollock. He received his orders on 1st January, 1842, and reached Peshawur on 5th February, where he assumed command. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief thought only of a retrogade movement as soon as the safety of Sale's force had been assured, leaving the unfortunate captives to the tender mercies of the treacherous Afghans; but

Mr. Clerk and other brave spirits, insisted that the safety and honour of the British power in India required that the garrison at Jellalabad should hold its own, and that when reinforced it should march in conjunction with the force from Candahar, upon Cabul—chastise the enemy and then withdraw.

The urgency of Mr. Clerk could not be withstood, and a third brigade was held in readiness to join the force at Peshawur. Ali Musnid had been held by a small force under Mr. Mackeson, a force was sent by Brg. Wild to garrison it, and afterwards Wild himself advanced, but was beaten back with the loss of his guns. Ali Musjid was in consequence abandoned, the garrison fell back on Jumrood, and the Sepoys became quite demoralised, saying that nothing should induce them to face the horrors of the Khyber Pass.

When Pollock reached Peshawur on 5th February he found the *morale* of the troops in the lowest possible state. To instil new courage and confidence into his troops was no easy matter. By his mildness and kindness combined with firmness and decision, the Sepoys in the course of a short time, came to regard him with childlike faith; and when the hour of trial came, they were not found wanting. All through the months of February and March Pollock remained inactive. Sale, uncertain regarding the intentions of the Government with reference to the relief of the garrison, called a council of war on 26th January, and the terms of a proposed capitulation was carried with but one dissentient voice, that of Captain George Broadfoot of the Madras army, and finally his views prevailed. Soon after, on 13th February, news reached them that reinforcements were moving up the Punjab, and there was no more talk of withdrawal, while Sale and Macgregor urged Pollock to push on without delay. Pollock, however, knew the difficulties before

him, and he waited until the Dragoons and Horse Artillery reached his camp on 30th March. Next day he began to move forward. On 31st March Pollock was at Jumrood, and the advance was begun in earnest on 5th April. The precipitous heights on either side were carried, the defenders were driven from ridge to ridge, the door of the Khyber Pass was opened, and the enemy retreated to Ali Musjid which they evacuated next morning.

Ali Musjid was taken charge of by a small body of native troops, the Sikhs were left to guard the communications, and Pollock pressed on towards Jellalabad.

On 6th April a glorious action was fought at the other end of the pass, for Sale moved out from Jellalabad, attacked Akbar Khan with great impetuosity and signally defeated him. Ten days after Pollock reached Jellalabad, when Sale and his "illustrious" garrison were relieved, after having been shut up for 5 months in the fortifications raised for the most part by their own energy.

The avowed purpose for which Pollock's force was mainly formed, was the withdrawal of the Jellalabad garrison in safety to Peshawur, but Pollock urged a bolder course, to advance beyond Jellalabad, inflict signal punishment on the enemy, effect the release of the prisoners in their hands—and so secure his force from molestation when they subsequently withdrew. Meantime Lord Auckland had been replaced as Governor-General by Lord Ellenborough, and he advocated a more spirited course in a letter to the Commander-in-Chief dated 15th March. Unfortunately Genl. England on the 28th March, when advancing from Quetta towards Candahar, made an unsuccessful attack on a native force at Hykulzye, and he then decided to fall back on Quetta and await reinforcements before again attempting

to open communications with General Nott at Candahar. This disaster discouraged the Governor-General, and he formed the opinion that it "was expedient to withdraw the troops under Pollock and Nott, at the earliest practical period, into positions wherein they may have certain and easy communication with India." The safety of the army thus became the chief object of the Governor-General, and he decided to leave to their unhappy fate the English prisoners in the hands of the Afghans, among whom were 2 of the Generals, the widow of the murdered envoy, the wife and widowed daughter of Sir Robert Sale and many other brave officers and tender women. On the 29th April Pollock was ordered to withdraw from Jellalabad to Peshawur, while Nott was directed to retire upon Quetta and afterwards to Sukkur. When Pollock received these positive orders to retire he was encamped near Jellalabad with the Khyber in his rear, and beyond it the Sikh Empire separating him by 350 miles from the British frontier—while in his front was a haughty insolent enemy in a mountainous country of the most intricate and difficult, nature with the whole population hostile to him. General Nott was in a very critical position at Candahar, in command of a small force with detachments closely invested in Ghuznee and Khelat-i-Ghilzai, while there was no direct means of communication between Pollock and Nott, except by hired natives who carried concealed despatches. This was Pollock's position when he received these orders to retire, which he was bound to obey unless some important event had occurred in the interval, which would warrant him in acting otherwise than in accordance with the explicit instructions he had received. The only thing which had occurred was the surrender of Ghuznee, which added Colonel Palmer and the surviving officers and men to the roll of prisoners in the hands of the Afghans.

Pollock wrote to Nott requesting him "*on no account to retire until he should hear again from him.*" Pollock "felt that to retire would be our ruin," and that if he had not stopped Nott, "our campaign would have ended much in the same way *that occurred to the* first party that returned from Cabul. *One individual* reached Jellalabad." On 28th April and again a week after, further despatches were written to Pollock urging him to withdraw. On May 13th Pollock wrote a soldierlike letter to the Government, pointing out that our withdrawal at that time would have the very worst effect, it would be construed into a defeat. He further alluded to the release of the prisoners as another object which could not be disregarded. He expressed regret that Nott had been ordered to retire, as the advance on Cabul would require that Nott should act in concert, and advance also.

Nott, on 19th May, sent a brigade under Col. Wymer to bring off the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai and destroy the works. Khelat-i-Ghilzai was desperately assaulted on 21st May, but the enemy were nobly repulsed by Craigie. During Wymer's absence the Afghans made another attempt on Candahar, but Nott sallied out and defeated them with heavy loss, and after that remained undisturbed at Candahar. Pollock's letter of 13th May received no reply, but one written a week after was more successful. In this he asked for authority to remain till October or November. On 1st June the Governor-General at last acquiesced in Pollock remaining till October, as it would be desirable he should have an opportunity of striking a blow at the enemy.

Still, however, the views of the Government were in favour of a prompt withdrawal, and on the 4th July the Governor-General wrote to Nott impressing this upon him, but that he might retire either by Quetta and Sukkur, or else by advancing

viâ Ghuznee, Cabul and Jellalabad. The idea of Nott's retiring to India from Candahar viâ Ghuznee, Cabul and Jellalabad, is about as intelligible as it would be to describe the Duke of Wellington's advance into France after the battle of Vittoria, as a retreat to England through France.

It was no easy matter to carry on a correspondence between Jellalabad and Candahar, and though 5 messengers were sent in succession to Nott, it was not till the middle of August that Pollock was assured of Nott's intentions to advance on Cabul.

On 20th August Pollock began to move—3 days after he reached Gundamuck, about 2 miles from which lies Mammoo Khail, where 2 hostile chiefs had mustered a large force and occupied a position of some strength.

The heights were carried, the enemy dispersed, and the chiefs fled to Cabul. Pollock burnt the villages and returned to Gundamuck. On 7th Pollock burnt from Gundamuck, and next day as he approached the hills which commanded the road through Jugdulluck Pass, it was found that their summits were occupied by the enemy. All went forward with impetuous gallantry, and the enemy were driven from the heights. But the battle was not yet over. A large body of the enemy betook themselves to an apparently inaccessible height, which, however, our troops under cover of Abbott's and Backhouse's guns, stormed, and the enemy fled in confusion, leaving the stronghold to be occupied by British troops.

The 1st Division followed, much molested, but on 11th September joined the advance in the neighbourhood of Tezeen.

Akbar Khan had by this time despatched most of the prisoners to the Hindoo Koosh, and was now preparing to meet our army. On 6th September he was at Begramee, 6 miles

from the Bala Hissar, and on the 11th was encamped at Bood Khak. On the 13th the two forces met. The valley of Tezeen is commanded on all sides by lofty hills, and the enemy were posted on every available height. Fortunately, the enemy's horse entered the valley—a British squadron was let loose upon the Afghan horsemen, the native cavalry followed, and there was a brilliant and successful charge. The enemy turned and fled, many of them being cut up in the flight.

The infantry were no less successful. Our troops gallantly ascended the heights on either side of the pass, and drove the Afghans before them at the point of the bayonet. Many gallant feats were done that day. Desperate was the effort to keep back the invaders from clearing the heights of the Huft Kotul, but the Huft Kotul was mounted, and three cheers burst from the victors as they reached the summit of that stupendous ascent. A more decisive victory was never gained. The Afghans were fairly beaten on their own ground, and in their own peculiar style of warfare.

The struggle was now at an end. Akbar Khan taking Captain Bygrave, one of the prisoners, with him, fled to the Ghorebund valley. Pollock marched onward, and on the 15th September encamped on the Cabul race-course. All this time Nott was making a victorious march upon the same point from the opposite direction. On 7th August the British force evacuated Candahar, preparatory to "retiring to India by Ghuznee, Cabul and Jellalabad." A portion of the force was sent back to India viâ Quetta and Sukkur under General England. On the 9th August Nott commenced his march. On the 27th the force arrived at Mookoor, a distance of 160 miles. Up to this point not a shot had been fired; but on the 28th the rear guard was attacked, when Capt. Christie with his irregular

cavalry cut up some 50 of them. On reaching the new camping ground the enemy again attacked; a force of cavalry was sent out which was thrown into confusion, being attacked on its flanks by Jezailehees, and in front by cavalry, and 5 officers and 56 men were killed and wounded. Nott moved up to the support of the cavalry, when the enemy moved off. By the 30th, encouraged by their slight success, they had assembled no less than 10,000 men. Nott determined to attack a fort held by the enemy not far from his camping ground. The enemy were so confident, that Nott determined not to shrink from a general action—so he withdrew his troops from the attack of the fort, deployed, covered with skirmishers, and advanced in line, supported by his guns. The Afghans stood for some time, but when our troops came to the charge they turned and fled.

Nott resumed his march on the 1st September, and on the 5th was before Ghuznee. The Afghans occupied some heights to N. E. of the fortress. Nott determined to clear the heights, and gallantly the work was done. Scarcely had the troops entered their camp when the great Ghuznee gun "Zubber Jung" began to open on it—so they had to move their camp to Roza, 2 miles from the fortress. The engineers commenced to construct their batteries, but the stillness aroused their suspicions, and at early dawn an engineer officer went down to reconnoitre, when finding it apparently deserted, it was taken possession of, a few natives—remnants of the unfortunate garrison—being its only occupants. Col. Palmer and other officers had been carried off to Cabul. Now began the work of destruction. The enemy's guns were burst, the works blown up, and then the town and citadel were fired. Sultan Mahmoud's club was removed from his tomb at Roza, and the gates of

the tomb, which are the gates of the temple of Somnauth, were, in accordance with the orders of Lord Ellenborough, carried off. On the 12th Nott was before Sydeabad, where Woodburn and his men had been decoyed and massacred. This fort was destroyed. On the 14th the enemy determined to make a last stand at the gorge of the hills stretching towards Mydan. Nott attacked and carried the contest to the heights. The heights were carried, but not held; and when night fell it seemed as if work remained to be done—but suddenly the exertions of the enemy slackened. News of the defeat of Akbar Khan by Pollock at Tezeen had reached them, so they moved off to Urghundeh, a few miles nearer the capital. Nott advanced the following day, and found the position at the gorge of the Mydan Pass abandoned. Our troops were, however, much harassed throughout the day by the tribes along the line of march. The day was a disastrous one for the Afghans. Our Sepoys and camp followers fired the forts, and at sunset 26 of them might have been counted lighting up the evening sky. Passing Urghundeh on 16th September, where in 1839 Dost Mahomed had determined to make his last stand, Nott's division encamped on 17th at Char Deh, some 4 or 5 miles from Cabul, on the opposite side of the city to that on which Pollock's forces lay. Pollock entered Cabul on 16th, and took formal possession of the Bala Hissar, and the British flag was hoisted on the highest point of this far-famed citadel under a Royal salute. Immediately after the British colours had been planted on the Bala Hissar, communication was established with Nott by Major (now Sir Henry) Rawlinson, who rode into Pollock's camp in Afghan dress. Directly Pollock reached Cabul he despatched his Military Secretary, Sir Richmond Shakespear, with 600 Kuzzilbash horse to overtake the pri-

soners and their escort, intending to support them by a brigade from Nott's force; but to this Nott most unaccountably objected, and as a consequence this honourable service was entrusted to the gallant Sir Robert Sale. All honour to Pollock for assuming the responsibility of going beyond the instructions of the Government in the cause of humanity. The captives had been removed to one of the forts in Bameean: they had seized the fort and were preparing for its defence, when on 15th September they heard of the defeat of the Afghans at Tezeen and of Akbar Khan's flight. On the 16th they resolved to push on for Cabul, and next day they were greeted by Shakespear, who escorted them to Sale's camp on the 20th. A Royal salute was fired in honour of the safety of the prisoners. On 21st September the prisoners entered Pollock's camp, and great was the joy throughout the army, and the whole of the Queen's dominions. Their rescue was entirely due to Pollock, and no other person on earth could claim to share that great distinction.

Hearing that one of the most influential chiefs was uniting the scattered enemy's forces at Istalift, in Kohistan, Pollock despatched General McCaskill with a force, who made a rapid march, surprised the enemy and, on the 29 Sept., after a hard-fought action, captured the town and burnt it. Then passing on towards the hills, they destroyed Charekur, where a Goorkha regiment had been annihilated, and returned to Cabul on 7th October. On 9th October Capt. (afterwards Sir Fredk.) Abbott, the Chief Engineer of Pollock's force, destroyed the great Bazaar, where the mutilated remains of the murdered envoy had been exposed to the insolent gaze of the Afghans. The impetuosity of the soldiers was so great that the efforts to restrain them were unavailing; they streamed into the streets, fired the houses, and pillaged the shops. These excesses must be deplored, but,

when the amount of temptation and provocation is considered, it is only to be wondered at, that when the city lay at their feet, they should have restrained their passions at all, and given them so little head.

On 12th October the army commenced its return march. Pollock's arrangements were so excellent that, although there were many desultory attempts by the Afghans to break in on his line of march, and plunder his baggage as he traversed the formidable passes that had proved so fatal to Elphinstone, there was little loss. The army halted a few days at Jellalabad, and then pushed on to Peshawur. They now had to pass the Khyber, and the Afridis offered to sell a free passage; but Pollock replied that he would take one, and this was done with but slight loss—although the rear guard was thrown into confusion and lost 2 officers and many men. Two guns were abandoned, but afterwards recovered. Ali Musjid was now destroyed, and the troops pushed on to Peshawur.

Pollock now traversed the Punjab; and on 17th December Sir Robert Sale at the head of the "illustrious" garrison of Jellalabad, crossed the Sutlej at Ferozepore, followed by Pollock on 19th, and Nott on 23rd, the latter bringing with him the gates of Somnauth.

The Governor-General with the army of reserve was there to greet them, and as the leading troops defiled across the temporary bridge over the Sutlej, and then passed through a street of 250 elephants and lines of regiments who saluted their long absent comrades amidst the booming of guns fired in their honour, the heart must have been a dull one that did not acknowledge that there is a bright side to the picture of war.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to the

Governor-General, Sir George Pollock, Sir William Nott, Sir John McCaskill, Sir Robert Sale and General England.

Lord Ellenborough was raised to an earldom, while Pollock, to whom, Lord Hardinge afterwards wrote, "is due the whole merit of the advance from Jellalabad to Cabul," the liberation of the captives, and the victories which re-established the shaken prestige of British power in India, was simply nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath without pension or other reward, and was relegated to the command of a division at Dinapore.

Sir Robert Peel, as head of the Government, detailed his services to the country in eulogistic language, but the scantiness of the rewards bestowed upon Pollock were only thereby rendered the more glaring. In December, 1843, Pollock became political resident at Lucknow, and in 1844 was transferred to Calcutta as Military Member of the Supreme Council of India. He held this office till 1846, when he was compelled by illness to return to England.

On his arrival the East India Company conferred upon him a pension of £1,000 a year. At their request his portrait was painted by Sir Francis Grant. The Corporation of London presented him with the Freedom of the City, and several other public bodies conferred like honours upon him. In 1851 Sir George Pollock was promoted Lieut.-General, and in 1854, without any solicitation on his part, he was appointed by the President of the Board of Control, the Senior of the 3 Government Directors of the East India Company. This appointment ended in 1856, when Sir George Pollock finally took leave of office after 50 years service in the field and the Cabinet, and retired into private life. Pollock was promoted General in 1859; and in 1861, on the institution of the Most Exalted

Order of the Star of India, was nominated one of the first Knights Grand Cross of that Order.

In 1870 he was appointed Field Marshal, and next year, on the death of the Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, succeeded him as Constable of the Tower of London.

In March, 1872, he was further honoured by being created a Baronet, his name being enrolled in the Heralds College as "of the Khyber Pass." He died on 6th October, 1872, in his 87th year, and lies buried in the nave of Westminster Abbey. It will thus be seen that by surviving his Afghan victories for 30 years, and living to the good old age of 86, the Government of the day had an opportunity of removing in some measure the reproach which rested upon the country; that up to that time the General who restored the tarnished glory of the British arms in Afghanistan, had received no hereditary honour, although such honours, accompanied even with a seat in the House of Lords, had been meanwhile freely granted to soldiers and civilians for exploits of far less historical or national interest, and for political services, the importance of which will vainly be sought in history, when the generation in which they were awarded shall have passed away.

The calm and well-regulated mind of this great and good soldier, the only British officer of the Scientific Corps who, previous to the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, had ever commanded an army in the field, and who had added vastly to the honour or his own branch of the Service as well as to the lustre of the British Army, was not disturbed by the long neglect he experienced; he was sustained by the consciousness of arduous duties well performed; by the knowledge that, but for his sturdy resistance to Lord Ellenborough's withdrawal orders, the disgrace of our ignominious expulsion from Afghanistan, would

not have been wiped away, and our English prisoners, men, women and children, would have remained in the hands of a victorious and insolent enemy to pine away their days in hopeless misery. He looked for higher than human rewards, and so no murmur of discontent was ever heard to pass his lips, although those who knew him well, could not fail occasionally to perceive that he was aware that justice had not been done him.

ROLL OF POLLOCK MEDALLISTS
RECORDED ON TABLETS FIXED ON WALLS OF THE GREAT DINING HALL OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AT WOOLWICH.

Presented at Addiscombe.

Edward C. S. Williams,	June,	1848,	B.E.
James J. McLeod Innes,	Dec.,	,,	B.E.
Thos. G. Montgomerie,	June,	1849,	B.E.
George A. Craster,	Dec.,	,,	B.E.
Patrick Stewart,	June,	1850,	B.E.
Fredk. S. Stanton,	Dec.,	,,	B.E.
Henry Goodwyn,	June,	1851,	B.E.
James P. Bassevi,	Dec.,	,,	B.E.
Arthur M. Lang,	June,	1852,	B.E.
Salisbury T. Trevor,	Dec.,	,,	B.E.
John. U. Champain,	June,	1853,	B.E.
E. B. Holland,	Dec.,	,,	BoE.
W. Jeffreys,	June,	1854,	B.E.
Æneas R. R. Macdonald,	Dec.,	,,	H.E.I.C.E.
Charles H. Luard,	June.,	1855,	B.E.

John Eckford,	Dec.,	1855,	B.E.
John M. McNeile,	June,	1856,	B.E.
John Herschell,	Dec.,	,,	B.E.
Keith A. Jopp,	June,	1857,	BoE.
Lewis Conway Gordon,	Dec.,	,,	B.E.
William Maxwell Campbell,	June,	1858,	BoE.
William H. Pierson,	Dec.,	,,	B.E.
A. W. Elliot,	June,	1859,	not appointed
W. Shepherd,	Dec.,	,,	B.E.
A. J. C. Cunninghame,	June,	1860,	B.E.
Kellen C. Pye,	Dec.,	,,	B.E.
W. J. Williamson,	June,	1861,	B. Infy.

Since 1861 it has been presented 70 times at Woolwich.

The presentation of the Pollock Medal is most amusingly described in "In the Company's Service".

"The chief prizes were indeed the same, year by year—the sword of honour to the best conducted, and the Pollock Medal to the most distinguished cadet of the senior term.

"'Gentleman Cadet Lane,' said the Chairman, holding out the case containing the Medal, and addressing the head cadet who stood blushing before him, "the inhabitants of Calcutta in remembrance of the noble—" But no sooner did Gentleman Cadet Lane get his hold upon the prize, than he gave evidence by a violent tugging, that his desire to retire with his reward was in no way affected by any curiosity to learn the motive of the inhabitants of Calcutta in bestowing it. Had not the Chairman, forewarned by past experience, kept a tight grip upon the Medal case, it would have slipped from his grasp and the customary address would have lost its point. As it was, the contention was so sharp between them, as to stop the cur-

rent of the Chairman's words, and he had to get a new 'purchase' before he was able to proceed with the description of the heroism and success of General Pollock".

POLLOCK MEDALLISTS AT WOOLWICH.

Clayton S. Beauchamp,	Dec., 1861,	R. E.
Thos. Fraser,	June, 1862,	
Valentine F. Rowe,	Dec., ,,	
Herbert P. Knocker,	June, 1863,	
Francis Mascall,	Dec., ,,	
Henry R. G. Georges,	June, 1864,	
William G. Nicholson,	Dec., ,,	
Sydney L. Jacob,	June, 1865,	
Charles M. Watson	Dec., ,,	
John E. Broadbent,	June, 1866,	
Harry M. Chambers,	Dec., ,,	
Felicien R. de Wolski,	June, 1867,	
Francis J. Day,	Dec., ,,	
George Sydenham Clarke,	June, 1868,	
Henry H. L. Cunninghame,	Dec., ,,	
Henry J. Harman,	June, 1869,	
Richard de Villamil,	Dec., ,,	
Herbert C. Chermside,	June, 1870,	
Philip Cardew,	Dec., ,,	
Henry G. Kunhardt,	July, 1871,	
Henry E. McCallum,	Feb., 1872,	
John C. Addison,	June, ,,	
William C. Godsal,	Oct., ,,	
Henry D. Love,	Feb. 1873,	
John C. Campbell,	June, ,,	
Matthew H. P. R. Sankey,	Oct., ,,	

Charles J. Hadden,	Feb.,	1874,	R. A.
Hugh M. Sinclair,	July,	,,	R. E.
Maurice A. Cameron,	Feb.,	1875,	
H. J. Folster,	July,	,,	
V. H. P. Caillard,	Feb.,	1876,	
J. H. Cowan,	July,	,,	
W. H. Turton,	Feb.,	1877,	
A. P. Codd,	July,	,,	
H. D. Laffan,	Dec.,	,,	
E. Agar,	April,	1878,	
A. M. Mantell,	July,	,,	
S. Davidson,	Dec.,	,,	
J. Winn,	April,	1879,	
J. Dallas,	July,	,,	
E. H. Hemming,	Feb.,	1880,	
M. Nathan,	May,	,,	
W. F. H. S. Kincaid,	July,	,,	R. E.
C. Hill,	Feb.,	1881,	
J. E. Edmonds,	July,	,,	
J. R. L. Macdonald,	Feb.,	1882,	
R. J. H. Mackenzie,	July,	,,	
G. A. S. Stone,	Feb.,	1883,	
W. G. Lawrie,	July,	,,	
J. H. L. E. Johnstone,	Feb.,	1884,	
C. F. Close,	July.,	,,	
E. A. Edgell,	Dec.,	,,	
H. B. Williams,	Apr.,	1885,	
G. P. Lenox-Conyngham,	Sep.,	,,	
H. M. St. A. Wade,	Feb.,	1886,	
C. H. Versturme,	July,	,,	
T. E. Naish,	Feb.,	1887,	

R. F. G. Bond,	July,	1887,	R. E.
E. G. Godfrey-Faussett,	Feb.,	1888,	
W. M. Coldstream,	July,	,,	
B. H. Rooke,	Feb.,	1889,	
J. M. E. Colvin,	July,	,,	
J. F. W. Johnson,	Feb.,	1890,	
E. H. M. Leggett,	July,	,,	
S. G. Faber,	Feb.,	1891,	
R. Polwhele,	July,	,,	
A. H. W. Grubb,	Feb.,	1892,	
C. E. Vickers,	July,	,,	
W. C. Symon,	Feb.,	1893,	R. A.
E. T. Rich,	July,	,,	R. E.

From 1834 to 1850, while Sir E. Stannus was Lieut.-Governor, 20 officers held the post of orderly officer.

Lt. W. Hill,	Jan.,	1835,	afterwards	K. C. B.
,, R. C. Moore, M. Art.,	July,	,,	afterwards	C. B.
,, George Broadfoot, M. N. I.,	June,	1836,	do.	do.
,, Thos. Tapp, Bo. N. I.,	May,	1837.		
Ens. Robt. Hay, B. N. I.,	May,	,,		
Lt. Beavan,	July,	1838.		
,, Alex. Tod, M. N. I.,	Nov.,	,,		
,, J. D. Scott, M. A.,	,,	1839.		
,, J. M. Rees,	,,	1840.		
Bt. Capt. H. T. Tucker,	,,	1841.		
Lt. Gunthorpe, M. A.,	,,	1842.		
Bt. Capt. H. G. Napolett, M. N. I.,	Feb.,	1843.		
Lt. G. A. F. Hervey, B. N. I.,	July,	,,		
,, R. Kinkead, M. A.,	,,	1845.		

Lt. J. P. Nixon, Bo. N. I.,	July, 1845.
,, F. J. Golsmid, M. N. I.,	Aug., 1846, now Sir F. J. Goldsmid, C. B., K. C. S. I.
,, C. Taylor, M. N. I.,	Feb., 1847.
,, W. C. Brakenbury, M. N. I.,	Mar., ,,
,, E. J. Ferrers, M. Cav.,	Sep., 1848.
,, Meredith Vibart, B. A.,	July, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

It was on the 21st October, 1850, that Sir Ephraim Stannus suddenly died. Major Ritherdon, Staff Officer, carried on the duties of Lieut.-Governor during the remainder of that term and during part of the vacation, for Sir Frederick Abbott was not appointed till 8th January, 1851. Frederick Abbott was the 2nd son of Henry Alexius Abbott, of Blackheath, a retired Calcutta merchant, and of Margaret Welsh, grand-daughter of Capt. Gascoigne, a descendant of the celebrated judge who imprisoned Prince Hal. He was born June 13th, 1805, at Littlecourt near Huntingford, Hertfordshire, and was one of five brothers, all of whom distinguished themselves in the service of their country.

As a boy he was bold, strong and active. He was educated at Warfield, Berks; and afterwards went to Addiscombe. He left Addiscombe in the summer of 1824 with a commission in the Engineers.

Whilst there, he distinguished himself in a row with the Croydon roughs, who used to waylay and ill-treat any cadet who ventured alone into the town. A cadet named Byam (afterwards in the Madras Artillery) fell unfortunately into the clutches of the mob, who treated him shamefully. A gallant fellow

named George Francis Smith (afterwards in the Madras Engineers), with Abbott and a dozen others, having got the news, soon reached the scene of action, but being greatly outnumbered, had to fall back facing the foe and fighting bravely. MacGil-

MAJOR-GENL. SIR FREDK., LADY & MISS ABBOTT.

livray (afterwards in the Bombay Engineers) was hurrying up to support the others, when he met at the gate Mr. Bordwine, Professor of Fortification, who ordered him back. MacGillivray, who had just passed for the Engineers, declined to obey on

the score of honour, whereupon the Professor pointed out that his commission must be the forfeit. Without hesitation he took off his epaulette, and giving it to Mr. Bordwine, hurried to the scene of conflict, where his arrival with others enabled his side to rescue Byam and retire with honour. MacGillivray's epaulette was restored, and all ended well.

From Addiscombe Abbott went to Chatham and worked under Colonel Pasley.

When he reached India the 1st Burmese war broke out, and he was employed as Asst. Field Engineer under Capt. (afterwards Sir John) Cheape. One day he led a storming party in assaults on 3 stockades, on this occasion he performed a feat of valour which in these days would have earned him the distinction of the Victoria Cross. On the third occasion when he had climbed to the top of the parapet, the ladder broke, and he and one grenadier were left exposed to the enemy's fire. He noticed that a strong bamboo had inadvertently been left resting on the top of the parapet, sloping down across the wet ditch to the interior. Passing his left arm over this, with his sword in his right hand, he began to slide prosperously, when the grenadier trying to leap the ditch, collided with him and both fell into the water. Abbott scrambled out and assisted the grenadier, who was encumbered with arms and ammunition, whilst the garrison seemed petrified by their audacity. Once on *terra firma* the grenadier charged the defenders, two of whom seized his musket, from which a third unfixed the bayonet, whilst a fourth charged with a spear. Abbott cut this man down and had passed his sword through the body of another, when a fresh ladder having been placed, the storming party entered the stockade, and the garrison fled. On another occasion he captured a beautiful white pony belonging to Maha Bundoola, the Commander-in-Chief of

the Burmese. His services in Ava are thus referred to in Sir Alex. Campbell's despatch on the action of 2nd December, 1825. "Lieuts. Underwood (Comd. Engineer) and Abbott, of the Bengal Engineers, who had closely reconnoitred the enemy's position, both volunteered to lead the columns, and were, I am sorry to say, both slightly wounded on that service."

After his return from Burma he was employed in Public Works, for in 1828 we find him at Nimach, where he had relieved Capt. George Thomson.

In 1832 he was promoted to a captaincy, and in 1835 he married Frances, youngest daughter of Lt.-Col. Cox, R.A., and widow of Lt.-Col. H. De Burgh, Bengal Cavalry. In the beginning of 1838 he went to England on leave, and returned to India in 1840. He was shipwrecked at the Mauritius on the voyage out. In 1841 he was appointed Superintending Engineer of the North West Provinces. As such he was virtually the responsible head of the canals, military works and ordinary Public Works of the Province, which then included what is now part of the Punjab. By this time we were again at war. To save the garrison at Jellalabad an army under Sir George Pollock was formed, and Abbott was selected to be its Chief Engineer. As his brother, Augustus Abbott, was at Jellalabad, this appointment must have been peculiarly grateful to him, They advanced to Jellalabad, whence after a prolonged halt, the combined troops marched to Kabul, and after forcing the Khyber Pass and several severe actions, finally occupied it. After the murder of Sir William MacNaghten, our envoy, by Akbar Khan, his body had been exposed to the contempt and indignities of a fanatical mob in the celebrated covered bazaar of the city, and it was resolved, as a retributory measure, to utterly destroy the bazaar, and the beautiful mosque at one

end of it. This duty devolved on Abbott, and the task was to him most distasteful. Every person of feeling must sympathize with him, for the destruction of beautiful and useful works of art is an act of barbarism. The demolition in no way affected Akbar Khan and his associates, but merely injured future generations.

The destruction was effected by barrels of gunpowder, and his assistants in the demolition were Capt. J. W. Robertson and Lt. J. R. Becher of the Engineers, and Lts. Orr and Cunningham of Broadfoot's sappers. For his services in Afghanistan he received his Brevet of Major.

On his return to India he resumed his duties as Superintending Engineer, and continued in this department till 1st Jan., 1846, when he was attached to the Engineer department of the army of the Sutlej. When Abbott was appointed, our army was in position near Sobraon, where the Sikhs were entrenched in force and had a bridge of boats across the Sutlej. The Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, was at Firozpore, 20 miles distant, and Abbott was chiefly employed under his orders. He was placed in charge of the Military Bridge Establishment, and was on important occasions the bearer of messages from the Governor-General to the Commander-in-Chief. He carried despatches on the 7th February, and next day Sir Hugh Gough called a council of war and laid before it the Governor-General's proposals. The Artillery representatives accepted them, and Gough in great delight proposed to attack the Sikhs next morning, but deferred operations till the 10th, because ammunition was not ready. The decisive battle was fought in the early morning of the 10th, and by 11 a.m. we had lost 2,383 killed and wounded, whilst the Sikhs, at the lowest estimate, lost 8,000, and, at the highest, double that number.

This victory laid the Punjab at our feet. After the battle Abbott bridged the Sutlej, and got great credit for the rapidity with which he effected it; his services are thus mentioned in despatches:

"I have to acknowledge the services . . . . of the following officers, and to recommend them to your Excellency's special favour—viz., Major F. Abbott who laid the bridge by which the army crossed into the Punjab, and who was present at Sobraon and did excellent service." (Despatch of Commander-in-Chief of 13th Feb., 1846). "On the following day the bridge of boats was nearly completed by that able and indefatigable officer, Major Abbott, of the Engineers." He got the medal for Sobraon, and was made Bt.-Lt.-Colonel and C. B. in June, 1846. He retired from the service on 1st October, 1847, when he was only 42.

James Thomason, Lieut.-Governor of the North West Provinces, thus wrote to him: "The Lieut.-Governor is desirous of seizing this opportunity . . . . of offering to you his acknowledgments for the valuable aid you have afforded to the local administration on all questions involving scientific knowledge during the period you have filled the post of Superintending Engineer of the North West Provinces . . . . Your reports on Public Works, whilst you continued in charge, bore evidence to the care and ability with which you discharged your duties, and they continue to be now the text books by which subsequent operations have been regulated . . . . The Lieut.-Governor feels it to be his duty thus to place on record the sense which he entertains of the liberality and public spirit which you have evinced in promoting the good of the people, and the best interest of the Government in those branches of the public administration connected with your profession which fall under his cognizance."

Lord Hardinge wrote, "I cannot, however, allow you to retire

from India without expressing my sense of the loss which the East India Company's Service will sustain by your retirement . . . . In peace your conduct was regulated by the most anxious spirit of carefulness and integrity in the expenditure of the public money and in the efficiency of the public works; and when the war broke out and you hastened to join the army, I knew I could not confide to any officer better than to yourself the important operation of making the arrangements for the passage of the Sutlej, one of the most difficult rivers in the world, over which it was absolutely necessary that we should have the means of entering the Punjab . . . . At this moment that you are about to retire for ever from that branch of the Indian army, of whose professional acquirements I entertain the highest opinion, it is gratifying to me to bear my testimony to your distinguished services and to express my professional respect and personal regard for an officer who has in peace and in war so ably contributed to uphold the reputation and the glory of the Indian army."

Three years after his retirement he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Addiscombe. In 1854 he received the honour of knighthood; was made Hon. Major-General in 1858, and held the Addiscombe appointment till the College was closed in June, 1861. Sir Frederick was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the defences of the United Kingdom in 1859, and in 1866 was made a member of the committee to enquire into the organization of the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham. He was also member of the Council for Military Education, but resigned in 1868. He attended the examination of H. R. H. Prince Arthur (now the Duke of Connaught), the subjects being Fortification, Artillery, and Surveying. H. R. H. was reported to have devoted great attention to the instruction

of the talented and zealous professors of the Royal Military Academy, and to have proved himself to be well qualified for a commission in either of the scientific corps of Her Majesty's service. Sir Frederick took much interest in microscopical observations and in studying the polarization of light. Lady Abbott and his daughter (Mrs. St. George Tucker) predeceased him, as did also his grandson, an artillery officer, whose sad death in India, from the bite of a mad dog, was greatly regretted.

On February 7th, 1890, Sir Frederick Abbott had a stroke of paralysis, followed by a second on April 15th of the same year. He recovered partially and passed the remainder of his days quietly at Bournemouth, where he died without great suffering. His long life was well spent and his career was as honourable to himself and his family as it was useful to his country. He died on 4th November, 1892, in his 88th year.

His character was in many respects different to that of Sir Ephraim Stannus, and although he conferred great benefits on Addiscombe he never succeeded thoroughly in securing the confidence of the cadets.

He had courteous manners and was polite to the cadets—but they had been accustomed to the roughness of speech of Sir Ephraim Stannus, which always to some extent discounted punishment, and they were disposed to distrust his courtesy and to believe that it covered sinister designs. In this I have no doubt they were in error, although I think that he himself was partially to blame for this. He had the greatest anxiety to benefit the College and the cadets, and particularly wished to show his trust in the cadets, but he could not readily bring himself really to trust them, and he acted at times in such a way as to cause them to think him insincere. He did not sympathize with the peccadilloes of the cadets, and did not

sufficiently remember the days of his youth, or had not, perhaps, been afflicted with its weaknesses. In spite of this drawback, he, without a doubt, endeavoured his utmost to improve the condition of the College and the cadets. His greatest service to the place was his abolition of the system of espionage to which the cadets had been subjected in the time of his predecessor, and for that alone he deserved the respect of the cadets. In his time, also, was abolished the objectionable system of making the "Greens" wear coats which had previously been worn on Sundays by the "old cadets" who had just left the College. Further, he encouraged athletic sports, and 6 months after his arrival he caused the gymnasium to be erected, which proved a great encouragement to athletic exercises.

The following incident will, I think, show how he was unsuccessful in gaining the confidence of the cadets. A cadet, H., had obtained an invitation to visit a brother cadet's, J's., house in the country, but during the week the latter had been placed on drill and so was unable to go home. It was not possible under these circumstances for H. to go without J. to J's people, and so he resolved to go to his own home. For some reason he did not leave Addiscombe till Sunday, and was seen by Abbott when on his way to church. The cadet went home, and duly returned on Monday morning, when he was told by his friend that he had heard from his father that Sir Frederick had telegraphed to him to ascertain if H. had been to his house. Of course, the reply was in the negative. Shortly after his return H. was sent for by Abbott, and after preliminary civilities, Abbott said to the cadet, "Did you go to ——'s house on Sunday?" Now this information was already known to Sir Frederick, and his only object in asking the question was to ascertain if the cadet answered him truthfully, and he had no

right to place this temptation in the way of the cadet. It had the appearance of laying a trap for the cadet, and was not calculated to encourage a feeling of confidence in the sincerity of Sir Frederick.

It was the habit of Sir Ephraim Stannus to attend Divine Service in Croydon, and he was seldom accustomed to wear uniform unless actually obliged to. Abbott, on the other hand, thought it proper to put himself "en evidence," so he invariably attended St. James' Church, and was rarely seen out of uniform. He in fact identified himself with the College more than his predecessor had done. This was no doubt a very proper thing to do, but on one occasion it led to an unpleasant incident.

The Crystal Palace had lately been opened, and the band under Mr. Mann (who wore uniform) was a great attraction at that place of recreation. Sir Frederick Abbott was there, as usual in the undress uniform of a colonel; and one of the audience seeing him strolling about near the band, thinking he was the conductor of the band, enquired of him what the next piece of music was to be. Sir Frederick was never again seen in uniform at the Crystal Palace.

Sir Frederick occasionally invited a few of the cadets to an evening party, but these were not looked forward to with delight, as the entertainment was of a serious nature. No doubt he and Lady Abbott endeavoured as far as in them lay to place their guests at their ease, but they were never sufficiently genial to interest young men. Sir Frederick rarely seemed to be able to get rid of the idea that he was his guests' guardian and preceptor, and Lady Abbott, although a good woman and anxious to assist her husband, had no aptitude for the task of provoking cordiality. The consequence was that the cadets,

as a rule, were glad when the time came to retire to barracks.

The following letter from Jonathan Cape will show how courteous, kind and considerate Abbott was to the staff under his orders, and that he took a lively interest in their welfare at the close of the College. "All the professors assembled at my house on Friday after the parade, together with Dr. Frankland, Mr. Schetky, and 3 or 4 other gentlemen; and after the collation I read to them your communication of the 6th inst. (6th June, 1861). They were all exceedingly obliged to you for the kind feelings which were expressed in this letter, and they have requested me to state in reply, how very much they have been indebted to you, not merely for the kind and courteous manner in which you have behaved to them at all times on duty, but especially for your attention to their comfort in the professors' room, and the deep interest you have taken in their welfare on the dissolution of Addiscombe. Allow me on my part to repeat again, what I said to Lady Abbott, that I shall ever remember with feelings of gratitude the many kindnesses which I have received on all occasions both from Lady Abbott and yourself."

During the first term after Abbott's appointment Major Ritherdon remained as staff-officer, but he then sent in a medical certificate and retired. For about 3 months after this the post was vacant, and the duties pertaining to it were alternately performed by the orderly officers, Captains Dyett and Pond, who received 5*s* a day for the extra work which it entailed. It was on 19th November, 1851, that Major Donnelly was appointed staff-officer of Addiscombe. He became a great favourite with the cadets. He had a great weakness for the high "bad boys" so long as they were straightforward, and he detested anything like espionage.

Thomas Donnelly was third son of John Donnelly, Esq., of Blackwater Town, Co. Armagh. He was born in 1801, and entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet in

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COL. DONNELLY.

1818, but in consequence of a supposed constitutional delicacy he went to India, where he was posted ensign to the 9th Bombay N. Infy. on 28th Feb., 1819. Promoted to a lieutenancy in 1820, and next year transferred to the 1st or Grenadier Regt., he obtained his captaincy in July, 1830.

He served in Arabia as a volunteer, where he was wounded in the leg; after that he was employed, and did good service, among the Bheels. While there he was successful in capturing a Bheel chief—one Kurrya Bheel—leaving the bazaar concealed under a load of grass. Kurrya Bheel on his capture presented his sword to Donnelly and this sword his son, Major-General Sir J. Donnelly, has now in his possession. After this he served on the staff of General F. Ballantine, Resident at the Court of the Guicowar at Baroda. He then came to England on leave, and married, in 1833, Jane Christiana Ballantine, second daughter of J. Ballantine Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland. Returning to India in 1834 with Sir John Keane, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, the remainder of his service there was on the staff. In 1839 he was D. A. A. G. of the southern division, then D. A. A. G. and A. A. G. of the reserve force in Scinde.

Proceeding to Upper Scinde in 1840, he was thence invalided first to China, and then to the Cape of Good Hope. In 1843 he became A. A. G. of the Poona division, and next year of the southern division. In 1846 he was engaged in the southern Mahratta war, and at the capture by storm of the fortress of Punalla. General De La Motte in his account of that affair says: "I followed the track of the storming party, and entered the breach with the reserve accompanied by the Asst. Adjt.-General, Capt. Donnelly." In that year he obtained his majority, but in 1849, when he was Depy. Adjt.-General of the Bombay army, his health broke down and he was obliged to leave India; and 2 years after was appointed to Addiscombe. In 1855 he was given brevet of Lt.-Colonel, and in 1856 the title of his post was altered from staff-captain to that of staff-officer at the military College, and he retained this post till the abolition of the College in 1861. He died 3rd July, 1881, at the age of 80, and

his widow in December, 1886, leaving an only child now Sir J. F. D. Donnelly, C. B., Science and Art Department, and Director for Science, South Kensington.

An amusing characteristic of Colonel Donnelly is told by a distinguished officer who was once orderly officer at Addiscombe. "If I told him I thought the cadets were behaving well he quite agreed; but if I said the contrary he was equally agreeable. Thus if on meeting him at orderly-room, I said, "Well, Major, I think the cadets are going on all right," he would reply, "Yes; it is extraordinary what a nice set of well-behaved young gentlemen they all are!" But if, on the contrary, I complained of their conduct, his rejoinder invariably was "Upon my word, the more I see of these youngsters the less I like them—Aye!—and the only way to treat them is to put their noses to the grinding stone! Aye! and keep them there!" Again, if a cadet was brought before the Major—the latter after patiently listening to the cadet's explanation of his conduct would invariably reply "Very well, Mr.—, I will tell the Lieut.-Governor what *you* say and see what *he* says on the subject," with a very marked emphasis on the "he."

Smoking was strictly prohibited, and although it is possible that Col. Donnelly did not himself see any harm in the practice, he had a great idea of orders being strictly attended to. On one occasion when a cadet was reported to him for smoking, the cadet began to argue the matter, contending that there was no harm in smoking. "That may be," said the Colonel, "but that has nothing to do with the matter in hand; you are punished, in fact, not for smoking, but for disobeying the order that you should not smoke."

A cadet one day had leave to go somewhere in the neighbourhood, and was obliged to wait some time at the East

Croydon station for a train, which time he thought might be passed pleasantly in company with tobacco. Outside the railway station, it will be remembered by old cadets, the bridge over the railway is very much arched, being much higher in the centre than at the sides—so much so that a person starting from one end cannot see another starting from the other end. The cadet was enjoying his pipe and sauntering up the bridge to get a finer view, when the majestic form of Col. Donnelly loomed up from the other side. There was no time to remove the pipe from view, and the cadet was caught in "flagrante delicto." "Return to barracks, sir! and report yourself under arrest," said the Colonel, and the result was 10 days' confinement to barracks.

Occasionally it would seem that cadets were punished for smoking when the evidence against them was circumstantial. "Each cadet's 'kennel' was sacred to his own use, and he was held responsible for any damage or defacement done to it. On one occasion a caricature likeness of the tenant of the 'kennel' with a pipe in his mouth was drawn on the wall of his den by another cadet; this was a double offence, for cadets were not supposed to smoke, and here was an unmistakable likeness of one openly smoking in barracks in defiance of the authorities. Nothing could persuade the orderly officer that it was not taken from life, and the unfortunate cadet had to purge his offence with 3 days' extra drill. The cadet who drew the caricature was a born artist. Everyone in the College, from the Lt.-Governor down to the Sergeant-Major, was drawn by him in a more or less comic position, and in every case the likenesses were at once recognized by all who knew them. He had also the gift of illustrating any book he read, and the illustrations he made in the margin of his copy of the Bagh-o-Bahar were

especially good. It seemed incredible that any one who had never been in India (except as a child) could have drawn such vivid sketches of Indian life and character."

Another tale about smoking will show that it was considered that whatever happened, a cadet caught smoking must be punished by the imposition of extra drill. "While the cadets were at mortar practice a shell fell into the meadow, and the fuse for some reason had not ignited the powder. A cadet stooped down to light his cigar at the smouldering fuse, when the small quantity of powder exploded, singed the cadet and so injured him that he had to be sent to hospital for a few days. When he came out of hospital he was put on several days' extra drill for *smoking!* One would have thought that the pain and trouble he had brought on himself by his folly would have been considered a sufficient punishment.

The establishment of the College at the time of Sir Frederick Abbott's advent to the College consisted of the following:

Public Examiner, Sir Charles Pasley.
do. Hindustani, Professor Horace H. Wilson.

Professors—Mathematics:
Rev. Jonathan Cape,
,, Alfred Wrigley,
,, W. H. Johnstone,
,, Robt. Inchbald,
Arthur Dusautoy, Esq.

Professors—Fortification:
Lt. Cook, R. N.,
Major W. Jacob, R. A.

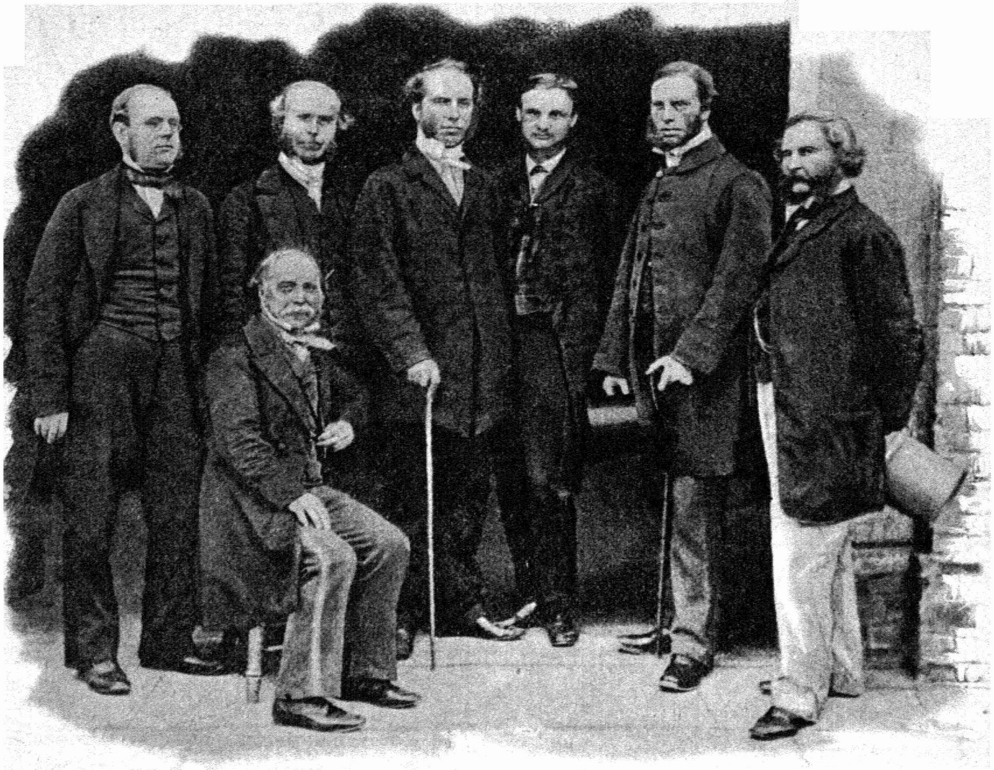
Professors—Civil Drawing:
T. H. Fielding, Esq.

J. C. Schetky, Esq.
Professor—Military Drawing:
Capt. W. A. Tate.
Professor—Military Surveying:
Major Jackson.
Professors - Hindustani:
Richard Haughton, Esq.
Charles Bowles, Esq.
Professor—French:
Mons. Léon Contanseau.
Staff Captain—Major Ritherdon.
Doctor—Westall.
Lecturer in Geology:
D. T. Ansted, Esq.
do. in Chemistry,
Professor Solly.
Instructor in fencing, &c.:
Mr. H. Angelo, Junr.
Steward & Purveyor:
Mr. R. J. Leeds.
Sergeant-Major—David Bruce.

Between this time and the close of the College in 1861, there were numerous changes in the staff.

Arthur Dusautoy was appointed junior professor of mathematics on 2nd February, 1848, in succession to Tryon.

He was 4th wrangler in 1847, being bracketed with Barry, afterwards Bishop of New South Wales. His talents were of a high order, but he was of a nervous disposition, and although an excellent teacher, he was not a good manager of unruly cadets, and was occasionally a good deal troubled by them. In these little pranks the object of the cadets was not



GROUP OF PROFESSORS.

so much to annoy the Professor as to create fun. One simple method was to spell his name out loud without the possibility of conviction of the offence before the Lieut.-Governor. Thus one cadet would call out "D", whereupon some other at the further end of the room would say "U", and so on throughout the whole of the name, by which time the Professor would be goaded into making some remarks on the subject which would put a stop to it on that occasion. Another plan was to bring in a live sparrow and have a scrimmage amongst the movable furniture of high heavy desks and stools, to catch it, thus creating confusion and fun for some little time—but in spite of the little annoyances, Dusautoy was liked by the cadets, and only suffered these interruptions because he was too shy and kindly-natured to put a stop to them by harsh means.

In July, 1857, it was resolved to form a 6th class, and the Rev. John Whitt was appointed. He was also a high wrangler, but quite unfit for his post. He was dreadfully worried by the cadets, whom he was altogether unable to control or influence. Finally his class proved themselves so active within their studies, that they passed most of their time outside doing extra drill, the result being that he soon resigned, and took to private teaching, settling in London. He in his turn was succeeded by the Rev. George Roberts who was 7th wrangler in 1853, and remained at the College till its close in 1861. He now has the living of Fulmodeston in Norfolk.

Major W. Jacob, R.A., on the retirement of Major Straith, was appointed assistant professor of fortification on 2nd January, 1846. He was a very excellent man, and endeavoured to do good amongst the cadets in the same way that Straith had done. He had distinguished himself very much at the siege of Mocha. He was brother of Philip Jacob, the Archdeacon of

Winchester, and cousin of John Jacob, of Jacob's Horse. He did not enjoy very good health, and several times had to be granted leave of absence. He died in 1853, and was succeeded *pro tem.* by Lt. T. E. Gahagan of the Madras Engineers, who had only left the College some 5 years before. Gahagan only remained for one term [1] and his place was filled by Capt. J. T. Hyde, of the Bengal Engineers, who obtained his commission the summer of 1846. He was the younger brother of Henry Hyde, B. E., who was Mint Master in Calcutta, and afterwards held the appointment of Director of Stores at the India Office. J. T. Hyde had been obliged to resign the service, on account of delicate health, after only 6 or 7 years in the army. He remained at the College till 1859, when he resigned, took his degree and entered the Church. In 1870 he became rector of Wembworthy in Devonshire—4 years after he went to the rectory of Wallingdon in Hertfordshire, and in 1882 was transferred to the rectory of Ruan-Lanihorn in Cornwall. He died in the early part of 1892 after only a few hours' real illness, and though he had not been quite well a short time previously, there had been nothing to cause alarm or expectation of his decease. He was succeeded at Addiscombe by Major F. Ditmas, of the Madras Engineers, in 1859, and when he retired to take up the duty of secretary to the Church Association, the post was taken for a short period, till the close of the College, by Captain W. H. Edgcome, Madras Engineers (now Major-General).

At the close of the year 1850, Mr. T. H. Fielding was pen-

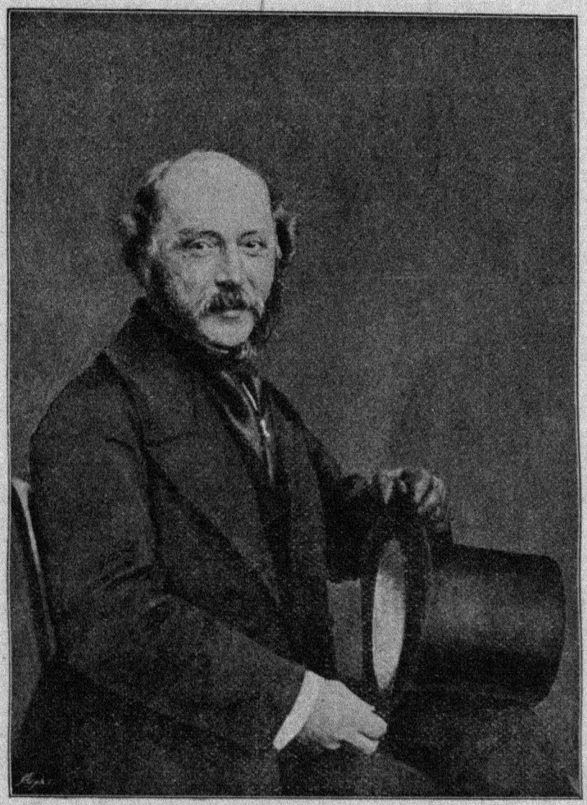
[1] It was during this term that the sleeves of the Chaplain's surplice were sewn up as related at page 147, and before the real culprits gave themselves up, it was currently reported among the cadets that Gahagan was possibly the offender, as it was a belief that only a few years before he, as a cadet, was mixed up in similar pranks.

sioned on £150 a year, after a service of 24 years, at the age of 68, owing to his suffering from cataract. Schetky took his place, and Aaron Penley became assistant professor. The latter

PORTRAIT OF CAPT. HYDE.

was a bright, good-looking little man with lively spirits, but a somewhat peppery temper. His sensitive and vivacious mind rendered him very feeling in regard to his dignity, and he became very angry, when he fancied he was treated in a contemptuous manner. Thus, on one occasion a cadet seeing Penley from

one of the upper windows crossing the study court, had announced his approach in a loud tone: "Here comes Great A Little a-r-o-n!" On hearing this Penley rushed off in a great state of



PORTRAIT OF PENLEY.

wrath and indignation to the staff-captain, and complained that a cadet had grossly insulted him.

The staff-captain had great difficulty in pacifying Mr. Penley, and in dealing in a becoming manner with the cadet, who declared that he was only spelling Mr. Penley's name and had no inten-

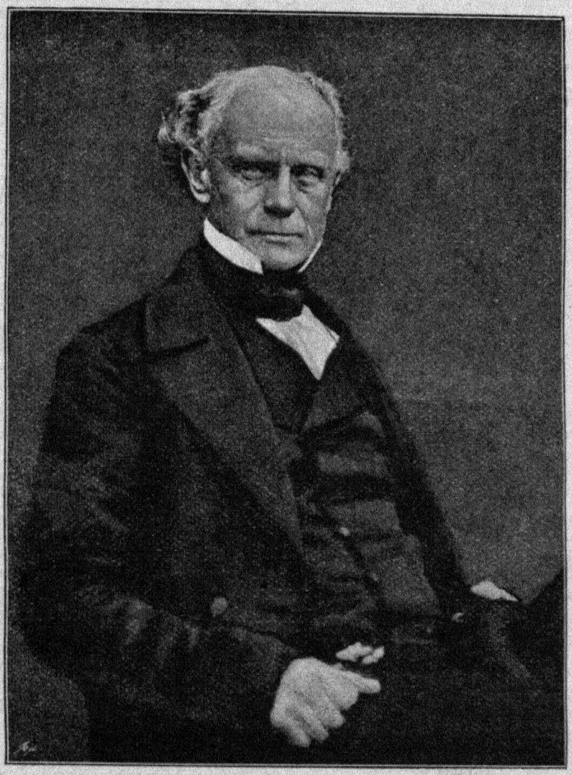
tion to annoy him. In spite of this little failing, Penley was much liked by the cadets. He was a very good teacher and an excellent artist in water colours. While he was at the College he published a splendid work on the Art of Painting in Water Colours. He remained at the College till its close, when he was pensioned, but he died on the 15th January, 1870, at the age of 64, leaving a widow and son. A tablet was placed to his memory in St. James' Church, and this mentions that his widow died on 13th October, 1889, aged 85. His son is, or was, a solicitor. In April, 1855, instruction in photography was introduced, and Mr. Penley took this work into his own hands. It is to him that we are indebted for all the photographs of the College, its staff and cadets, which are extant, and his photographs have rendered it possible to illustrate this book. On Schetky's retirement in July, 1855, Penley became senior professor and Mr. John Callow was appointed to the junior vacancy. This latter never became a favourite of the cadets, for he was a jaundiced, saturnine character with no good-humour or geniality about him.

He was an excellent artist, especially of sea pieces, and was brother to the more celebrated artist who painted so many pictures of the buildings of Venice and other old continental towns.

Now we have to speak of "Bodels," Capt. W. A. Tate. On the retirement of Mr. E. B. Metcalfe on 13th June, 1849, Major Jackson's salary was increased to £450 and £40 allowance for a house, and Captain Tate was appointed professor of military drawing on £400 a year.

William Ashmead Tate, son of James Tate, Esq., was born at Bombay, 3rd November, 1795; he went to Addiscombe in January, 1811, and obtained his commission in the Engineers on 12th July, 1817. He arrived in India 9th May, 1813, and,

having a great reputation as a draughtsman, was employed under the Revenue Surveyor of Bombay. In December, 1811, he had received a prize (a case containing a pair of proportional compasses) for drawing.



PORTRAIT OF CAPT. TATE.

During the whole of his service he seems to have been employed on survey work—and during some of these years he surveyed the islands of Bombay, Colaba and Salsette and sent in statistical reports. This sort of work entails considerable

exposure, and in the course of time the state of his health obliged him to retire from the service. He became lieutenant on 17th Dec., 1818, and captain 17th September, 1824; on 5th August, 1827, fourteen years after his arrival in India, he returned to England on furlough, and on 5th December, 1829, he was permitted to retire on 7*s*. a day. He was also granted £200 for the beautiful drawings which he had presented to the Court of Directors. What he did during the 20 years which elapsed between his retirement and his appointment to Addiscombe, I have been unable to learn. He was as kind-hearted as he was clever, and was much liked and respected by the cadets.

He obtained his sobriquet of "Bodels" from his pronunciation of the word "Models," with which his work was so intimately connected.

He never, as far as I know, reported any cadet to the Lieut.-Governor; when he found his class getting noisy and unmanageable, he used to cry out, "I must leave the class!" and he then marched out, returning in a few minutes to find the class again amenable.

He considered the settlement of the marks for each cadet of such supreme importance, that he would not allow any one to interrupt him while employed on this work; and on one occasion when a cadet wished to speak to him, just as he was carrying a number of plans to be examined, he cried out, "Don't speak to me! I have the fate of 150 cadets under my arms." He would then proceed to an empty room, place the competing drawings on the ground, then, taking off his boots, go on all fours, so that he might carefully compare the drawings and adjudge the marks in accordance with his observations.

He was himself a marvellous draughtsman, and among his

pupils were many who had but crude ideas of painting. Often when a cadet had got half through a drawing, and the result was anything but satisfactory, it was customary to take it to him; he then took a sponge, used this freely and deftly, and then with a few masterly strokes of his brush, transformed a crude work into a good thing. Then the cadet would take it away, work it up again, and more or less damage its fair appearance, when it was once more taken to him, and once more it put on an appearance of beauty. Thus the cadet and the professor, working in turn on the drawing, would finally produce a result which, although not perfection, was at any rate a credit to the cadet. Of course, this only refers to the efforts of inferior draughtsmen, for I need scarcely say there were some who needed not the intervention of a master of the art. Tate was well aware how very necessary his assistance was in certain cases, and when he wished to produce an impression on an unruly cadet, he would threaten to "take away the privilege of the little sponge." This terrible threat would have an immediate effect, as deprivation of that privilege could only result in disaster to the drawing.

There were some elaborate and difficult drawings which "Bodels" considered only suitable for the very best draughtsmen of the class, and a cadet, who could not possibly have executed it, would quietly express to "Bodels" his desire to do "Hong Kong," for the purpose of drawing from him the indignant and emphatic rejoinder "What, *you* do Hong Kong! *You* couldn't do Hong Kong."

The following anecdote shows the professor to have been a quaintly conscientious man. There was once a cadet who had so little notion of the art, that he used to produce drawings at once useless and unintelligible. "Bodels" was puzzled to

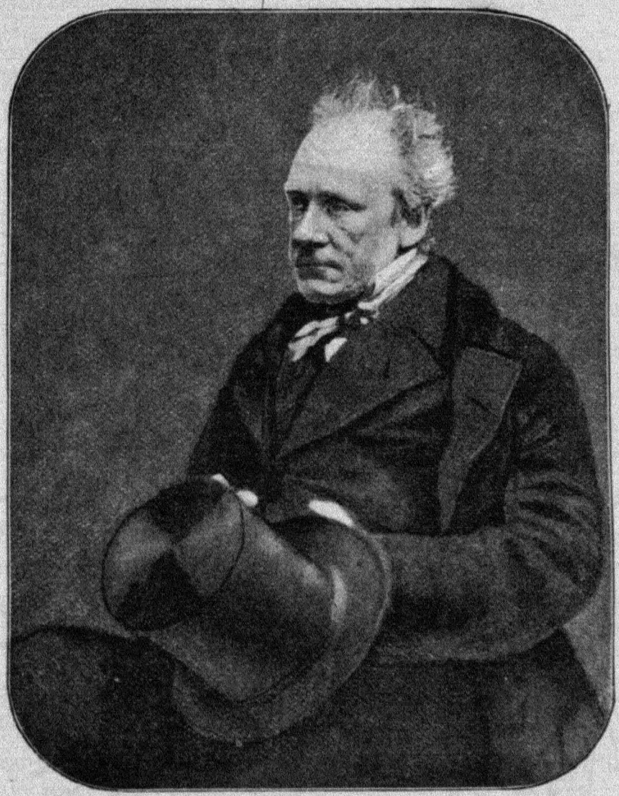
know what to do in the matter, so he sent for the two heads of the class and he said, "Gentlemen, I want your help in this matter. If I were to give cadet — marks in accordance with his merits, I should fix it at minus 3, and as this would be fatal to him, I have called on you to give me permission to grant him instead Nothing. The heads of the term at once agreed to this exellent proposal, and so it was arranged.

He was very quaint on many occasions, and especially when he was, what he called, "reading a plan." He would perhaps have a plan with hills and valleys and sea-coast, and he would with his finger follow a contour showing the manner the interior undulated. When he would arrive at the coast where there was a cliff—he would suddenly stop as if shot through the heart, and then shading his eyes with his hand as if he were quite overcome with dizziness at suddenly coming to such a dangerous place—he would exclaim in a frightened tone, "*Tre*-mendous precipice!" Capt. Tate retired from the College in 1859, and settled at Weston-super-Mare, where, I believe, he died some 20 years ago. He was married, and left a son who is now a member of the Madras Civil Service. He was succeeded in his appointment at Addiscombe by Capt. P. M. Francis, of the Madras Engineers, who held the post till the close of the College.

Lt.-Colonel Basil Jackson who had been first appointed to the College in February, 1835, retired on the 30th December, 1857. He had thus been at the College for 22 years, and was then in his 63rd year when he was granted a pension £326. 13*s*. 4*d*. Captain Tate became then Senior Military Survey Professor, while Captain Ouchterlony, of the Madras Engineers, was appointed assistant, and carried on the duties previously entrusted to Lt.-Col. Jackson.

In August, 1851, Richard Haughton retired, and Charles Bowles

became senior Hindustani professor, while Major Rowlandson was appointed junior professor. Major Rowlandson was an officer of Madras Infantry, and was an excellent linguist. He



PORTRAIT OF COL. ROWLANDSON.

was a mild, kindly, good man, and respected by the cadets. He is, I understand, still living at Bournemouth. As he entered the service in 1820, he must be about 90 years of age. In 1859 Charles Bowles retired. He at that time succeeded to the property of his uncle, John Shakespeare, Esq., and when he

retired to his property in Leicestershire, he, in accordance with his uncle's will, changed his name to Shakespeare. He is still living at Langley Priory, a married man with several grown up daughters; he had a son also, but unfortunately lost him when only 16 years of age.

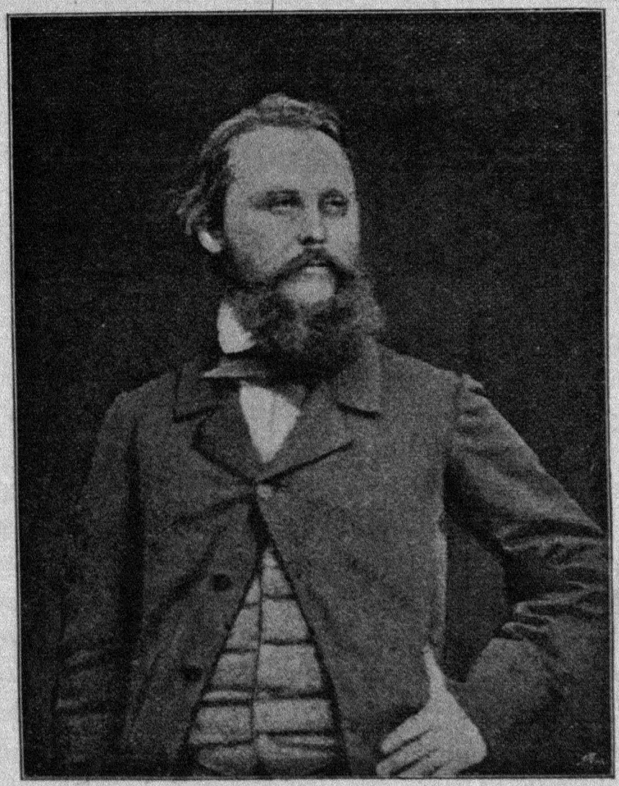
Cotton Mather, Esq., succeeded to the junior post on Bowles' retirement, and I understand many of the old tricks played on "Chaw" were again tried with much success on Mather.

Monsieur Contanseau remained on till the close of the College, but in 1859 it was deemed desirable to appoint an assistant, and Mons. Jourdain obtained the post. I have heard that he was a red-hot republican, but I can learn nothing further regarding him.

In 1850, or thereabouts, the doctors attending on the cadets were Westall and Carpenter, and one or other of them used to attend daily to see those who were supposed to be unwell. As a rule the health of the cadets was excellent, and it was rare that there was any serious illness at the College. The singularly good health the cadets enjoyed was due in a great measure to our wholesome food, and to the regular hours we were obliged to keep—as also to the athletic sports (including football) in which we constantly indulged. Another reason was that the time for leisure at our disposal was limited—and if cadets desired to go any great distance for amusement (for example, to the King's Arms in Croydon for billiards) it was necessary to get there and back as rapidly as possible, so as to give as much time as they could to the game itself. In Stannus' time, the good health of the cadets has been attributed to the watch kept on them when outside the Addiscombe demesne, to see that they did not frequent the public houses close by. This, by compelling all who wanted "a quiet pint"

to double off to a "pub" at a safe distance, kept all in prime going condition.

We can but condemn the system of espionage, as objection-



PORTRAIT OF COTTON MATHER, ESQ.

able in the highest degree; but it is satisfactory to know that, at any rate, the system had the advantage of keeping the cadets in good health.

The doctors as a rule had very easy work. The hospital, it is well known, was more frequently resorted to by cadets

who either wanted an idle day, or who, being backward in a subject, wanted specially to work it up, rather than on account of illness.

On one occasion one of the orderly officers being unwell, asked Dr. Westall for his advice. After enquiring into his symptoms, he said, "Well, you certainly must be most abstemious and avoid all stimulants." Next day Dr. Carpenter came up, so he asked him to prescribe for him. He, having heard what was wrong, said, "I should strongly recommend you to live generously and take an extra glass of port wine."

The only other changes were, that in 1859 Professor E. Frankland took the place of Professor Solly as lecturer on chemistry, and in 1852 Mr. Angelo was replaced as Instructor in Fencing, &c., by Corporal Stevenson of the Life Guards.

There was, of course, a great deal of regularity in our mode of life. At 6 a. m. the bugle call of the reveille forced us from our beds, and we had to be on parade at 6.30, when we were marched into chapel for prayers. Immediately after, we went into study and remained till 8, when we partook of breakfast. This was soon over, and we were allowed leisure till 9, when came study again. At 11 we had a few minutes' breathing time, and again went to study till 1 p.m. when we marched to the dining-hall for dinner. After this we were allowed till 2 for football, or any other recreation, when again followed study. At 4 p. m. we were free, except twice a week when drill was the order of the day. From 4 to 6 we were allowed to do what we pleased. At 6 came tea, and after this sometimes study again—but occasionally we had what was called "library." At 9 we were marched into chapel for prayers and by 10 were supposed to be in bed.

From the above it will be gathered that our leisure was not

very extensive, and that it was natural there should be some amount of liveliness in our proceedings when we obtained a little freedom.

The corporals (afterwards sub-officers) were all cadets of the 4th or senior term (old cadets). In the early days there were only 15, but in the fifties the number was increased to 20. The cadets were divided up into 5 companies, and each company had 4 corporals called respectively "divisioner" or "divers," "seconders," "supers" and "extra supers"—answering to the ranks of captain, lieutenant and ensigns. The duties of these corporals was to march their companies into chapel, dining hall or classes and to take charge of the cadets in study till the arrival of the professors. On parade the cadets were drawn up in 5 companies, and the senior corporal on duty (the divisioner took this duty turn about) took charge till the arrival of the orderly officer. The corporal on duty collected reports from the other 'divers' and made his report to the orderly who then gave the necessary orders. The corporals had authority to punish cadets for unsteadiness on parade or other slight offences, to the extent of one day's extra drill. They also kept in their sitting-room a book in which cadets who were confined to barracks or grounds, were obliged to enter their names at certain hours to show that they had not left the premises. To further assist in keeping order, two of the best conducted cadets were selected in each class and called "censors." They were distinguished by having a "scale" on the right shoulder. They took charge of the class in the absence of the professor or the corporal, and were responsible that order was maintained. The corporals received 5*s*. a week as pocket-money, while the censors got 3*s*. 6*d*. and the other cadets 2*s*. 6*d*.

In the days when fagging was in vogue, the 'Greens' on their

first Sunday afternoon were warned by an 'old cadet' to be down at the Coldstream at 3 a.m. As soon as the 'Greens' had assembled (all of them in plain clothes, as their uniform had not yet been provided) to the number of 30 or 40, they were ordered to strip and 'fall in.' The word of command was then given by an 'old cadet.' 'Right face! Double march!' This brought them up to the spring board, and they had to go into 6 feet of water. Those who could not swim had a bad time of it, fortunately many could swim, and they were able to extricate those who otherwise would have been drowned, so no real harm was done.

Smoking was strictly prohibited at Addiscombe, but was very commonly practised. The "old cadets" naturally exercised a good deal of power over the juniors, and had a code of rules apart from the College rules, which contained regulations of various kinds, but took no notice of tobacco-smoking, unless a cadet at the same time was infringing one of the 'Swabs' rules.

The cadets in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th terms were styled "Greens," "Browns" "young cadets" and "old cadets" respectively, and to each were attached certain obligations. The "young" and "old" cadets were the privileged classes. Soon after joining the College and before the "Greens" had their uniform served out, they were ordered by the "old cadets" to attend at the racquet court at a certain hour, when one of the "old cadets" read out a long set of rules or customs which they (the 'Greens') were advised to observe under threat of things in general and their respective lives in particular being made extremely disagreeable for them. Some of these rules were:

1. 'Greens' not to walk along the pavement in the study court, but to cross it, when obliged to do so, at right angles to its length.

2. Not to carry their gloves under their shoulder straps, a privilege reserved for 'young' and 'old' cadets.
3. Not to go to 'Mother' Rose's cottage on their personal business, but only whilst fetching anything for an 'old' or 'young' cadet.

(Previous to Sir Frederick Abbott's appointment there was a mild system of fagging, but soon after it was abolished).

4. Not to frequent any public house for refreshment near the College except the Beehive. The 'Browns' also had a special 'pub,' and the 'old' and 'young' cadets others.
5. To salute 'old cadets' when met outside the College grounds.
6. To be respectful in demeanour whenever having occasion to speak to an 'old' cadet or when being spoken to.
7. Not to smoke in the vicinity outside the College except at the "Corner," *i. e.*, the sunny side of Lord Ashburton's garden wall, in the high road from Addiscombe to Addington.
8. Not to smoke in the grounds except when invited to do so by an old cadet.
9. Not to go upon the ramparts round the parade-ground.
10. Not to show a watch-chain in front of the uniform coat, which must be kept buttoned.
11. Always to give the pavement to old and young cadets in passing, and if smoking to remove their pipes from their mouths.

If a "Green" by chance obtained the kindly notice (as by letter of introduction through mutual private friends) of any old cadet—he would have civility shown to him by being invited to smoke with him—or by receiving an invitation to the "Swabs" (corporal's) Sunday breakfast, which was highly appreciated by a "Green."

The punishments dealt out by the Lt.-Governor and the Staff-Major were usually—

Extra Drills.

Confinement to the College grounds.

Stoppage of Sunday leave.

The extra drill consisted of marching round the drill-ground in heavy marching order under the supervision of a sergeant, generally Sergeant Murray (nicknamed 'Old Pubs' or 'Squasher.')

The food, as already remarked, was generally good and substantial, though plain:—for breakfast, tea and bread and butter; for dinner, leg of mutton 5 times a week, boiled beef once, and roast beef on Sundays; then there was a very substantial pudding called 'duff,' (by no means popular); this washed down by good-but mild beer.

Unless a mess was able to show that the pudding had been disposed of, they were not allowed cheese. This being the case, it was usual, if the pudding could not be got rid of in a legitimate way, to affix as much as was necessary to the underside of the table by means of a fork, and this being done, to request the orderly officer to order cheese. The officer came to the mess to inspect, and finding the pudding gone he would give the necessary orders, and the mess would be happy. A cadet of my time was usually in the habit of taking an extra piece of cheese and glass of beer for the purpose, as he used to say, of getting up a "good smoking mouth".

The dining-hall was arranged with 17 tables, each table large enough for 9 cadets, 4 on either side and a sub-officer at the head. I have a very clear recollection of the sub-officer at the head of my table in my "Green" term.

He was a very fine fellow and a great athlete, Ben Christie, of the Bombay Artillery, and was much admired and liked by

us all. As soon as we ranged round our tables, the sub-officer on duty said grace: "For what we are about to receive, thank God!" The meal was usually finished in about 20 minutes, so that our leisure might be as prolonged as possible. Dinner finished, grace was again said: "For what we have received, thank God! Quick march!" all in a breath, and off we went to enjoy ourselves for the next 40 minutes.

The walls of the dining-hall were adorned with 2 portraits, one of General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., the hero of the Khyber Pass, and the other of General Sir William Nott, a grand soldier also connected with the operations in Afghanistan, no doubt placed there as examples for our imitation. During the week we had 27 "studies" and as each lasted for 2 hours, we worked for some 54 hours. On four days for nearly 10 hours, on one for 8, and on Saturday for only 6.

Mathematics took up about 22 hours, and Fortification 12. Hindustani, French, Military and Civil Drawing took each 4, while to Latin and Survey only 2 hours were devoted.

The course of Mathematics was divided into 12 subjects. For the Infantry course only three of these were required:

Geometry,	350	marks	for full	credit.
Arithmetic & Algebra,	350	,,	,,	,,
Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry & Mensuration,	250	,,	Total	950
For the minimum Artillery course;				
Application of Algebra to Geometry, & Analytical Trigonometry,	200	,,		
Statics & Dynamics,	300	,,	Total	1,450.
For complete Artillery course;				
Dynamics & Hydrostatics, &c.,	250	,,		
Curved Lines & Conic Sections,	200	,,	Total	1,900.

For the minimum Engineers course;

Theory of Equations & Expansion of series,	250 marks for full credit.	
Differential Calculus,	250 ,,	Total 2,400.
Integral Calculus.		
Spherical Trigonometry.	600 ,,	
Astronomy,		Total 3,000.

Artillery cadets were bound to pass in 5 of the subjects, and would stand higher if they passed in 7, while Engineer cadets were obliged to pass in 9, and those at the head of the terms usually passed the whole 12. As soon as a cadet was considered by the professor to be proficient in one subject, he was sent up to the next senior professor; and if found by him to be sufficiently qualified was allowed to go on with the next subject.

It will be seen from the above that the aggregate number for full credit in Mathematics was 3,000. Very few could be expected to attain this number, but the one whose aggregate credit approached nearest was placed at the head, and obtained 150, while the others were placed below him in order with marks in proportion.

Highest standard allowed in

Fortification was	100
Hindustani	80
Military Surveying	40
,, Drawing	40
Civil do.	40
French	40
Latin	20
Geology	10
Chemistry	10

In this way the highest possible number any cadet could get was 530, and this only in the improbable event of his being first in every subject.

In the year 1854 the value of Mathematics was increased to 160, and in December, 1856, still further augmented to a possible 200. Previously the marks obtained by the senior cadet fixed the divisor for the remainder of the students. Thus, if the senior obtained 2,800, marks the divisor would be 186, but after 1856 there was a fixed divisor of 15, making the maximum marks 200; and this maximum was in 2 cases very nearly reached,—first, by Lewis Conway Gordon, in 1857, who obtained 191, and secondly, by William Henry Pierson, who passed out in 3 terms with 194 marks for Mathematics out of a possible 200.

The public examinations were fixed for the second Friday of June and December, the half-yearly examinations preceding them and occupying about 3 weeks.

They generally took place in the following order;

Wednesday, 1st week.

Fortification from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

2 Papers.—1st. on Field and Permanent Fortification in reference to half of Straith's course.

2nd., Fortification continued. Siege operations and Artillery.

Friday, 1st week.

Latin from 9 to 11 a. m.

Monday, 2nd week.

Hindustani from 9 a. m. to 1. p. m.

2 Papers.--1st., Questions in Grammar and Extracts in Persian

character from 60 pages of Shakespeare's Hindustani Selections to be translated into English.

2nd., Extracts in Nagari characters from 30 pages of same work to be translated, and questions from about 25 pages of Dialogues to be written in Persian and Nagari characters.

Tuesday, 2nd week.

French 9 to 11 a. m.

Wednesday, 2nd week.

Hindustani 9 to 1 a. m. for the most advanced cadets.

1st. Extracts in Persian character, chiefly from Araish-i-Mahfil, selected from about 40 pages of Shakespeare's 1st volume, to be translated into English.

2nd. An English exercise to be translated into Hindustani, and written in Persian character, and some portion in Nagari character.

Friday, 2nd week.

Mathematics 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. in summer, and 8.30 to 1.30 in winter.

1st., Geometry and

2nd. Logarithms, Heights and Distances and Mensuration.

Saturday, 2nd week.

Mathematics the same hours.

1st. Arithmetic and Algebra.

2nd. Application of Algebra to Geometry and Analytical Trigonometry.

Monday, 3rd week.

Public Examination Oriental Department.

Vivâ-voce Examination in Hindustani, and afterwards to translate a select passage of English into Hindustani, and write translation in Persian and Nagari character.

Tuesday, 3rd week.

Mathematics 8.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

Wednesday, 3rd week.

Mathematics 9 a. m. to 1 p.m.

1st., Conic Sections; and

2nd., Theory of Equations and Summation of Series.

Thursday, 3rd week.

Mathematics 9 to 12.30 p.m.

Differential and Integral Calculus.

On this day the Military and Civil Drawings, and the Military Survey work were to be laid out and submitted to the Public Examiner.

Friday, 3rd week.

Mathematics 9 to 11 a. m.

Spherical Trigonometry.

Astronomy and Geodesy.

Saturday, 3rd week.

Mathematics, verbal questions and answers about 10 a. m.

The professors were expected to give in their respective reports on the progress and proficiency of cadets, and the names of cadets whom they considered entitled to prizes.

Monday, 4th week.

The Public Examiner completed his mathematical examination of 1st class, by verbal questions and answers. It was at this time that the Public Examiner arranged the questions which should be asked of the out-going cadets on the Public Examination day.

Note. In all written examinations an interval of 10 minutes was allowed between successive papers.

Wednesday, 4th week.

The Public Examiner examined the cadets of 1st class in Fortification and Artillery and inspected all the drawings done by them at Addiscombe—also the models in sand they may have made or assisted in making.

Thursday, 4th week.

On this day, at 11 a.m., the East India Company's printer was bound to deliver the General Progress Report for the last month of term and the special report and list of gentleman cadets of the 1st class to the India Office.

Friday, 4th week.

The Public Examination, when the prizes were distributed, followed by an exhibition of drawings and models. Military passage of a piece of water by pontoons, casks, &c., (this at midsummer examinations only). Inspection of cadets under arms and afterwards the sword exercise.

Some studious cadets, towards the close of the term, were accustomed to be called at a very early hour by the watchman, in order to prepare for the examinations, and they adopted an ingenious device of fastening a string round their leg, or toe, and hanging the other end of the string out of the barrack window, so that the night-watchman might rouse them at the required hour. Returning from leave late one Sunday night, a cadet passed by a barrack, from the windows of which several strings were to be seen. The temptation was not to be resisted. He tugged most vigorously at them all, one after the other, hauling the unlucky would-be students almost out of bed. The language which was at once heard, was hardly suitable for a quiet Sunday evening. The offending cadet passed quickly along to

his own barrack, and his unwarrantable interference with the innocent strings was never detected, though searching enquiries were made next morning by several cadets who, oddly enough, were all lame in one leg.

An excellent account is given of the Public Examination in a book to which allusion has previously been made, "In the Company's Service," and I think readers will be indebted to me for reproducing the following extract:

"The half-yearly Public Examination of the cadets was a performance carefully prepared and rehearsed beforehand. Its object was to make a favourable impression on a carefully selected audience. Every actor in the drama, from the distinguished Public Examiner down to the least proficient cadet, had notice beforehand of the part he was to play. Hence the prompt answers, ready speech and freedom from nervousness which the spectators admired in these young soldiers. The only difficulty and source of occasional miscarriage, arose from the fact that the cadets themselves being of an age and profession little given to seeming, were less careful to conceal the real character of the periodical exhibition than their more diplomatic seniors. According to the established order of the day's proceedings, the forenoon is to be devoted to exhibiting the acquirements of the senior term in book-learning within doors, while the afternoon is reserved for an open-air display of military exercise. The long hall under the clock-turret, overlooking the study court, and which serves in turn for chapel and lecture room, is provided with a platform at one end for the visitors and Public Examiner; while in front of this, blackboards and easels are placed ready for the use of the young mathematicians who are presently to display their knowledge.

The half-yearly formality of questioning now about to com-

mence, was as little subject to variation as the manual and platoon exercise that was to follow it. But it was a gratifying display nevertheless; still, it may be supposed that with the exception of a small proportion of the guests, including the ladies, the good Archbishop from Addington, and perhaps one or two of the Directors, no one seriously believed that what took place was absolutely unpremeditated. Punctually at 11 o'clock or as soon after as the visitors are seated, and the cadets marched by companies to the benches ranged on either side of the long room, the Chairman gives the signal and the examination begins.

"Mr. Gentleman Cadet Withers," the Public Examiner slowly begins, producing thereupon that little flutter which commonly attends the first sound of the human voice breaking upon the expectant silence of a newly assembled multitude, "will you kindly demonstrate the relation of the power to the weight in that system of pulleys, where every pulley hangs by a separate string?"

Hardly has the Public Examiner begun to speak, than Mr. Gentleman Cadet Withers arises with alacrity and, with a face of confidence, makes straight for one of the blackboards. It is clear in the language of schools that the question "suits him." The words are barely finished when Withers advances with the required system of pulleys elaborately drawn in chalk, places the diagram on an easel convenient to the gaze of the Chairman and ladies, and without waiting for further hint or sign, proceeds to explain with much ease of manner, the precise advantage to be obtained from the mechanical contrivance in question. But Withers is only an artillery cadet. With dramatic art the chief performer, the first engineer of the batch, is kept till the last. The questions put to him relate of course to astronomy and Newton's Principia. With less openness than

Withers and some eye to effect, this performer delays the production of his board for a while, so as to give the impression that his mind is battling with questions concerning the movements of the heavenly bodies. But once embarked, it exceeds the young man's skill to make it appear that his thoughts are occupied in the solution of an original problem, when they are, in fact, engaged in endeavouring to recall the terms of a well-conned lesson. The impression made by the astronomer, except for the greater maze of words and the dazing effect of listening for ten minutes at a stretch, to a series of wholly incomprehensible propositions conveyed in one's mother tongue, is not very different from that produced by his junior. These severe exercises accomplished, there rises from behind the Chairman a stout, self-important individual, having the manner and address of a beadle. He is the "clerk of cadets" from the India House; obsequious to the Honourable Court, it was his habit to be short, not to say insolent, to the gentlemen cadets. There is no Addiscombe man of that period who does not remember in connection with his own initiation at the India House, this gentleman's love of exhortation. "Mr. So-and-so, attend to the Chairman, Mr. So-and-so." The clerk's object in rising is to read the Lieut.-Governor's report, to which that officer, sitting on the right of the Chairman, next to the Archbishop, listens with an expression of countenance peculiar to those who are hearing their own composition read in face of a multitude. The report is lengthy, and on the whole favourable. It speaks darkly of certain lapses from virtue, now, as it hopes, repented of, expresses a hope that the sense of responsibility may in future serve to keep in check the follies of youth, and, at this point getting into a more cheerful view, mentions several who are leaving the Seminary with characters unsullied by a

single depreciatory mark. It winds up with an invocation so similar in style to a sermon, that it wakes up the Archbishop with a start, under the momentary belief that he is at a Confirmation."

The clerk of cadets referred to in the above, was Mr. Thomas R. Clark, who was first appointed assistant clerk on 9th April, 1834, and afterwards became clerk. He died in December, 1855, when Mr. John Hollyer took his place.

Mr. William Abingdon was the first clerk, appointed in 1809, and he was allowed an assistant (Mr. Nettlefold) in 1813. It would seem that Abingdon filled the post till 1834, when he was probably succeeded by Nettlefold till about 1850.

At one Public Examination, Cadet L—, the hero of the "Black Hole" story related at page 126, had been told that he would be called upon to describe a very simple field-work, the plan of which consisted of a few lines. When called upon, he deliberately picked out a highly-coloured and elaborate plan of the "Modern System," placed it upside down on the stand for the plans—took the wand in his hand and gravely described the field-work, while he pointed to various parts of the "Modern System," much to the amazement of the Public Examiner, Sir Chas. Pasley, and the professor of fortification, Lieut. Cook, R. N., neither of whom interrupted him, and to the intense amusement of the cadets, if not to the edification of the members of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, many of whom were present.

At first the accommodation for sitting-rooms was very limited,—the corporals being allowed a room just opposite No. 4 barrack; but later on the senior cadets were allowed the use of the library as a day room, and during the last few years of the College a third room, next to the sub-officer's room, was

placed at the disposal of the "Browns." These were furnished with a few necessary articles, and a piano was allowed; and as there was always found in each term a sufficiency of musical talent, dancing was much practised in the evenings when there happened to be leisure. The fair sex was, as may be supposed, wanting to complete the enjoyment; but in spite of that, the festivity was carried on with much joviality and spirit.

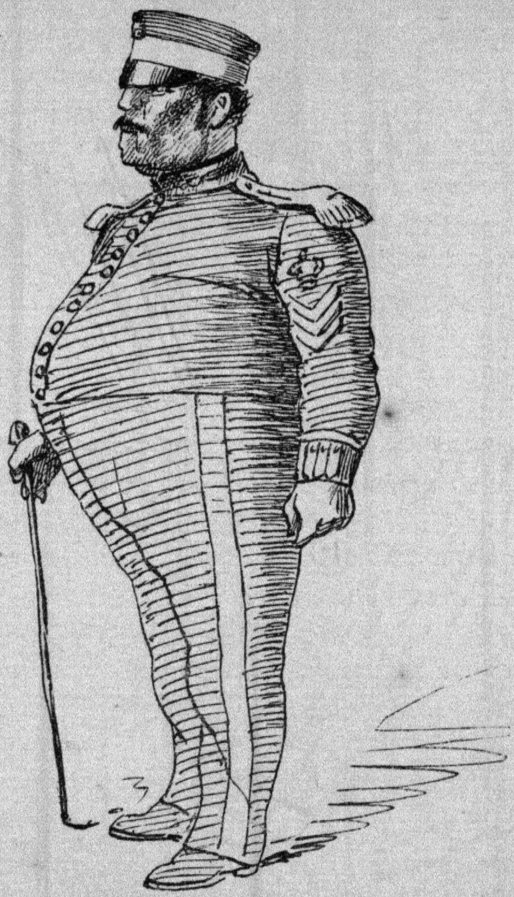
On the east and north sides the parade-ground was surrounded by a rampart and ditch. The north-east was the flag-staff bastion, while the one on the east contained the sand-modelling hall. The flag-staff bastion was a very favourite lounge for the cadets on warm summer days, overlooking as it did the grounds used for cricket and other sports. The junior cadets were not allowed to use these ramparts; they were considered sacred to the senior cadets. Frequently after dinner many old cadets were in the habit of going to the outward slope of the ramparts to indulge in smoking, and the smoke that arose therefrom must have been visible from afar; but in my time it would appear that the authorities were not inclined to be too severe on this crime, unless it was brought under their very noses.

The sergeants in 1856 (in addition to those required for the sand-modelling hall) were six in number.

At the head of these was Sergeant-Major David Bruce (commonly called Darby Bruce). He was a short and very portly man, and although somewhat severe and important, was good-natured and a favourite with the cadets. A favourite pastime was to go into his office, get possession of his sword-belt, place within its embrace no less than 3 cadets, and quietly await his coming. This joke used never to fail in irritating the Serg.-Major.

Darby Bruce was one day superintending a drill, and as one

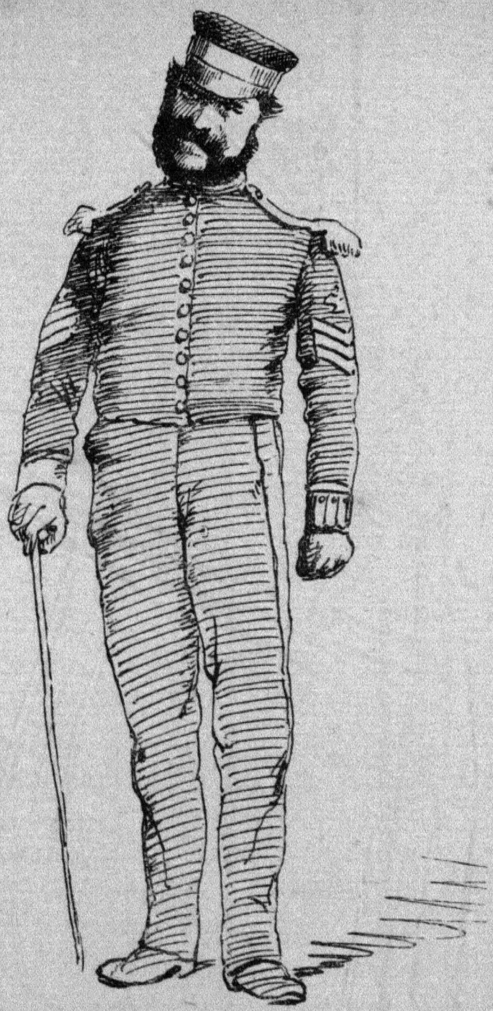
of the companies "wheeled into line," he called out to cadet P— in the front rank, "Look up! Mr. P— look up! What



SKETCH OF SERG.-MAJOR BRUCE.

do you want to be looking at your toes for?" To which P—, who was not a stickler for discipline, replied, "Ah! Darby, you're jealous, you haven't seen your own toes for 20 years!"

The other sergeants were Reid, Murray, Cook, Foye and



SKETCH OF SERGEANT REID.

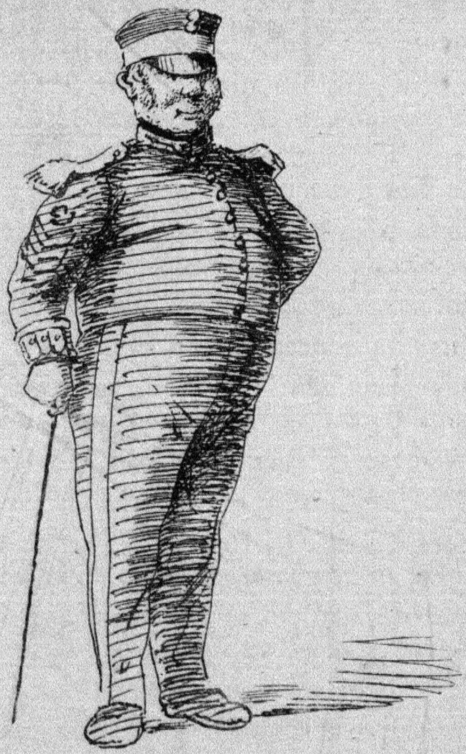
Malster. The first-named was not liked, he was considered untrustworthy, and by no means straight-forward. He was

chiefly employed in the lithographic department and in keeping the accounts of the College.

Sergeant Murray, alias "Squasher," was a short podgy man. He was somewhat fond of his glass and, although kind-hearted and generally indisposed to give annoyance to cadets, was at times cranky, and several times is reported to have given notice of irregularities to the orderly officer which he would not have done, had he been in his right mind. As already stated he had a weakness for drink, which threatened every now and then to sever his connection with the College, especially when after a bout he reappeared with an unmistakable cut across his face. When explaining that this had occurred by his accidentally tripping over a kerb-stone in the dark (being of course as sober as a judge), a cadet used solemnly to ask "if the kerb-stone hadn't jumped up and hit him in the face?" One of his duties was to superintend the cadets on extra drill, and one of the games on these occasions was to go round the parade-ground as fast as possible, so as to keep poor "Squasher" on the trot, an exercise for which he was eminently unfit. An amusing story relating to "Squasher" is thus told by a cadet.

"I remember that on one occasion I thought fit to test the quality of the College discipline, and headed a young mutiny. I was one of a party whom, I regret to say, I frequently joined through being misunderstood, in fact, the extra drill squad. Sergt. Murray, fine old 'Squasher,' was in command, and for some time he manœuvred us skilfully; then Satan having entered into me, whenever our lawful commander gave an order, I in low, but distinct tones, gave a different one, and the cadets carried out mine. 'Support arms!' shouted poor 'Squasher' getting more and more purpled. 'Slope!' said I, reckless of the future, and 'slope' it was; and so we went on until Mur-

ray to prevent bursting, so great was his astonishment and fury, rushed off to report the matter to the orderly officer on duty. As it happened, this commander was not to be trifled with. Captain (now Sir William) Olpherts, V. C., K. C. B., a past master



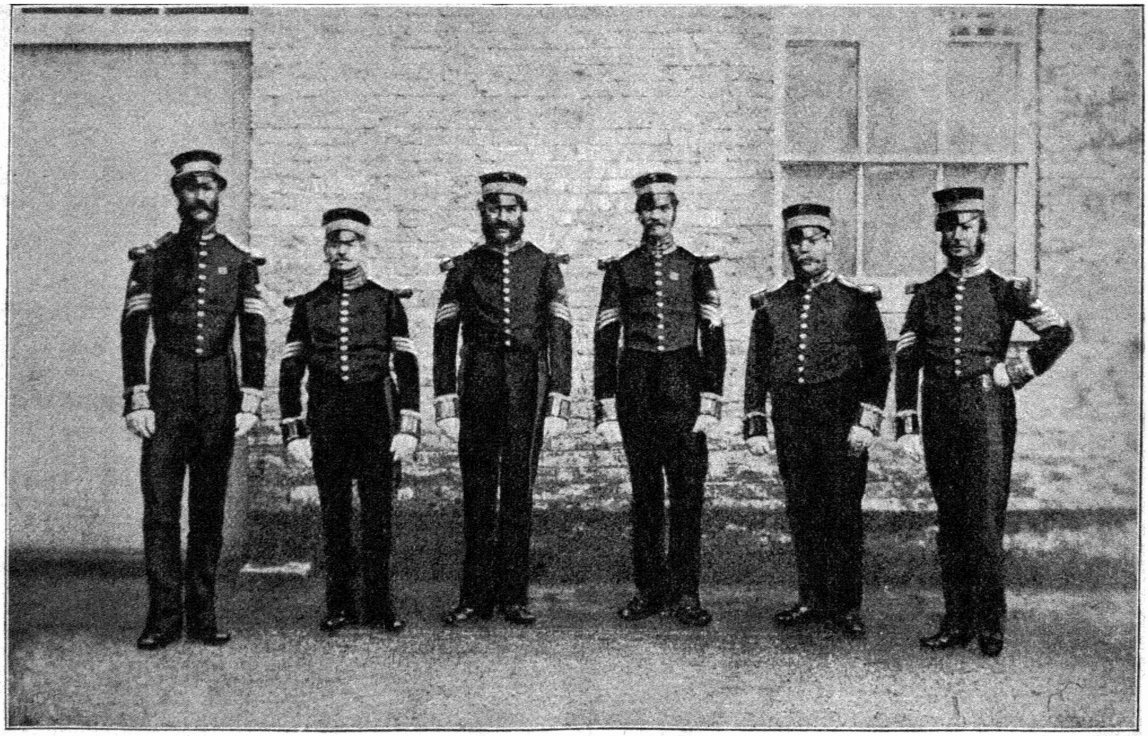
SKETCH OF SERGEANT MURRAY (SQUASHER).

in the putting down of mutinies, as many coloured gentlemen found to their cost in 1857. The gallant officer explained in the plainest and most forcible language that, according to the articles of war, I ought in justice to be at once led out and shot. So impressive was the speech, and so terribly

fierce did the apparently incensed orderly officer seem, that I almost believed my last hour had come. I have never wished to mutiny since then."

The following practical joke perpetrated by an old cadet on "Squasher" some time in 1850, has been sent to me by an old cadet. At that time the cadets were watched by some 5 or 6 sergeants, to try to prevent them entering public houses, &c.

"One day as cadet S— and I were 'doubling' into Croydon without leave, with the view of securing the billiard table at the King's Arms, behind us were other cadets on the same errand who *had* leave to visit Croydon. To our great annoyance, on approaching the railway bridge, we found 'Squasher' on his beat walking towards Croydon, and just about to cross the bridge. The situation was very awkward for us, for of course our names were not in the list which 'Squasher' had with him, of those permitted to visit Croydon that afternoon; and if we made a detour, or 'fell back' till he had got over the bridge or some way on, we should have lost the table, for those behind would have passed us. As it happened to be a rainy day, and a shower was still falling, 'Squasher,' to protect himself, had put on his cloak. I may here mention that he was somewhat deaf. Well, on seeing him I said to S—, 'What *shall* we do?' He replied, 'Leave him to me,' and we 'doubled' on as silently as possible. When just at the top of the bridge S— got at 'Squashers's' cloak tail, lifted it up over his shako and bonneted him, and we then ran as fast as we could into the field by the Railway Inn and straight across to the King's Arms. By the time he recovered from the shock we were nearly out of his sight, and he was unable to identify us. We managed to get back by the next parade hour without being discovered, and gave 'Squasher' a wide berth for



SERGEANT-MAJOR and 5 SERGEANTS:

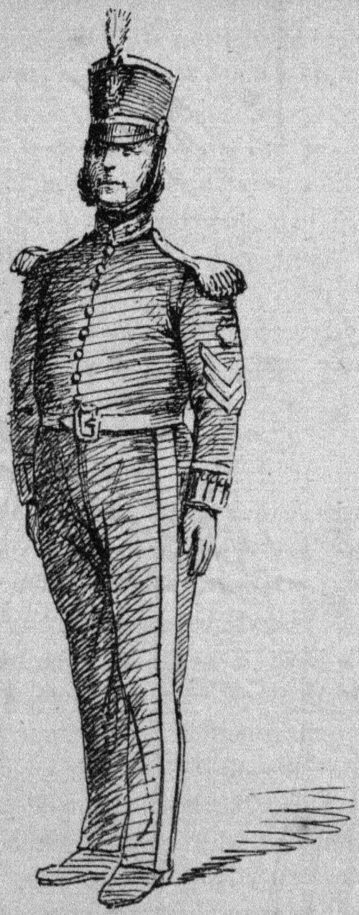
Malster, Murray, Reid, Foye, Sergt.-Major Bruce, Cook.

the next few days, and when I ventured to chaff him on the subject, he got very angry and said, 'Oh! I thought you was one of them. I knowed your run, I did, for you was in my squad, but I couldn't swear to you.' He never knew who it was that bonneted him. It was too serious a thing to disclose."

The use made of the ditch outside the rampart, for the purpose of introducing illicit beer and other materials for feasting into the barracks, may here be alluded to. The ditch extended from near the lower lodge close up to No 1 Barrack, and a cadet at the bottom of the ditch was not visible from the grounds. A cadet writes, "A genial comrade, M—, and myself carried a gigantic stone jar filled with beer into the ditch. I was deputed (by the tossing of coin) to reconnoitre and see if 'Squasher' or any other sergeant was anywhere on the road. He was not, so M— and I forthwith lifted the 'Baby,' as the stone jar was affectionately called, and conveyed it unmolested into barracks. How the jars and fragments were ever re-conveyed out of barracks I quite forget, but I think that the sergeants had a kindly fellow-feeling for a little sport, and 'winked the other eye.'"

Sergeant Thomas Cook, although he had never been in the army, was by far the smartest of the non-commissioned officers. He rose in the College, and had as a lad been employed to clean the boots; thence he became bugler. About 1848 he was appointed sergeant, and when 'Darby' Bruce retired, a couple of years or so before the College was broken up, he became sergeant-major. As sergeant, Cook looked after the library and obtained an extra £10 a year for those duties. In 1857 he married Miss Collyer (Nancy of the hospital) and settled down with 'Mother' Dodd and 'Darby' Bruce on their own property

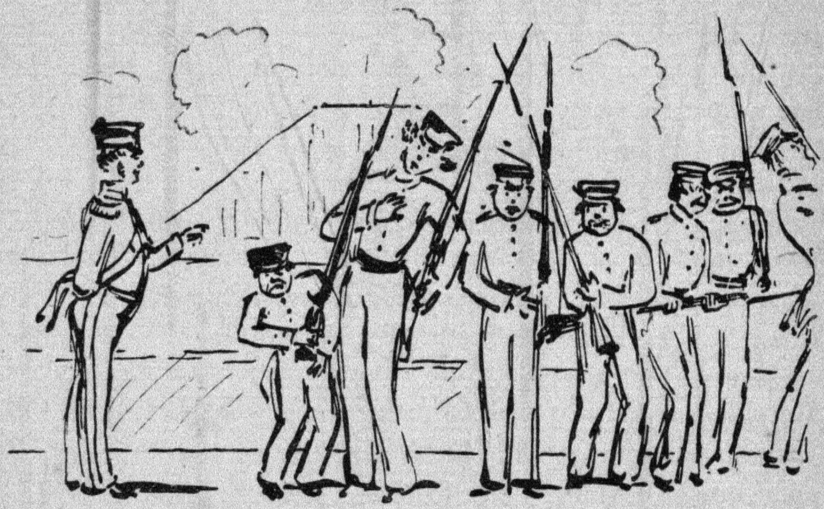
in Leslie Park, somewhere near the Leslie Arms. Mrs. Cook is, it is understood, the only survivor of the party.



SKETCH OF SERGEANT COOK.

Here is an excellent sketch of Sergeant Cook drilling a squad of "Greens," drawn, I believe, by A. D. Butter. Several

cadets are shown learning the manual and platoon exercise, and a short cadet is represented in his endeavours to "Shoulder arms" as having nearly sent his bayonet through the head of the next cadet who is very tall. Sergeant Cook remarks, "Now then! Order hums! Shoulder hums! That wants a little



Sergeant Cooke. "Now then, Order Hums! Shoulder Hums! That wants a little practisin'. Now, gentlemen, look of me! Now Mr. Kitchen! If that don't beat ever I heard!!!"

practisin'. Again—Shoulder hums!—Now, Mr. K—! If that don't beat ever I heard!"

Sergeant John Foye was appointed in August, 1854, and remained till the close of the College. Sergeant Malster, a fine, tall, handsome man, joined shortly after, on the 20th September, the day the battle of Alma was fought. He was a good fellow and generally much liked.

After the breaking up of the College he became drill instruc-

tor and general manager of an establishment opened by Dr. A. Wrigley at Clapham.

In the early days of the Seminary, when Dr. Andrew was Superintendent, there was only one sergeant (Dodd of the Royal Artillery), and his wife acted as nurse at the hospital. It was not till August, 1826, that 2 additional corporals were appointed for purposes of drill,—Lumber and Brooks. A third, Crossby, was added between this time and June, 1835, when the establishment was augmented to one sergt.-major and five sergeants, Dodd being sergt.-major and Lumber, Brooks and Crossby sergeants.

In 1837 Crossby's services were dispensed with and "Darby" Bruce took his place. On 10th February, 1839, Dodd died and was succeeded by Sergeant-Major Lumber. About this time George Taylor, Adam Smith, and Honeygold were appointed sergeants, but the two former soon made room for Reid and Murray (Squasher), the latter being appointed November, 1840. On the 14th June, 1848, Lumber was pensioned on 2*s.* a day, and Bruce obtained the post of sergeant-major. Cook was appointed sergeant under Lumber, Oliver and Ross being two other sergeants. The first-named committed suicide in No. 2 barrack by cutting his throat in a most determined manner. He was buried in St. James' churchyard. Foye and Malster joined in 1854, and Taylor and Marshall in 1859.

Sergeant-Major Lumber was a fine, big, reticent, close-shaven, old soldier, rather sardonic and very pious—but withal a very reliable and steady man, admirably fitted for his by no means easy post. Though there were some jokes about his piety, never a word was heard to his disadvantage. He was deemed incorruptible and nicknamed the "Centurion Cornelius."

Sergeant Honeygold, usually called "Jack," was in 1845 the

next to Lumber. He was an Irishman, a kindly, but somewhat irascible old soldier, well set up, but with rather a swagger.

SKETCH OF SERG.-MAJOR LUMBER.

It was difficult to take "Jack" seriously, and at drill the cadets used to chaff him. One of the mild jokes was to tell him that his word of command "As you were!" was not intel-

ligible, in fact was not English. When fairly goaded with this, "Jack" used to roar furiously, "When I says 'As you were', I means 'As you was'; and if you don't understand good grammar, go and larn it!"

This he considered conclusive, but was of course received with laughter. He would then swear that he would at once report the squad to the orderly officer. The more,, however, his oaths increased in intensity, the less they were acted up to, as he was really a kindly old fellow; but once stung to the point beyond endurance, he used to button his coat savagely across his manly chest and ejaculate, "I'll bet you tuppence I'll report you!" and then the cadets knew it was all up; then "Jack" was really on the war path, and in spite of all endeavours would dash off the drill-ground heading straight for the officer's quarters; there was no stopping him then.

There were a sergeant and 3 sappers for the sand-modelling hall. In the fifties Sergt. Bulman and Corporals G. Daniels, D. Thomson and P. Grimes; and in 1857 Pierson was appointed.

Every Sunday an important function took place, which was called the 'Swab's' breakfast. When this was first instituted it has been impossible to find out. It took place in the corporals' room, and the table was laid for 30 to 40 cadets, each corporal having the privilege of inviting a guest. The breakfast was a sumptuous one, and the table was loaded with all the delicacies of the season, winding up with jam and cream in egg cups—which was all thoroughly enjoyed by hosts as well as guests. It was an institution which largely encouraged the duty of hospitality to friends, and was no doubt the means of augmenting and cementing friendship. At half past 10 a. m. they had to attend church parade, of course in full uniform.

This consisted of the old inverted bell-shaped shako with

grenade and white (shaving brush) plume with curb chin-strap, blue swallow-tailed coat with red facings, and white edging to the tails—blue trousers with red stripe for winter, and white duck for summer. The corporals wore black belts with short swords at side, and the other cadets the same belt with bayonets. In later years the white duck trousers were discarded, and the sub-officers had two epaulettes and sling swords.

In 1858 the old coatee uniform gave way to the tunic and busby, which had lately been introduced into the army generally. We marched to church along the Lower Addiscombe Road to St. James' church with band playing, to the great delight of the people in the vicinity. The bandsmen were obtained from the establishment of the College, and consisted of 13 musicians: 8 of these were barrackmen, *i. e.*, men who looked after the dormitories, 2 of them were waiters in the dining hall, and 2 of them study men, *i. e.*, men employed in keeping the study rooms clean and proper, while the 13th was bandmaster as well as bugler. Long previous to 1853 William Wood held this last post.

THE BAND.

Bandmaster Mr. Wood,	E flat Clarionet.
W. Raynor,	B do.
J. Palace,	French Horn.
J. Hudd,	do.
J. Timbrell,	Bass Trombone.
W. Marlow,	Tenor Trombone.
W. J. Fillingham,	Cornet.
T. Langton,	2nd Cornet.
Hugh McLaughlin,	Flute.
C. Bennett,	Ophecleide.

Joe Lewis,	Trumpet.
E. Bee,	Big Drum.
G. McLaughlin,	Side Drum.

It is said that, when leaving the church on our way back to barracks, the band was frequently in the habit of playing "There's nae luck about the house."

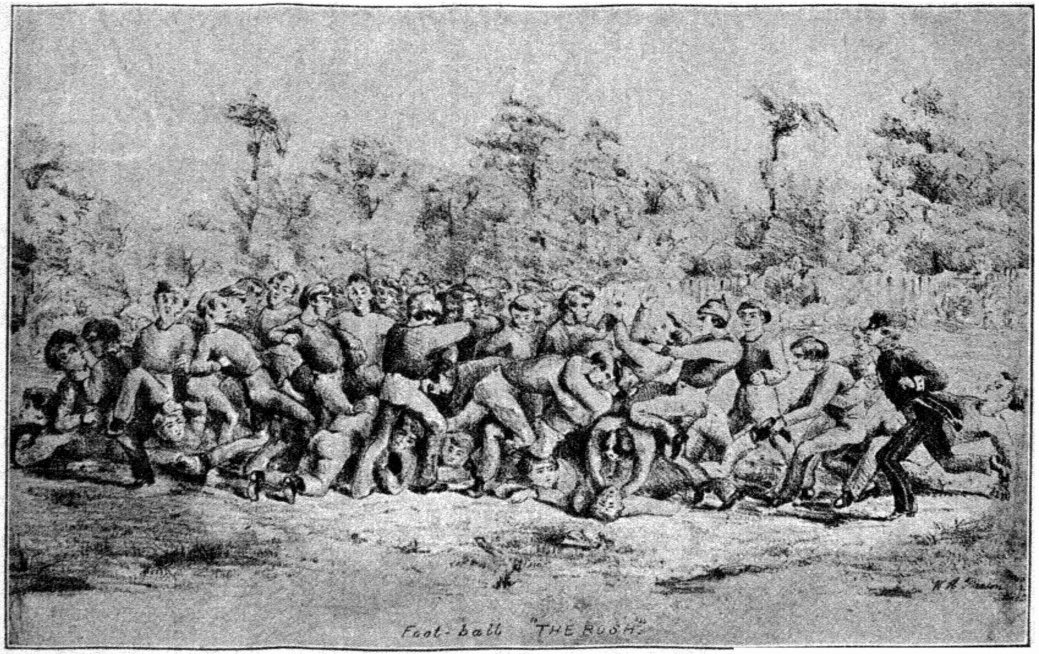
In July, 1853, the bandmaster was seized with paralysis, and when it was found that recovery was hopeless, Mr. Ward was appointed to succeed him. In the course of the next few years many other changes took place—so that by 1856 there were not many of the old bandsmen left. A list of the new men is here given, as it may prove of interest to old cadets.

Job Crowther.
Addis,—Bugler.
H. Carpenter.
J. Laing, nicknamed "Judas."
Lambert.
J. Julian, from 68th Foot.
Punlete, from 2nd Life Guards.
C. Newman, from the Marines.
J. Daniell, late Drum Major 48th Foot.
D. Clare, from the Marines.

The recreation grounds set apart for the cadets lay to the east of the College buildings. These were about 100 yards in breadth, and extended from the upper lodge and the "Brown's Corner" to "Mother" Rose's cottage, a distance of 500 or 600 yards. They consisted of grass lands with some fine trees scattered about, one not far from the "Brown's Corner" being especially noticeable for its size. It was in the upper portion

of this ground that the cadets played football, which may be considered the game *par excellence* of the College. At the further end nearer to Mother Rose's cottage was the cricket ground; and the athletic sports which took place twice a year, about end of April and August, were held in the wide space stretching from Mother Rose's to the Brown's Corner. Near the lower lodge were the fives and racquet courts, and close by was the gymnasium, where the cadets learnt fencing and singlestick.

Football as played at Addiscombe was a very exciting and popular game. The game was compulsory for the junior cadets, and the seniors played, some because they liked it, and others to keep up the habit of making the juniors play. It was an excellent game, somewhat rough, but very simple in its nature. The goals stood firm and immovable, all you had to do was to get the ball between the adversary's posts. There were no umpires and no rules. You might kick the ball or hit it, catch it or pick it up and run with it. You might assault an adversary in any way and in any part of the field, no matter how far you were from the ball, you might hack him or knock him down, you might handle him with one arm or two, seize him by the throat, throw him into the air, stamp on him when he was down, and rub his nose in the ground; yet there were never any quarrels, although a cadet might grumble a little, when he recovered breath and consciousness, because an adversary had throttled him by twisting his stock round and round. It is needless to say that the victim was a "Brown," for no junior would have ventured to strangle an old or young cadet and no "Green" would have dared to whisper that he did not relish the treatment. As already stated, it was allowable for a player to get hold of the ball anyhow and run with it towards



PICTURE OF THE "ROSH"

the opposite goal. It was then imperative for his adversaries to knock him over, and then ensued what was locally termed the "rosh." This was a remarkable sight, as often for half an hour or more the ball was invisible, being hidden by a mass of struggling cadets. After a time a cadet would by the violent exertions of his friends manage to get away with the ball; he in his turn would be tripped up, and a second "rosh" would be the result. The picture of the "rosh" which is here given, forms a pleasing reminiscence to old cadets. It was drawn by a distinguished officer of the Bengal Engineers, now deceased. The great matches of the year were "Browns" v. "Greens"; "Young cadets" v. "Browns" and "Greens"; "Old cadets" v. "Young cadets". In each case the senior term was almost invariably the victor, showing the wonderful power of prestige even among young fellows of the same calling and social position, and nearly of the same age.

An Addiscombe cadet thus writes—"One speciality of the Addiscombe system was that there was no limit to the number of players on a side, the daily game was Old and Young Cadets v. Browns and Greens. The seniors always took advantage of the best goal, and kicked down hill, but their number was always far less than their opponents." The centre of attraction to the players was the "rosh", which was composed of a football surmounted by a player, on and round whom were heaped sometimes dozens of his comrades and opponents, in what seemed to the spectator a tangled mass of arms, legs, heads, caps, fragments of clothing, the living parts of which were writhing and struggling with the fury and inconsequence of black ants. Around this mêlée were watchers for the reappearance of the ball—who, however, employed their spare moments in adding fresh victims to the moloch of the "rosh."

There were generally two cricket matches a year between the Croydon Club and Addiscombe.

In former years there used to be a match between Addiscombe and Woolwich cadets, but on one occasion the Addiscombe cadets escorted the Woolwich cadets to the railway station, and while *en route* were attacked by the Croydon roughs, the result being a severe engagement, and it was deemed prudent to forbid the match in future as it seemed likely to eventuate in a free fight every time.

Cricket was not nearly so popular as football. The reason of this seems to have been, that the College was unable to send elevens out to play owing to their continuous studies, and also that the cadets were much engaged with examinations in May, and were absent from the College in June and July, when cricket is most in vogue. Then again, cricket takes many hours to play, whereas football can be played effectively in the short space of an hour.

The athletic sports were most popular. The contests comprised running, jumping, hurdle-racing, gymnastics, vaulting, leaping with the pole, putting the shot, throwing the cricket ball, cutting lead, fencing, and singlestick.

The principal events were the mile race, sometimes a half mile race, and a flat race of 100 yards.

There was also a hurdle-race in heats, over 10 flights of hurdles, and another race comprised a run up the hill for some 300 yards and a finish over 10 flights of hurdles. Then there was a race for "Browns," in which it was expected nearly all would run, and a hurdle race compulsory for all "Greens." This was greatly appreciated by the spectators as some of the youngsters could not jump at all, and there were falls at every fence. The names of successful competitors in some years

could readily be named, but it is not possible to name all victors, and hence it has not been attempted. This day of sports concluded with the distribution of prizes by Lady Abbott, assisted by her fair daughter and other young ladies, who complimented the winners and did not miss the opportunity, of saying something neat and appropriate to the possibly beardless youth who was awarded a case of razors.

A special prize was awarded to the cadet who had succeeded in winning the greatest number of contests, and this was called the Winner's Prize. It was originally instituted by the orderly officers in 1854, Captains Couchman and Olpherts. The first one was awarded to Cadet H. N. D. Prendergast (now Sir Harry Prendergast, K. C. B., V. C.)

Boxing was not among the sports publicly displayed, but the art of self-defence was by no means neglected. Occasionally, the most efficient among the "Greens" would be invited to spar in the lecture-hall of the senior term. On one occasion after several pairs had had their turn, a senior cadet invited the "Green" who seemed to be most skilful, to put on the gloves with him. W— the "Green," was nothing loth, but soon found that he was over-matched; great was the joy of M— (a big powerful man who was a spectator), that he had dissimulated and allowed W— to knock him about in his round with W—, for he was able to witness W—'s discomfiture without any exertion on his part. About the year 1852 a match was arranged between the champion runners of Addiscombe, and Woolwich. Four races of various distances were run. Each competitor was defeated in the events for which he had been celebrated, and each won two events. The champions were for Addiscombe, Cadet Browne who died young; and for Woolwich, Cadet Edwards (now Lt.-General Sir James Bevan Edwards, K. C. M. G.)

Billiards and pool were favourite games with the cadets, and in the forties and early fifties, it was necessary for them to go to the King's Arms in Croydon, a distance of perhaps a mile and a half. In order to secure the table it was very common, immediately after parade, to send off the champion runner, so that he could keep the table for his friends. It was a case of first come, first served. All sorts of schemes were devised, in order to beat him in the run down. On one occasion, two cadets were deputed to follow him as fast as they could, and when they had run about half the distance to Croydon, the bus from Shirley, driving at a furious pace, overtook them. The champion had, however, plenty of 'go' left, and was able to keep ahead of the bus. As they neared the King's Arms, out jumped a cadet from the bus with every intention of springing a mine on the champion, but he carried too many guns for him, and the cadet had to put up with the 2nd situation.

This competition, on one occasion, well-nigh led to disastrous results. The old cadets had ruled that the young cadets could not claim a certain table at the King's Arms, if the old cadets wanted it. The young cadets despatched their fastest runner to secure it. The moment the parade was dismissed, off started the champion runner to forestall the old cadets, followed by nearly all the "young cadets" as well as the "old cadets." The "young cadet" secured the table, and in a few minutes the room was full. Then began a fierce wrangle, and a free fight was imminent, when it was proposed that one from each term should be chosen, and that the fight between them should settle the question. Cadet S— was selected by the old cadets and Cadet P— for the young cadets, and the necessary details were arranged. Next day the fight came off in a field near Addiscombe. Each of the combatants had a second, and a referee

was appointed. A most determined contest took place, but in the end, the old cadets' champion was knocked out of time, and the young cadets' representative was declared victor. The former was at the time somewhat indisposed, otherwise the result would probably have been different. All five marched back to barracks. At the gate Sergt.-Major Bruce pounced on four of them, and they got heavy extra drill. In later years the King's Arms was not so much frequented, as a new inn was built at one end of Cherry-orchard Lane, which being much nearer was found more convenient. This was the Leslie Arms.

The cadets were not allowed to go to Croydon fair, however occasionally some of them used to break out of barracks, and go there in disguise, but the fun of the fair was gone. What had made the occasion so amusing and attractive, the companionship of other cadets, was wanting, and the affair was tame as there was no chance of a satisfactory free fight.

Naturally there was no chance of the cadets attending at Epsom on the Derby Day; but as many sportsmen and others passed along the Addiscombe Road, to and from the national festival, remarks and personalities were exchanged between the passers-by and the cadets, which sometimes were the prelude to a free fight, in which anyone who chose could join. These at last became so frequent and objectionable, that on the Derby Day the cadets were confined to the limits of the study court, with great advantage to the holiday makers.

Curious methods were occasionally resorted to for the purpose of diversion. One night when in class without a professor, a cadet jumped up on his desk, turned out the gas-jet nearest to him, and then blew down the pipe with all his might for a long time, nothing daunted by the loathsome taste and smell. In a few minutes the whole of the gas-jets in the class, as

well as those in the one below, went out, leaving the classes in total darkness, and with a filthy smell from the escaped gas. Both classes enjoyed it hugely, and everyone pretended the greatest terror at thus being left in the dark. The cause of the contretemps was never discovered.

The liveliness of some of the cadets was shown out of doors as well as in study. A Methodist parson, accompanied by his dog, was walking along the road in front of the mansion on a Sunday afternoon. A cadet who was there teased the dog, and annoyed the parson, so that an altercation arose between them, and the cadet finally insisted on the parson giving him a "back." He successfully leap-frogged over, but the parson managed to seize hold of his shoulder cord (no doubt for the purpose of identification), whereupon the cadet broke away, leaving his shoulder cord in the parson's possession, and foreseeing the probability of an immediate report being made to the Lieut.-Governor, rushed off at full speed to the hospital, borrowed another cadet's coat, and returned to barracks. Meantime, another cadet seeing the parson get over the palings to go straight to the mansion, calmly took the parson up in his arms, and deposited him again on the road, telling him that there was no thoroughfare that way, and that, if he wished to see the Lieut.-Governor, he must go round by the entrance gate. This of course created some useful delay. The parson, however, duly reached the mansion and made his report, mentioning his attempt to make a short cut, and that he had been re-transferred to the roadside by one of the sappers. The cadet whom he thus mistook, had a large beard and might well have been taken for a sapper. A parade of the whole of the cadets was shortly ordered, the parson having no doubt that he could pick out the original offender by the absence of one of his shoulder cords,

but, although the offending cadet was present, the coatee in which he had offended was absent, and he remained undiscovered. The parade was dismissed, and nothing more was heard of the incident. This same cadet was irrepressibly fond of a spree. He was on leave one Sunday with friends in Croydon, and found his way to the old parish church. He was in the act of talking to some girls on their way out of church, and as bad luck would have it, they were closely followed by the vicar, who remonstrated with the cadet on his behaviour. The cadet enquired what business it was of his, and immediately bonneted him. There was a hue and cry, and the cadet made off to the College, closely followed by a policeman. When he found that the latter was overtaking him, he suddenly pulled up, put his leg out and sent the policeman sprawling on the pavement. He managed to reach home safely, but he was recognized next day by the vicar and was rusticated.

By 10 p. m. lights were put out, and the cadets were locked up in barracks, the key being in the custody of the sergeant. In order then to obtain egress at night, it was necessary either to purloin the door-key from the sergeant, or get out through the windows. These were barred up with iron bars crossed. However, one of these in both Nos. 1 and 2 barracks was broken. This was not known to the authorities, the broken part being carefully replaced and fixed with black putty during the daytime, afterwards being used for egress and ingress during the night by as many cadets as wished to have nocturnal freedom, chiefly for the purpose of attending theatricals and suppers in other barracks.

On one occasion the lurid light of a large fire was seen in the sky. This turned out to be that of a windmill at Addington, whereupon a large number of the cadets turned out, ran

3 or 4 miles, and helped to put out the fire, all of them getting back again to their "kennels" before daylight. Next morning some remarks appeared in the local newspaper, praising the great activity of the cadets in assisting to put out the fire. By this means alone the Lieut.-Governor and his staff became aware that the cadets had attended the fire, and they were utterly at a loss to know how the cadets could possibly have managed to be present. There was a most searching investigation to discover the mode by which the cadets had succeeded in escaping from barracks, for when the one entrance door was locked they were absolutely prisoners. The broken and re-puttied cast-iron bars were, however, not noticed, and how the cadets managed to attend the fire at the windmill remained a great mystery. On another occasion, in 1856, there was a Bal Masqué at Covent Garden Theatre, and 2 or 3 of the "old cadets" got out of barracks and attended it, driving to and from the ball. This was the time when Covent Garden Theatre was burnt to the ground. On parade next morning the catastrophe was of course known to all the cadets, and came to the ears of the orderly officers As there were no telegrams in those days, the orderly officer was extremely puzzled to ascertain how the incident was known so quickly, but again the secret was kept.

The dramatic art was not neglected at Addiscombe. In spite of the vigilance of the authorities, the cadets managed to bring off many a Thespian entertainment. It should be mentioned that the dormitories in Nos. 1 and 2 barracks were 25 ft. in width, and that the "kennels" on either side took up a space of 18 ft., leaving a passage down the centre of the room of only 7 ft., so that narrow space was all that was available for the width of the stage, the depth being perhaps 10 feet. In order to keep the outside public, that is the authorities of the College, in the

dark, the cadets were obliged to fasten all available blankets and sheets over the windows, to prevent light being seen from outside. Inclusion of light unfortunately involved the exclusion of air, so that towards the close of a festive evening, the atmosphere became rather close and destructive to certain theatrical arrangements. On one occasion, when they essayed to play a piece called "Shylock Travestied," Shylock had become possessed by lawful purchase, of a magnificent Jewish nose made of gutta-percha. This nose, a most artistic one, stuck on beautifully in a cold climate; but in the air-excluded room, with the temperature at about 100° Fahrenheit, the case was altered. In the midst of one of Shylock's most telling speeches, the nose became detached, and had to be held on with one hand, whilst the requisite declamation was conducted with the other. But the cadets were satisfied with small things in those days, although they tried hard to soar above the common herd. They even played a pantomime which was not arranged beforehand, they improvised the talk and trusted to "rough and tumble" for the success of this. Their great want in arranging this business really was the ballet girls. The dresses were mostly made by the cadets, assisted by dear old "Mother" Rose. In April, 1856, a theatrical entertainment and supper was given by the "young cadets" in No. 1 barrack. This was discovered by the authorities, and the orderly officer had the unpleasant duty of invading the supper-room and confiscating the refreshments. This resulted in a great disturbance, several 'Swabs' were "broken," and a large number of cadets placed on heavy extra drill. The report of the officer will prove of great interest to many old cadets, so I venture to introduce it.

"OFFICIAL REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS IN NO. I BARRACK ON SATURDAY NIGHT AND SUNDAY MORNING, 19th AND 20th APRIL, 1856.

At 10 o'clock last night, Sergt. Murray reported to me that some of the cadets had broken out of barracks; I immediately went to No. 3 barrack and called the roll, when all but the cadets named in the margin (4 sub-officers), were found present. Having heard that theatricals were to take place in No. 1 barrack as reported to the Lieut.-Governor yesterday afternoon, I proceeded to that barrack, and under the archway below No. 5 study, I found cadet as per margin (Sub-officer C——) hiding in the shadow of it. I then opened the door, and on entering No. 1 room, found the centre space from the door to the fireplace, occupied by tables spread with a most extensive supper. Large dishes of meat, raised pies, &c., knives, forks, tumblers, table-cloths, &c., nothing appeared wanting but something to drink, jugs of water being the only potable to be seen. I then ordered the supper tables with everything upon them to be removed. This was effected with a good deal of difficulty, owing to the tables, which were those of the library and sitting rooms, being too large to get out of the barrack without being tilted, showing that there must have been the same difficulty in getting them in.

"During this operation, I had occasion to order the cadets to keep within their 'kennels.' In spite of repeated warning, those as per margin, disobeyed my orders (Cadets S— & G—). I further searched every 'kennel' and found small quantities of provisions in them. From thence I proceeded to No. 2 room, where I found the cadet as per margin (Cadet S—) under one of the beds. I had reason to feel dissatisfied with Sub-officer M.'s answer as to the custody of the key of No. 1 barrack, a

subject which seems to require further investigation. Cadets were all present. On entering No. 3 room, I found the end of the room next the fireplace, partly fitted up as a theatre. The counterpanes were nailed across the spaces between the longitudinal division of the room. Two or three 'kennels' had doors and the framework of theatrical windows fastened to the wood with hinges, regularly screwed on. There were a number of scenes, drop-curtain, and other paraphernalia of a theatre found in several 'kennels.' The cadets were all present, the one named in the margin (Cadet R.) belonging to another barrack being among the number. They kept up an incessant yelling, screaming, and shouting, which my presence did not suffice to quell for a moment, breaking out into what appeared to have been appropriate songs, amongst which 'to rob a poor man of his beer' seemed to be particularly adapted to the occasion.

"On leaving the room, a call was made for 3 groans for me, which was responded to in the warmest manner. In addition to those belonging to the room, I found those named in the margin under various beds (Sub-officers, B., R., P., and D.; Cadets, M., S., Y., and M.).

"Sub-officer M.'s room was locked, and the sub-officer in charge was unable to give me the key.

"The lock was firm and would not yield to the roughest treatment of the foot. However, a dumb-bell procured from the sergeant's office, soon effected the object in view. On entering, I found the quantity of liquor as per margin, (4 dozen and 10 bottles of Bass' pale ale); 2 baskets with directions as per margin (H. M., Croydon Station) seemed to have contained provisions, but when found they were empty, save a few broken bottles. On these being removed, I ordered them to be

taken to the officers' quarters for safe custody, and the supper and tables to be placed in the store room under 5th class study.

"During a portion of the proceedings, Sub-officer M. sallied out of his room, reached the door and succeeded in smashing a plate. He reviled Sergeant Murray for having reported the fact of the cadets being out of barracks.

"The conduct of the cadets of No. 1 barrack generally was most uproarious. Yells, screams, shouts, songs, sarcastic remarks, such as "Who stole the supper?" and, I regret to say, other personal ones being used. As regards the latter, some fault was found with the conduct of the 'gentleman with the light hair,' an allusion clearly directed at me.

"The watchman reports lights as follows:

No. 1 barrack.	No. 1	room	till	2.15	a.m.	gentlemen very disorderly.
	" 4	"	"	3	"	
	" 2 & 3	"	"	4	"	
" 4 "	" 2	"	"	2.30	"	
	5th class	"	"	1.45	"	"

Continuation of report on Monday, 21st April.

"During the absence of the cadets at church yesterday, those who stayed at home employed themselves in smashing the plates and dishes, and destroyed the meat which was placed in the store-room under the 5th class study. This was accomplished by means of a pole.

Just before leaving No. 1 barrack for the purpose of superintending the removal of the bottles of beer, meat, &c., I marched off the cadets whom I had found in No. 1 barrack, belonging to other barracks, under Sergeant Murray to their respective barracks, so that these gentlemen are not implicated

in the shouting, &c., described in the last paragraph but one of Sunday's report."

The prologue for these theatricals, written by a cadet, afterwards highly distinguished in the Bengal Engineers, will show that a good deal of trouble was taken to get them up well.

"Stop! prompter, for a minute hold your tongue,
I'll say a word before the play's begun.
Hear, Gentle Audience, I have come before you
To speak a prologue, which I hope won't bore you,
And if it should, 't is really not my fault
That my effusions lack the Attic salt,
For I have worked, and toiled, and worked again,
And squeezed, and pressed and racked my empty brain,
And tried all sorts of dodges, but in vain.
Were it a poem on the Russian war,
Something heroic, that were better far;
Or how the Baltic fleet with all its men,
Sailed up the seas, and then sailed home again;
To write some stanzas on the Lord Mayor's feast,
Or a long ode on nurses for the East,
Were a comparatively easy thing;
But then a prologue, to attempt to wring
Out of one's stupid head, a subject new,
Amusing, pretty, appropriate too,
It is most disagreeable—so excuse
These very feeble efforts of my muse
Which slowly, word by word, and line by line,
The ear toiling managed to combine.
As when some luckless wight, in sleep profound
With grunts and snores awakes the dreamers round,
Swift through the air the hurtling "bezar" flies,
Deep from the "kennels" near the oaths arise.
Pity for such a wretch invades no breast;
All hate the man who breaks their hard-earned rest.
Thus we, audacious, dare attempt our fate
Nor turn repentant ere it be too late.
What we deserve, alas! we know too well,
But hope comes in our terrors to dispel.

Yes, my dear friends, in you we put our trust,
Confiding in your kindness—for we must
Confess, our acting merits no applause,
And when, as soon you will, you find a cause
For just reproach, I beg you pass it o'er,
For then to hiss would but confuse us more:
If actresses be shy, excuse their fears,
Attribute them unto their sex and years.
Pity us then, and I will only say
'Praise where you can—be silent where you may.

On the occasion of the supper being taken away by the officer on duty, the following ballad was composed by one of the old cadets, Cadet L——.

"Now glory to the young cadets
Whose humble guests we are,
And curses on the officer
Who would *our* sports debar;
But yesternight we hoped to meet
Our comrades firm and fast,
And to conclude our evening sports
Prepared a slight repast.
Now everything is ready laid.
The time is all our own,
Beneath the weight of costly viands,
The stolen tables groan.
Who's now the intruder? Who?
No tardy guest is he,
The bolted doors now open flew
Before his cursed key.
The arch-fiend comes: What matter? Nought
There is him to displease,
This is no drunken revelry
That calls him from his ease.
As when the Trojans from shore to shore,
To Italy their Lares with them bore,
In lonely isles they land; they slaughter kine
Prepare the banquet and pour forth their wine,

But ere the feast's begun, oh! fatal sound!
They, filthiest monsters and disgusting beasts,
Pollute the goblets—putrify the feasts.
So he in haste the feast perceives
And brooks of no delay,
Summons his myrmidons with him
To bear his prey away.
Mid hoot and jest, and insult dire,
Their evening task they ply;
Attempts at rescue, all are vain
Beneath his piercing eye.
Shall we then let them steal our feasts
Without a rescue bold?
Not such our predecessors did
In the brave days of old.
But still in vain they labour on,
In vain is all their toil;
We from the spoiler rend the prey,
And rob him of his spoil.
The expected play we still enjoy,
In feasting now delight;
We then indulge in harmony,
And pass with joy the night.
Then glory to the young cadets
Whose humble guests we are,
And curses on the officer,
And chiefly upon T. A. R."

The result of this disturbance was that 7 of the sub-officers were broken, and about 50 cadets were awarded 30 days' extra drill.

On the orders being read out on parade, one of the sub-officers concerned, took off his epaulettes, and threw them yards into the air. This could not be overlooked, and he was rusticated, the punishment involving loss to him of his commission in the Artillery. He, however, entered the Service in the Infantry. He was a fine, handsome, high-spirited young fellow, and shortly after found a soldier's death during the Mutinies.

The most pleasing part of this theatrical row was the good feeling evinced by the cadets, in shortly after sending the orderly officer an apology for their personal remarks on the occasion. The reply of the officer was as follows:

"Addiscombe, 14th May, 1856.

"My dear S——,

"It is with much pleasure I have received the paper you have just put into my hands, being an apology for the personal remarks addressed to me on the night of Saturday, April 19th, signed by yourself and your comrades.

"At the very moment of the occurrences in question, I felt quite conscious that what was said or done, was under the influence of great excitement attendant upon a grievous disappointment, and not to speak too literally, upon the cup being dashed from your lips at the very moment of enjoyment. Feeling this, the few personal remarks launched at me fell harmless as regards the *individual*, but as regards the official it was otherwise. Of this Sir F. Abbott has taken due notice. As you have thought proper to tender the *individual* an apology on this occasion, for thus I interpret it, I beg to express my opinion that your doing so, proves that you have the hearts of gentlemen, and long may they continue to be impelled by such feelings as have actuated them on this occasion. You will all, I am sure, sympathize with me in the very uncongenial nature of the duty I had to perform in the night in question. It was my duty to knock up theatricals, at which I would willingly have been present, to order a very capital supper to be taken away, a share of which I would willingly have taken, *but for one circumstance*. These things are not allowed in our barracks at

Addiscombe, and therefore I could neither be present at, nor be a partaker of the gaieties in question; more dismal still, I was compelled by my sense of duty in my official capacity, to set a bar against them to the utmost of my power.

"Hoping to meet you and your comrades under other circumstances, and when we may enjoy theatricals and suppers without doing so against rules,

"I am, my dear S——,

"Sincerely yours,

"H. H. M."

Occasionally the cadets were allowed what were called "hours," that is to say, in honour of some special visitor to the College or perhaps to the country, there were no studies in the afternoon, and the cadets were free for 5 hours to go where they pleased in the neighbourhood. Thus on 30th August, 1856, Sir Fenwick Williams Bart., K. C. B., of Kars, with his A. D. C., Colonel Teesdale, V. C., C. B., paid a visit to Addiscombe, and "hours" were given in his honour; and I remember that Mr. Penley took a photograph of them which I still have.

In March, 1856, the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie were on a visit to the Queen, and on the 17th we fired a salute in their honour, and "hours" were granted, when most of us went to the Crystal Palace. This was St. Patrick's Day and it was customary on that anniversary for our fifes and drums to play in the barrack rooms early in the morning.

A good story relating to this august visit is told by Major Broadfoot. "Another story of that time evinced the high qualities of presence of mind, fertility of resource and absence of fear of responsibility on the part of an unknown cadet. When the Emperor and Empress of the French were staying with our

Queen, the Crystal Palace was visited in State. The occasion was naturally a great attraction to the young men who wished to see the show; but admission to the grounds was restricted to the holders of season tickets, which cost a guinea each, and no money was forthcoming for such expenditure. So a number of them walked over, and mingling with the outside crowd enjoyed themselves as well as they could. Soon, however, a movement and gathering together of the cadets became apparent, and the order to 'fall in' was given. They 'fell in' promptly under the command of a sub-officer, who 'formed fours' and marched boldly in at the principal entrance, pausing for an instant to enquire from the policeman in charge, if he could direct them to the position assigned to the cadet guard of honour. The policeman went to enquire, and no sooner was his back turned, than they were halted and dismissed inside the grounds, and when he returned the guard of honour had vanished. The young men enjoyed themselves amazingly; but the secret of their admission greatly puzzled the Lieut.-Governor and Staff who were present. The only explanation ever given—that they were marched in by some sub-officer—was, in default of anything more precise, admitted to be sufficient."

The accommodation supplied to the cadets in the dormitories must seem strange to the present generation of cadets who, I understand, each have a small private apartment, but it is not so certain that the rougher accommodation in vogue at Addiscombe, was not better adapted for young men, who often in after-life, had to put up with things far less comfortable.

The "kennels" were 9 ft. by 6 ft., separated from one another by boarded partitions some 8 ft. in height. These were very sparsely furnished—there being only an iron cot, a wooden chair, and camp washing apparatus. On one side, at the head

of the bed, was a fixed table with a large drawer, and the door of the "kennel" was furnished with a curtain. The cadet's clothes were kept for the most part elsewhere, and were brought as required from the store-room, where they were deposited in a sort of enlarged pigeon-hole duly numbered with the cadet's number, which number was placed upon all articles of uniform, &c., belonging to the cadet.

The drawer in the "kennel" was sacred to the personal belongings of the cadet, and the contents of these were frequently strange and varied, as may be seen from the inventory of a few articles discovered in the drawer of a young cadet's "kennel", given in the Addiscombe Scrap Book, published about the year 1840.

"A brush and a comb, with some chocolate paste,
An Etna for making the beverage in haste,
A slipper, a shirt with the tail torn in two,
Of sepia a cake, and a glove far from new,
A bottle of varnish, a piece of brown soap
Wrapped up in a leaf of 'The Pleasures of Hope,'
Two morsels of sugar, once white, but now black,
'Rob Roy' and the outline of Vauban's Attack,
A fudge to equations, some Indian debates,
A volume of 'Douglas on Bridging' *with plates*,
A pamphlet by Captain Straith, meant to complete his
Most excellent work, better known as 'The Treatise,'
Some crumbs of stale bread, on some paper a scrawl,
A salt-spoon and saucer purloined from the Hall,
A boot-jack, a pencil, a triangle too,
A pair of bow compasses minus the screw.
A box of cigars with some Congreve fuzees,
A half-bladed knife and a bundle of keys:
These are few of the things which (besides many more)
I discovered one day in a young cadet's drawer."

In the Addiscombe Scrap Book, of 1840, a dismal account is given of the trials to which cadets were subjected, and it would appear from it, that at that time there were no partitions between the beds, and that the cadets were roused from their slumber at 6 a.m.

"The evening call proclaims the close of day,
The bedroom squads with measured step depart
And to the barracks wend their weary way
To rest the tired limbs and heavy heart.

Now round the beds their martial cloaks they fold
And all in slumber court a brief repose
Save one poor wretch, who troubled with a cold
Performs a solo on his aching nose;

Save that from yonder clumsy-looking bed
Some small cadet doth drowsily complain
Of restless neighbour, who upon him treads
In getting out of bed and in again.

Without the damask curtains' grateful shade
Thro' which the cheerful sun might coyly peep,
Each in a narrow iron bedstead laid,
The gentlemen cadets are forced to sleep.

The loud reveillés of the echoing horn
Reverberating through each aching head
At six precisely, on the morrow's morn,
Shall rouse the victims from their lowly bed.

No cause have they excitement's ills to fear,
In drill and study roll their hours away;
While time speeds on, nought marking his career,
And months take pattern from a single day.

Let not calm reason ask for what intent,
Ideal aims, or fancy pictured gain
They pass their lives in hapless discontent
And two long years at Addiscombe remain.

The toils that made their once blithe tempers sour,
And all the study. all the time they gave
Yield them at length the enviable power
To seek in India an untimely grave.

Not theirs the fault, should future ages find
No record of them in the page of fame,
In one small sphere 'cribb'd, cabin'd, and confin'd'
They sighed for action and a deathless name.

It may well be supposed that the cadets resented rising at 6 in the morning, and on one occasion at least, measures were taken to prevent this interference with their peaceful slumbers.

In the centre of the chapel facing the study court, was a large clock 3 or 4 feet in diameter, fixed in a small turret, by which clock all our parades were timed. Upon one occasion a cadet rose very early, and through a trap-door in the ceiling of No. 1 barrack, scrambled along the roof, getting stuck for a time amidst the trusses and rafters. Arriving within reach of the clock, and armed with a stick having a convenient crook to it, he pulled back the hour hand a bit, so as to put the clock back half an hour exactly. It was the habit of the orderly officer attending the parade, and such of the professors as had to attend the study before breakfast, to stand on the terrace overlooking the study court whilst the cadets were being inspected and marched off to their respective studies by the orderly officer.

They all arrived punctual to the proper time, feeling cold, and

longing to get inside a warm study room. The bugler was ready at his accustomed post, but did not sound as the clock showed it was only 6 and not 6.30. The orderly officers and professors consulted their watches and each other, to discover the reason of the delay. There was not a cadet on the parade, but every window and door facing it was filled with laughing faces waiting for something to happen. The bugler would not blow, and the orderly being unprepared did not, as he might, order the Assembly to be sounded; so there was only a general questioning amongst them till Major Donnelly with Sergeant-Major Bruce appeared upon the scene, having been sent for. The latter made the sage remark—"Mr. L. or one of them young gentlemen has had summat to do with the clock, sir."

Whereupon the bugler was ordered to sound the warning, and then after 3 minutes more the "fall in." The cadets assembled, parade proceeded, and they were marched off to their respective studies, having succeeded in pleasantly wasting about half an hour, and causing a good deal of speculation as to the cause of the mishap. The clock-winder was no doubt found fault with, but the authorities at the time failed to discover the reason of the contretemps.

This same cadet on a hot summer's day being a minute or so late for the 2 p. m. parade, appeared in a dripping condition, and being called up to explain the cause of his delay, said, "Fell into the Coldstream, sir, as the bugle sounded." The orderly officer said to the dripping cadet, wet from cap to boots, "Very well, fall in again Mr. L——," and he had to sit in his wet clothes for the whole of the study. The orderly officer knew full well that L—— had jumped in on purpose, and his eyes twinkled with fun as he gave the order to "fall in."

In 1851 a small illustrated book was published, called "Fre-

derick Green, or the Adventures of an Addiscombe Cadet during his Green Term," by Samuel Steelpen, G. C.

It consists of 19 little sketches. Green is first shown as going to the India Office with his father to obtain his appointment; then at the India House "to pass the Board"; next we see him at his private tutor's learning to smoke, and out for a "lark." He then goes up for his "exam"; when he is told by two old cadets that he is "safe to have a devil of an exam and sure to be spun." He joins and is taken to be fitted with an old coat. He gets one which he is told is a "capital fit." We next see him marching to breakfast, when he of course loses step and gets his shins 'barked'. At breakfast he cannot manage the "Bezar bowl." Then comes drill, when to his own dismay, and the sergeant's indignation, he takes off his neighbour's cap with the point of his bayonet.

He is now seen enjoying himself in front of the fire in the dormitory, reading a book, when an old cadet sends him out to football.

Next we see the "rosh" and its results; and then the "rosh" at "Tarts'" little place below the staircase. After this we have cloak parade, when the weekly pocket-money was given out, usually on Thursday. Finally, as a conclusion, his "Brown" and "young cadet" terms having soon passed, we see him as a "Swab", and he shortly sails for India as an officer of the Bengal Artillery.

Shortly after the "Greens" joined, it was usual for the "Browns" to give the "Greens" a welcome by entertaining them with a "lush." This took place at the Leslie Arms, and in the early part of the year; what with the cold, the effects of the whiskey and rum punch, and the looks of a dark-eyed pretty girl in the bar, some of the cadets were with difficulty extri-

cated from the snow drifts. The intellectual part of these entertainments was the singing of songs, and after it was over the whole would march home together, every 10 or 15 cadets being linked arm in arm, the whole number—some 70 to 80—singing vociferously, and any tradesman's cart approaching would naturally avoid meeting such a community, as it was very likely otherwise to be turned into the ditch.

On other occasions the cadets in their leisure hours used to frequent the "pubs" in small parties of threes or fours and refresh themselves with beer, Welsh rarebits, port negus, and spirituous liquors –a pardonable practice in view of their dinner being at 1 p.m. and lasting only 15 to 20 minutes, and tea being at 7 p.m. The houses most in vogue were The Beehive, Black Horse, Far Cricketers and The Leslie Arms. In earlier years The King's Arms in Croydon was much frequented, but later The Leslie cut it out.

An amusing incident is related as taking place at The Black Horse. There was an ex-prize fighter named "Pretty Agent." This man had a very unpleasant habit of going into the "pubs," taking the glasses of other people, lowering the contents down his own throat, and, if remonstrated with, a knock-down blow was the immediate result. Well, this fellow on this particular occasion met his match. It was after the dismissal from parade one afternoon that many of the cadets made for the toll-gate at Woodside, where there was to be a little "sprinting" with some of the running men of Croydon. This sport necessarily brought a fair sample of the roughs of the place, and amongst them "Pretty Agent." The Black Horse was the rendezvous. and of course several of the cadets found their way in, and were quickly and quietly served by old John Grey, the landlord. No sooner were the glasses put on the counter than

"Pretty Agent" took up one, but was prevented drinking the contents by one of the cadets called Paddy F--, who seized him, and challenged him to come outside and fight. This he readily accepted, no doubt thinking he would easily floor his man; but he was doomed to bitter disappointment, for Paddy F-- soon 'shaped,' and landing a drive from the right on the nose, following it up with a swinger from the left sent him rolling into the ditch. This passage of arms effectually prevented the ruffian from ever again molesting the cadets.

The following incident will show that the tone of Addiscombe reached a high standard. On the 31st March, 1856, after the Crimean War, peace was proclaimed with Russia. On the 29th May following the Queen's Birthday was kept, and there were grand fireworks and illuminations in London in honour of peace having been concluded. The cadets received permission to go to town to witness these festivities, but only on the clear understanding that without fail they were to be on parade at 7 a.m. Nearly the whole of the cadets availed themselves of this permission. It must be remembered that the cadets would not be in a position to go to bed till, at any rate, 1 a.m. and that they had to go all the way to London Bridge to return to Addiscombe. At the very early hour they had to start in the morning, there was the utmost difficulty in getting conveyances, as most of the cabmen had themselves been up nearly all night. I myself had to walk from Porchester Terrace until I reached Oxford Street, before I could get a cab, and shortly after I picked up two other cadets whom I overtook. A friend of mine rode his pony from Kensington to Addiscombe, and while doing so passed a cab full of cadets on Streatham Common, who drove all the way. In spite of these difficulties, on that morning parade not a single cadet was absent, although the

number who came from London amounted to some 120 or 130.

Soon after the arrival of a new orderly officer straight from India, Capt. L——, there was a heavy fall of snow, and a great snowball scrimmage took place amongst the cadets after dinner, which was witnessed with great interest by the orderly from the terrace. When the parade fell in and the "Divisioner" for the day reported all present, the orderly officer said to him, "Don't you think, Mr. M——, the gentlemen cadets would like to have some beer after their exertions in the snow?" There was no hesitation in the reply, and accordingly beer was at once served round in the class rooms by the study men, much to the horror of the professors who came on the scene whilst the beer was being discussed.

Most of them beat a precipitate retreat and did not reappear till all signs of the beer had been cleared off.

The cadets made frequent visits to the Crystal Palace and, as a rule, behaved excellently, but on one occasion, in 1858, the result was a big row. It was on Easter Monday that there was a gala time at the Palace, a popular entertainment at popular prices. There were amusements galore.

The great organ played frequently; there were large posters inviting the audience to join in the choruses, and a grand body of cadets were present to do honour to the whole show. At 4.30 when "Rule Britannia," "Auld lang Syne" and other choruses, finishing up with "God save the Queen", were advertised to be played, all the cadets gathered together in the centre transept towards the south end for the purpose of singing, which they did in a perfectly orderly manner. When the National Anthem was begun, the cadets and most of the bystanders uncovered their heads and a cry of "hats off" was raised.

Some persons standing near who did not remove their hats,

had them pushed off by the canes of the cadets. This was all taken with perfect good humour, until one man refused in an offensive manner to take off his hat. A cadet pushed it off, whereupon the man struck him, and jumping on a chair said, "I'll be d——d if I take off my hat to anyone." He was immediately rushed on by a gentleman in plain clothes (an officer, not a cadet) who knocked off his hat with an umbrella—a scrimmage ensued in which the cadets of course became involved.

The police shortly appeared on the scene, and seeing the cadets in uniform, directed their attention chiefly to them.

The conduct of the police was most intemperate, seizing the cadets by the collars and treating them most roughly. The inspector was foolish enough to give an order to one of his men to "send for the cutlasses", with the view of intimidating the cadets, but far more likely to have the result of exasperation. When the Anthem was over, order was more or less restored, and the cadets (being amused with the occurrence, and instigated by an old gentleman bystander who, patting the inspector on the back, said, "Don't excite yourself,") called out, "Three cheers for the inspector!" which was heartily responded to. As he did not take this kindly, he was hoisted and carried out of the crowd. This was a heinous offence, and it is not surprising that the police swore they would have reprisals. The cadets after this, not considering that they had done anything worthy of censure, and being rather late, doubled down the nave, laughing and talking and intending to go quietly back to Addiscombe.

One of the ringleaders on this occasion was Cadet F——, who had been rusticated a few days previously for a slight disagreement with the authorities, and who now appeared in "mufti." Of course, F—— was not recognized as a cadet, and

one policeman described to him very feelingly, the rage the force was in at the cadets' behaviour in hoisting the inspector. This conversation went on just at the edge of the crystal fountain, and F—— thanking the policeman for his friendly conversation, and condoling with the force, nudged him there and then into the middle of the fountain basin.

The police followed them out of the Palace, and seized one of the cadets, (who by this time were leaving in the direction of Anerley), and took him into custody with unnecessary violence; when, of course, other cadets interfered, and there was a desperate struggle. Three cadets were taken into custody. Public feeling was greatly excited by the conduct of the police.

The rest of the cadets having in vain tried to rescue their comrades, retired in perfect formation towards the College. Meantime a telegram had been sent to Addiscombe, and the Lieut.-Governor and the orderly officer hurried over in a carriage to stop further 'bloodshed.' The orderly officer says, "Never shall I forget the ragged regiment we met, nor the well-deserved rebuke administered to it by the Lieut-Governor. Suffice it to say, that confident in the justice of their cause, the cadets returned to their quarters, and the 3 prisoners were bailed out. A few days after I had to appear with them at the Lambeth Police Court, and notwithstanding a most affecting speech made by me in extenuation of their offence, they were fined £3, £2, and £1 respectively, while a bystander mixed up with the affair was fined 10*s*." Three fellow-cadets gave evidence at the hearing. A gentleman who was present wrote to the "Times" in favour of the cadets, and gave his address as "Applepie Lodge, Vale of Health, Blackheath."

It will be remembered that while Artillery and Infantry cadets started for India within 3 months of their leaving Addiscombe,

those for the Engineers were posted to Chatham, where they remained attached to the Royal Engineer establishment for some 18 months. In 1855 a sad accident took place at Chatham, which was indirectly connected with Addiscombe, as the unfortunate victims were 3 distinguished Engineer officers who had only left the College a year previously, and one of them would have attended the next Public Examination as A. D. C. to the Public Examiner.

On the 16th December Æneas Macdonald, Morton Eden and George Battine of the H. E. I. Co's Engineers, and James Battine of the Bengal Cavalry (brother of George Battine) went out in one of the Royal Engineer yachts, for the purpose of duck shooting. The yacht was a small sailing boat of about 2½ tons, called the "Whim." The absence of the officers from the mess on the first evening did not cause alarm, as officers when yachting were frequently detained by calms or bad weather; but as they did not return the next day, search parties were organized. It was not, however, till several days after the accident that the boat was found capsized in Rainham Creek. Not far from the boat the body of Macdonald was also found, and that of James Battine some days later. The bodies were interred in the churchyard at Gillingham with full military honours, the whole of the garrison attending. Macdonald's funeral took place on 1st January, 1856, and James Battine's on the 14th. This sad event cast a great gloom over the garrison at Chatham, where the officers were well known and much liked.

Macdonald, Eden, and James Battine were great friends, indeed it might be said of these young officers who were thus cut off in the commencement of their career and in the full vigour of life,—"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

Eden's body was never found, and it was only 6 weeks after the accident that George Battine's was recovered, and buried at Gillingham with full military honours on 31st January, 1856. Inquests were held, but no light was thrown on the cause of the accident, and it will never now be known.

A monumental tablet was erected in St. James' Church, Croydon. The tablet is of white marble in an outer setting of black marble. It bears the names and ages of the officers, and the date of their deaths; and was erected by their brother officers as a mark of sorrow for their loss. At the base of the tablet are sculptured the sword and cocked hat of the pattern at that time worn by Engineer officers.

CHAPTER VI.

It is now time to speak of "Mother" Rose, for whom every Addiscombe cadet has a soft corner in his heart. At one time her cottage was denounced by the College authorities, and cadets were forbidden to frequent it, but this order was ignored by the cadets; and the Lieut.-Governor eventually came to the belief that after all it was not a bad place for the cadets, and that "the cottage at the north-east corner of the grounds" was a better resting place for the cadets than The Black Horse or The Leslie Arms. It was a rude cottage, attached to which was a small garden containing a few elm-trees. The cottage had only two rooms, and was only separated from the College grounds by the roadway. Until last year it remained as it was of yore, and was the only thing about the place which served to recall the pleasant days of youth at Addiscombe.

The following extract from "In the Company's Service" will amusingly show how at one time the Lieut.-Governor failed to perceive the great merits of "Mother" Rose and her cottage. The incident takes place just immediately before the final parade after the Public Examination.

"But now the anxious eyes of Lady Monk descry the form of His Grace the Archbishop arm in arm with his Chaplain, making straight for the cottage at the north-east corner of the grounds. The good Primate as she well knew, although careful to preserve the proprieties, and sufficiently alive to class distinctions, was always better pleased when conversing with his humble neighbours, than in taking part in the empty talk of a fashionable crowd. It was clear that he was making for Mrs. Rose's, where, for aught that Lady Monk knew, he might be half stifled with Bewlay's shag, and shocked by the low habits of the young gentlemen he had just been praising.

"It needed a woman of no less tact than Lady Monk to avert the threatening catastrophe. Look, Florence, she exclaimed, 'there is the Archbishop in front of us with Mr. Roland. Run to them, and tell the Chaplain from me that there is no gate in the direction they are going, but only an awkward stile which His Grace might have difficulty in climbing. We can show them an easier route to the same point by way of the lodge gate.'

"The good Archbishop suspecting nothing, and indeed half ashamed at being discovered in the act of escape, is easily brought to. Soon regaining his composure and the smile of benevolence which characterized him, he begins to make apology: 'Mr. Roland and myself, Lady Monk, stimulated by the professional zeal we see about us, were bent upon a little pastoral business of our own before your review commences. We were going, in fact, to do some amateur district visiting; I never find myself in the country without thinking of the happy hours I spent in that way in my old parish. With the wider sphere of work Providence has bestowed upon me, I am but seldom at Addington, as you know, and see little of my

neighbours. I was suggesting to my young friend, Lady Monk,' indicating the chaplain by a tap on the arm,—'you must not blame him—that we might take a look into one or two of the cottages yonder, and learn something of their spiritual welfare and creature comforts.' Spiritual welfare and creature comforts of 'the cottage at the north-east corner of the grounds!'

"Lady Monk knew well enough—or rather let me say in justice to Mrs. Rose, had a sufficiently exaggerated conception of the doings at the cottage—to feel thankful that the Archbishop had been stopped short of the particular knowledge he was in search of. Yet once secured, she felt that the Primate was so completely and easily within control, that she hardly concerned herself to consider the excuse she would have to invent by the time they reached the lodge, so as to divert attention from the objectionable corner. But at this moment, the warning notes of the bugle came to her aid, and the party retraced their steps to the drill ground now alive and gay with spectators, and noisy with the chaffing talk of the cadets waiting to 'fall in' for their last parade at Addiscombe."

"Mother" Rose's maiden name was Dorcas Letts, and she was the daughter of a farm labourer. She was born at Coulsdon, in Surrey, on the 26th August, 1809, the very year the Seminary at Addiscombe was instituted, so she is now in her 85th year. She married John Rose, a farm labourer, when she was about 27, and in the year 1837 she presented her husband with twin boys, but to her great sorrow lost them both when they were still infants; and to that and her sweet nature may be attributed the kindly feelings which she always displayed to her youthful guests and patrons. She settled with "John" in her cottage just a fortnight before the birth of H. R. H. the

PORTRAIT OF "MOTHER" ROSE.

Prince of Wales. At the time I was at college she was in her 48th year, a comely matron of kindly aspect, who "knew well how to restrain or suppress a too ardent or emphatic flow of speech." The cadets had great respect for her, and invariably supported her when she took steps to maintain discipline in her cottage. She still possesses the cane with which she used

"MOTHER" ROSE'S COTTAGE.

to punish cadets who exceeded the bounds of propriety in language or otherwise. She used to sell to the cadets, milk, eggs, bread and butter and such like simple viands, but no beer or spirituous liquors. She also used to pipe-clay the cadets' gloves, and her spare room was used by the "old" and

"young" cadets, as a species of club where they might converse and smoke in a comfortable manner.

As may be imagined, her room was not large, and when packed closely, perhaps as many as 15 or 20 might find shelter therein, and then the atmosphere of tobacco was so dense that it was difficult to distinguish a friend at the further end of the room. Of course this crowded condition of the cottage only occurred during the winter months, or when owing to bad weather it was necessary to keep indoors.

At other times the visitors would leave the shelter of the cottage and smoke their pipes openly in the garden. In the photograph given of her she is represented standing in the porch of the cottage, over which there was a vine. The room contained a fireplace with a window on either side of it, and was furnished with a number of wooden chairs, and a few small tables. The walls were decorated with pictures and prints, entirely the gifts of the cadets themselves—indeed many of the pictures were actually drawn by the donors.

I do not know when she had conferred on her the honourable title of "Mother,"—but as she first settled in the cottage some 52 years ago, there cannot be many Addiscombe cadets now left who knew Addiscombe without "Mother" Rose.

The influence she exercised over the minds of cadets was great, and always in a good direction, and Addiscombe cadets owe her a debt of gratitude which I feel sure will always be heartily acknowledged. That a woman of her class should have been able to retain the respect and affection of such a vast number of cadets, shows in the clearest light that she was a woman of a fine nature. After the close of the College she continued to live for several years in the old cottage—but her husband died, and she then removed to Beddington. Steps were taken

to render her comfortable for the remainder of her days, and an annuity of £16 was procured for her. Owing to the failure of the annuity office this sum was very greatly reduced, and further money has been and is being collected so as to suffice for a weekly sum of 7*s*. being provided for her comfort. In 1874 she went to reside at St. Mary's Almshouses, at Wallington, close to Croydon, where she seemed very comfortable when I visited her a few months ago. She was placid and contented, much as she was in olden days.

She has a small bedroom, and a sitting-room with scullery attached. She gets her quarters free as well as 2*s*. 6*d*. a week, and a loaf of bread daily. A short time ago she was quite able to attend to herself, do her own cooking, etc., but on the 28th December, 1892, she suffered from a severe accident: as she was coming from the scullery she stumbled over the threshold and fell, breaking her right hand and arm near the wrist. She has recovered from this, but she is not so able as formerly to attend to her business, and a niece is now living with her to assist.

Her room is decorated with photos of groups of cadets, etc., and various pictures given her by cadets. A picture of the "rosh," and drawings by Cadets Delafosse, Shuldham, Jopp, Mant and others.

I especially noted a beautiful drawing by that great artist, Arthur D. Butter, of a pretty girl in a cornfield.

"Mother" Rose was greatly interested in hearing about various cadets and asked after many.

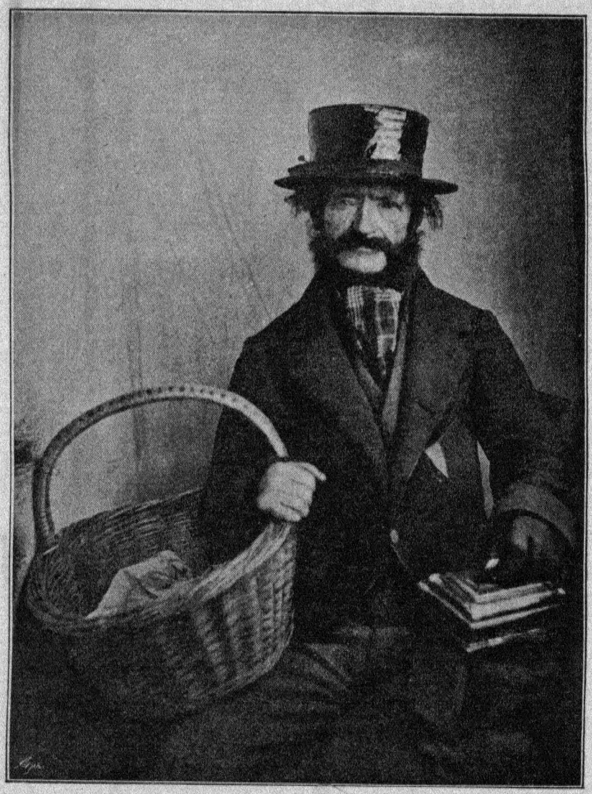
Her mind was very clear, and her memory good, although she remarked that it was not so retentive as it used to be. It will be remembered that each cadet had a special number at Addiscombe, which he retained during the whole 2 years of residence.

"Mother" Rose had a wonderful faculty of remembering cadets by their numbers rather than by their names.

On one occasion a cadet on his return from India, in 1864, after an absence of 15 years, revisited Addiscombe, and found all the old buildings and most of the trees swept away to make room for suburban villas. A workman told him that the gymnasium, and "Mother" Rose's cottage were the only ones left of all the old buildings. So he walked towards the latter, and found "Mother" Rose herself standing in the doorway: "Good afternoon, Mother."—"Ah! Sir, you're one of the old lot, I know, but I've forgotten your name."—"Brownlow."—"To be sure, Sir, No. 5," and No. 5 had been his number as a cadet in 1848-42.

"Mother" Rose will be delighted to see any old cadet who will pay her a visit, and St. Mary's Hospital is not more than 5 minutes' walk from the station at Wallington, which is but two stations beyond West Croydon. H. H. Wood, the son of the bandmaster, who passed his boyhood at the College, and served there as survey boy, assistant studyman, and barrackman, has sent me a good deal of information regarding the College, and speaks of "Mother" Rose as "*The friend of everybody.*" "Mother" Rose spoke of several of the old servants of the College. She told me that Pallace, who was watchman, was curiously afraid of going home in the dark, and used, whenever possible, to get another man to walk with him. Then she spoke of little "Paddy," and related how he, whose name was Fitz-Gibbon, had a wife called Biddy who used to thrash him; and that the cadets occasionally made him stand on a table at the Black Horse and sing songs, and how on one occasion, having imbibed too much liquor—he became sleepy and insensible, and that the cadets stowed him comfortably away in a barn

with some straw for a couch, carried his basket and tin box away so that they might not be stolen from him, and delivered them into the safe custody of "Mother" Rose. It will be remem-



PORTRAIT OF "PADDY."

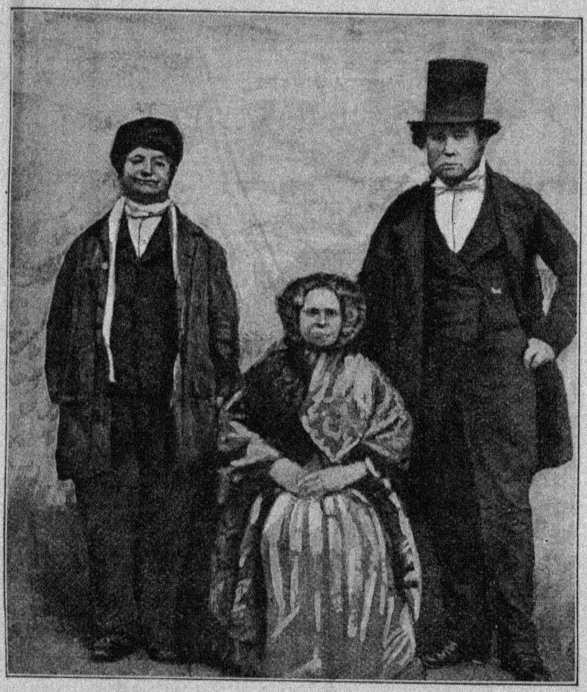
bered that he carried oranges, &c., in his basket and gingerbread nuts, &c., in the tin box, so that they were of great consequence to him. On recovering himself he was in great distress at the

loss of his basket, &c., and went to "Mother" Rose for comfort, when, to his great delight, his property was restored to him. The picture of him with his glazed straw hat, basket and tin box will interest old cadets.

One of the oddest characters at Addiscombe was old "Tarts" (real name Joe Rudge) who had a small shop in Croydon, and who was allowed to come daily to Addiscombe and take up his quarters in a little den just under the staircase up to the Fortification or "Slosh" Hall. Here he sold light refreshments, and used to occupy himself occasionally, when the cadets were in study, by playing with a small ball which he was in the habit of throwing against the wall.

He had only one eye, having lost the other, as he said, in a very unfair fight with a man who had flung a handful of lime in his face. He was a very quaint fellow, and having been (so he stated) once a prize fighter, had numerous tales of glory for the cadets. "Tarts" much preferred to do business for cash, but often gave credit. He declared that he could neither read nor write, but somehow kept a running account with many of the cadets, and never hesitated for an instant to tell you the state of your score as you picked up a tart from his stall: "That," said he, "makes 3*s.* 5*d.*," and on the next occasion you paid him a visit you would find his statement of account equally correct. On one occasion a cadet had a long score, running into pounds, and a young lawyer's clerk was sent down by his guardian to settle it; "Tarts" found it difficult to explain his system of accounts to this young "limb of the law," who could not realize the fact that the account was all clearly mapped out in "Tarts'" head, but he was finally obliged to accept "Tarts'" account in the form of an affidavit which was a more familiar motion to his legal mind than "Tarts'"

head accounts. It is related how on one occasion a cadet, on return from India, revisited Addiscombe, and on seeing "Tarts" said, "Well, 'Tarts,' you don't remember me." "Oh, yes, Sir, I do," replied "Tarts;" "you owes me 5*s*.," the result being as



GROUP OF "TARTS," "MOTHER CRUST" AND THE BARBER.

anticipated by the wily "Tarts," a transfer of coin from the former cadet to "Tarts'" itching palm.

On another occasion a cadet, who after leaving the College went into the Church, returned to the place and said to Tarts,

"Do you remember me, 'Tarts'?" "Yes, Sir; you don't owe me nothing," but whether this was due to "Tarts'" excellent memory, or to the clerical garb in which the quondam cadet was now clothed is by no means certain.

A cadet once passing by "Tarts'" den, heard him chuckling over his ill-gotten gains, and he said to him, "Hullo, 'Tarts'! what's amusing you?" "Well, Sir," he said, "when I thinks of the *quantity* of brandy I puts in them there tarts, *I fairly laughs.*"

There were two other people who may here be fitly noticed; first, "Mother Crust", an old woman who used to take her stand with a wheelbarrow not far from "Tarts," and sell bread and butter to the cadets. Her name was Knight. Then there was the barber, Byron Clark, who occupied a small room just outside the sub-officers' room—whose duty it was to cut the hair of the cadets, and who sold cheap pomades and scents. His duties must, it would seem. have been very light, as the cadets were allowed to wear their hair much longer than was usual in the army.

There used to be another singular character who got assistance from the cadets, a man of the name of Fraser, who was generally known as "Beardie," because he wore a long beard, a very unusual thing in those days. He was a man who spoke correctly, and represented himself as a gentleman. He was, it is believed, well connected, and got some slight help from his relations. He was a sort of King of the beggars, and was referee in the disputes of the tramps. He had a remarkably handsome, though sinister face, and was said to have served as a model for the head of our Saviour.

The cadets constantly helped him, and fitted him out, but at last they got tired of this, and threatened that if they found him

on the College side of the railway bridge, they would cut off his beard. After this, he used to stand mournfully on the bridge looking towards the College, somewhat suggesting the Peri and Paradise.

"JUDAS," A STUDY-MAN.

It has been stated that "towards the close of the existence of the College the air and tone of cadets changed very much.

They seemed to have but little respect for the expiring institution. Nothing appeared to have remained sacred to the last of the cadets—men of any standing walked any how about the pavement, that alone was enough to make one shudder, the barber was jeered at, and 'Mother' Rose's wishes ignored. Then a truly awful story was told of how discipline had relaxed, and even the great David Bruce was trifled with, that figure which in the old times was almost a symbol of Majesty was scoffingly alluded to. 'I say, David,' a degenerate cadet was reported to have said, 'if your stomach was six inches higher what a stunning chest you'd have!'

"If that story is true, and for my own part I do not believe it for a moment, it was a sure sign of the beginning of the end: in the old days we might have taken liberties with the Honble. Company's Ordnance, dictated to a junior professor the colour of his scarf, ripped off the buttons of the chaplain's surplice, and done many wicked things; but we could not have done anything to lower the dignity of the sergeant-major, or to wound his feelings."

This alteration in the tone of the College, may have been partially due to the knowledge that the College was doomed to be abolished as soon as the amalgamation of the Services was resolved on; but I am led to believe that another reason was the well-meant but injudicious action of Miss Marsh, in causing a religious revivalist movement in the College which had the effect of forming two antagonistic parties called the reds and the blues. Miss Marsh had been very successful in improving the manners and customs of the navvies on the railways about Croydon; but when she came to interfere between young educated gentlemen, and those who had been specially appointed to attend to them, the results were disastrous, and those cadets

who belonged to Miss Marsh's party, were mistrusted by the others, and a bitter feeling arose which was not calculated to promote the cause of religion.

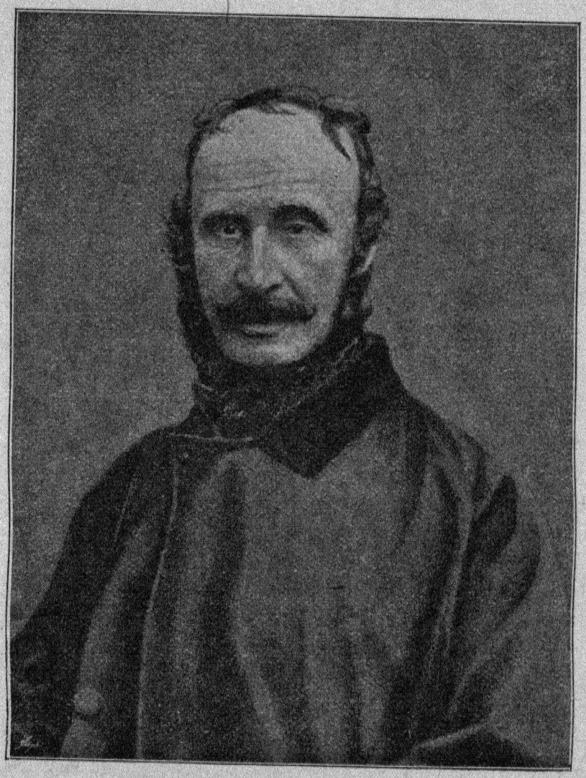
The Lieut.-Governor was by no means blameless in this matter, for he certainly encouraged Miss Marsh's ministrations against the opinion and without the assent of the Chaplain. His wife went so far as to stand on the bridge on Sundays, when the cadets were going to church, and herself distribute tracts to the cadets.

On the 10th December, 1858, for the first time Lord Stanley, M. P., (afterwards Earl of Derby, and lately deceased), the new Secretary of State for India, took the chair at the Public Examination, and addressed the cadets in a speech so admirably suited to the occasion, as to make this examination one of the most noteworthy that had lately taken place at the College.

Sir George Clerk, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India, and Sir Frederick Currie, Vice-President of the Council, were also present with most of the other members of the Council of India, including Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Sir Robt. Vivian, K.C.B., Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart., Col. Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., Col. Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B., and Messrs. MacNaghten, Mills, Willoughby, Eastwick and Arbuthnot, and Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., M.P., the Public Examiner. Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B., the Lieut.-Governor, and a considerable number of military and general visitors were also present, including Lieut.-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B., the Rev. Sir C. Furnaby, Major-General Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B., Admiral Cory, Major-General Cameron, Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., Portlock, Colonels Russell, C.B., Sandham, R.E., Bainbrigge, Elwyn, Addison, Hogg, Lefroy, Abbott, C B., Willoughby, C.B., Hancock, Durand, C.B., Wilde

C.B., Ross, R.E., Simpson, Green, Morris, Harington and Baker, Messrs. R. Campbell, M.P., Sandoz, &c., &c.

There were 15 cadets brought forward for examination. The



PORTRAIT OF SIR FRED. SMITH, K.H., M.P.
LAST PUBLIC EXAMINER.

number was unusually small on this occasion, as 25 or so of the term had been permitted to proceed direct to India in the Artillery.

Six were reported qualified for the Engineers:

William Henry Pierson,
George Strahan,
Barré John Goldie,
John Pennycuick,
Chas. Alexr. Sim,
Henry Doveton.

Eight were reported qualified for the Artillery:

John Wm. Taylor,
James A. S. Colquhoun,
Samuel S. Jacob,
Walter E. Forbes,
Fran. W. Major,
John F. Meiklejohn,
Charles D. A. Straker,
William A. Warren;
and one for the Infantry,
Francis W. Collis.

Mr. Robert M. L. Hawkins, who had met with a severe accident which prevented him from offering himself for this Examination, at which he was certain to have stood well in the list of successful candidates, was spoken of highly by the Examiner, and especially reserved for examination for the Engineers hereafter.

The report of the Public Examiner having been read by Mr. Cochrane, the Clerk of the College Committee, the prizes were distributed.

1st. Class.

W. H. Pierson,	The Pollock Medal. 1st. Mathematics. 2nd. Fortification. 2nd. Military Drawing. 1st. Military Surveying. 2nd. Civil Drawing. 1st. Good Conduct.
G. Strahan,	2nd. Mathematics. 1st. Fortification. 1st. Military Drawing. 2nd. Military Surveying. 1st. Civil Drawing. 1st. Hindustani. 1st. Photography. Latin.
Robert L. L. Hawkins,	2nd. Good Conduct.
John W. Taylor,	2nd. Hindustani.
J. A. S. Colquhoun,	French.
W. E. Forbes,	2nd. Photography.

2nd. Class.

E. L. Marryat,	Fortification.
H. C. Rowcroft,	Military Drawing. Civil Drawing. Hindustani.
A. W. Elliott.	Mathematics. Military Surveying. Latin.
J. F. Cookesley,	French.
W. J. Heaviside,	3rd. Good Conduct.

3rd. Class.

R. V. Riddell,	4th. Good Conduct. Mathematics. Fortification. Military Surveying. Civil Drawing. Hindustani.
A. D. Grant,	Military Drawing.
J. Cruickshank.	French.
M. H. Saward,	Latin.

Lord Stanley then addressed the students: "Gentlemen, it is now my duty to express to you the gratification which I and all who are interested in this College, must feel at the very satisfactory report which has been made to me of its present state of discipline. I also wish, in compliance with the old custom of this time and place, to address a few words of counsel and goodwill to those who are about to enter upon a career of active service in India. It is a task which I willingly undertake, and yet it is one which at the present moment may seem almost superfluous. For to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, the events of the last two years have spoken, and will speak, with far more force than any words of mine. I do not refer to the political or social causes of the insurrection which has taken place—with those we in this room have nothing to do; what I mean is this—that the great lesson which we have received must impress on all thoughtful minds more strongly than it ever has impressed before, the peculiarities of the position which an Englishman, especially an Englishman in Civil or Military employment, occupies in the East. Everything in Asia—public safety, national honour, personal reputation—rests on the force of individual character. In Europe, law and routine

circumscribe the limits of personal action;—society is stronger than any man in it. But in India, in military life especially, incompetence is never permanently safe from detection, and talent with perseverance need never despair of an opportunity. You have had lately a memorable instance of what I am now saying. General Havelock when the insurrection broke out was a man advanced in years; his life had been passed in service duly and strictly performed, but still comparatively obscure; two years ago neither he himself, nor any friend for him, could have anticipated that he would take a place in history. He sought only to do the work that lay before him; distinction was long delayed; it came unsought for, but it came at last.

"Somewhat similar was the career of Sir George Pollock, the able General who retrieved English honour in Afghanistan. He too, after more than thirty years of ordinary service, in which his military genius found no adequate scope, was selected late in life for the command of an army; and you all know the result. I dwell upon this because I know that in the life of those who serve the State abroad there are apt to be moments of despondency—increased perhaps by exile and climate—when exertion seems vain and success hopeless, and when even active and enterprising men shirk from the labour of qualifying themselves for positions in which they think they may never be placed. If it should recur to your minds, remember then that you are only passing through a trial which is common to all who encounter the hazards of a profession whether abroad or at home; remember that most valuable public servant, Lord Metcalfe, who reached the highest post of Indian Colonial Administration, once wrote back from India entreating to be allowed to give up a service for which he felt no taste, and in which he had no hope of success. Remember

again that, if common report be not unfounded, the most illustrious soldier of English or Indian History, the Duke of Wellington himself, at an early period of his career seriously contemplated abandoning a profession in which he despaired of advantage, and seeking employment of a different kind. And bear this in mind, that when the time of trial arrives—as arrive it will to those who can work and wait—a few months, a few weeks, even a few days may suffice to build up that edifice of fame and success for which the whole previous life has been a training.

"But such chances occur only to those who can turn them to account, and for the highest successes even of military life a merely military training is an insufficient qualification. No man, I believe, can be a really efficient General, far less an efficient administrator, who does not closely study the human machinery with which he has to work—the people of the country in which he lives and acts. Do not imagine that your work in that respect is more than begun when you have acquired the necessary qualification of language.

"Examine native habits, native ideas, native character; do it in a spirit of fairness, and you will gain at least this, even if you gain nothing else, that you will avoid that ignorant and unwise contempt for all that is Asiatic, which politically and personally does Englishmen so much harm in the East. You cannot live, however you may attempt it, in a state of entire indifference to those who surround you in such multitudes. If you do not bear them good-will, you will bear them ill-will; and as it seems a law of nature that between different races of men, until they get acquainted, a certain repugnance shall exist, so it is equally certain that by better knowledge, if there be only the will to acquire it, that feeling of repugnance is dispelled. Were I addressing you this time last year, I should

add a word of caution against the popular absurdity—for it is no less—which imputed to 150 millions of mankind participation in the atrocities of a few criminals and fanatics. But that state of feeling is over in England, it has almost come to an end in India. We are free from the temporary influence of panic and passion, and have learnt to recognize in men like Scindiah, the Rajah of Putteala, the Nizam and his Minister, Salar Jung, and Jung Bahadoor of Nepaul, as well as in our gallant native levies who have fought side by side with Europeans with no unequal courage, against rebels and mutineers—the possession of many qualities which may make us well content to hail them as friends and supporters of British power. I have spoken to you, gentlemen, as to men who aspire to and are prepared to struggle for the highest prizes of life; and I hold it needless, therefore, to warn you against the vulgar temptations of indolence, extravagance or pleasure. Others will tell you—and I believe not in vain—how the brightest prospects may be clouded, and the most vigorous energies impeded by debt hastily and carelessly contracted, and not for long years shaken off. Others will warn you—and I think you will take the warning—that in a climate not naturally congenial to Englishmen the connection between even a slight violation of temperance and disease of body and mind is far more invariable and certain than at home—I will add only this: remember—though to some of you it may have a startling sound—that for a European gentleman in India there is, strictly speaking, no private life. He is one of the ruling race, he is one of the few among the many, he is one of a population some 10,000 strong among more than 10 times as many millions. There are, little as he may know or care about it, quick eyes to watch his conduct, and envious tongues ready enough to disparage his

nation and his race. This is not a merely personal matter. A single officer who forgets that he is an officer and a gentleman, does more harm to the moral influence of his country than the men of blameless life can do good. To you therefore, in more senses than one, the honour of England in the East is committed. You are the representatives not only of our military strength, but also of our national character. You go forth from a college which has trained through a long series of years, many of the ablest public servants whom this Empire has ever produced. I hope that its permanence and its prosperity may be equal to its deserts, that you, its latest representatives, may be worthy of those who have gone before; and that among the names of those whom I address, some at least may live in the records not only of this college, but of this country, connected with honourable exploits of war or with the glory of skilful and successful administration. Gentlemen, I wish you God speed, and I believe that whatever happens you will always do your duty."

At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, the noble secretary with the visitors proceeded to the Sand Modelling Hall, where there were several beautifully constructed models, of which the chief features and peculiarities were pointed out by the cadets. There was one very good model of two fronts in Vauban's first system, which, with all its minute and rather overestimated advantages of *chemins des rondes* and retired flanks, was duly explained by Sub-officer S. Jacob. Those, however, which attracted most attention, were those of a fort in Choumara's new system (which is now in good repute upon the continent, though the system itself consists rather in an extension and development of Vauban's ideas than any new arrangement of the author), and a model of the Native Indian fort of Nowah, in the Deccan.

Both of these, especially the latter, were constructed with singular neatness and care. The advantages of Choumara's system were fully and very clearly explained by Gentleman-Cadet Pierson; while Mr. Doveton gave a fair narrative of the main strength of native forts and the manner in which that of Nowah was taken. To illustrate his account still more forcibly, a small charge of powder was sprung under the counterscarp of the miniature stronghold, and the manner in which a very strong place was taken with only the loss of four men, was thus made apparent even to the most "civilian" of visitors.

There was also a very fine model of a direct double sap, one third of the real size, and the manner of carrying forward such against the works of the besieged was explained by Mr. Goldie.

The display of drawings by cadets this term was much in advance of those exhibited in former years, indeed there was quite an artistic power as well as feeling in their composition. The effect of the drawings as they were placed on the walls was really good, owing to the sweet harmony of the colouring and general tone.

Military Drawings executed by the Cadets—1st. Class.

Mr. Stranan	Part of Hong Kong.
Mr. Pierson	do. and a beautiful drawing from a model.
Mr. Taylor	Part of Hong Kong.
Mr. Jacob Mr. Colquhoun	Parts of the island off Salsette.
Mr. Forbes Mr. Major	Mequincuza in pencil.
Mr. Doveton	Part of Hong Kong.
Mr. Goldie	Balaclava.

2nd. Class.

Mr. Rowcroft Mr. Elliott Mr. Morant	Drawings from models.

3rd. Class.

Mr. Grant Mr. Riddel Mr. Swinton Mr. Spragge	Good specimens of pencil contouring and shading in colours.

Also some good elementary subjects in the junior class.

Mr. Strahan exhibited several beautiful works in water colours of lake scenery, as did also Mr. Pierson, each of whose productions would do credit to professional skill. The drawings of Messrs. Rowcroft and Riddell were much admired as showing considerable promise of excellence. The photographic department was well represented, some of the plates being very fine and of admirable texture.

After 2 o'clock the cadets assembled, and went through their drill with a steadiness and good order that did the highest credit both to themselves and their tutors. The proceedings of the whole day were altogether of a most satisfactory kind, and gratifying to all.

The above account appeared in the "Times" on the 11th December, 1858.

On the date when I passed out of Addiscombe there was a model of a part of Delhi and the Cashmere Gate. An account was given of the manner in which the Cashmere Gate had been blown in, and at the right moment a small charge of powder was exploded—the cadet who was relating the glorious episode

perceived that unfortunately the explosive had not had its due effect, and that the gate was still firmly closed—he at once with great presence of mind, and before the smoke had cleared away, knocked in the gate with the point of the wand with which he had been emphasizing his story—and when the smoke cleared away—the interested spectators saw that the explosion had been most successful, and that the gate no longer remained as a bar to the advance of the storming parties. This cadet is now a most highly distinguished officer.

Lord Stanley considered it needless to warn the cadets against the temptation of indolence and pleasure, but it is related how, on a former occasion, Colonel W. H. Sykes, a distinguished Chairman of the Court of Directors, who had the interest of the services much at heart, "urged them to continue in the path of duty and honour, and warned them of the temptations they would meet," and wound up his speech by cautioning his hearers against undue indulgence in idleness, and describing the customs of some officers "as wandering about from tent to tent, and from bungalow to bungalow drinking pale ale and brandy and water." He was no doubt led to give the cadets this warning by reminiscences of the time when he was in India.

The final review being over—it will prove of interest to the reader to tell in the words of the author of "In the Company's Service", how the exuberant spirits of the cadets displayed themselves, and how calm and peaceful Addiscombe became an hour or so after. "For no sooner had the leading company or senior cadets—now, indeed, virtually commissioned officers—reached the armoury, than a few buoyant spirits intoxicated with the near sight of freedom, throw down their arms and belts anyhow upon the floor, and, careless or derisive of the calls of authority, rush off to the barrack-rooms, each eager to be the first away. In

an instant the spark lights up into a blaze, and as each company arrives in turn at the armoury door, and is met by the roar and the rush of noisy fugitives, the flame of insubordination spreads, muskets and waist-belts lie in confusion upon the floor, and an unruly mob is tumbling over them and flinging others on to the heap. Not even the Staff-Major would have been able to call order now. In a surprisingly short space of time the young men have flung away the garb as well as the temper of servitude. There is a rush of cabs along the leafy Addiscombe Road. Everyone is eager to reach Croydon in time to catch the up train from Brighton, and when the station is reached, timid passengers who are waiting there, and ignorant of their locality, are startled at the uproar, and think that some Bedlam is let loose. But over Addiscombe there has fallen a great calm. The wayfarer on that summer night finding himself in its neighbourhood, would look with wondering curiosity at the unsightly buildings with their iron-barred windows, huddled together in so fair a spot, and closely encompassing an old mansion of stately proportions, bearing on its front the motto of an ancient family.

"And of the noisy crew from whom we have parted, how many, I wonder, yet remain who, with many other events of life already blurred by the haze of years, can recall with vivid distinctness and fidelity the white gates, the tall walnut and chestnut trees, the level green sward, the football goals, the sunken study court with the turret-clock over the arcade, oft watched by morning sluggards in an agony of haste as the remorseless minute hand kept stealing on and Wood, the bugler, was seen preparing for his blast? It has passed away, and made room for quite different interests and associations. The place thereof shall know it no more. But there are friendships that yet

remain, and memories still fresh and glowing, of the simple life and boyish aspirations of those two years at Addiscombe.

"The scientific soldier of the present day may smile at the rudimentary notions of forty years ago in regard to army education. But if at any far-distant time military education, in spite of its scientific perfection, should be found with any speck of fault in regard to the enforcement of obedience, or the practice of self-denial or frugality; if ever with all its technical advantages, the training of English officers should tend, by even a little, to prodigality, selfishness or love of ease—in any such event our wise military rulers may perhaps condescend to reopen a closed chapter of our history, and to consider by what singular virtue it came about that Addiscombe with all its short comings and with some obvious faults, was yet an unrivalled nursery of military captains and leaders of men—the school of Henry Lawrence and Eldred Pottinger, Arthur Cotton and Proby Cautley, Atwell Lake and Vincent Eyre, John Jacob and Ballard, Durand and Baird Smith, Robert Napier and Frederick Roberts and a host of men little less celebrated."

In 1858 the Government of India was taken over from the grand old Company who had ruled it so long and with such marvellous success, and Lord Stanley was appointed the first Secretary of State for India. Then followed the Amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Services in 1861.

It was at first proposed to retain Addiscombe as a military college, and well would it have been for India had this been done, but the authorities of the War Office considered that the establishments at Woolwich and Sandhurst would be sufficient for the wants of the army.

On 30th August, 1861, by direction of the Secretary of State for India, Addiscombe College and grounds were sold

by auction at the auction mart opposite the Bank of England.

The property had originally been purchased for £16,605, but in 1823 five additional acres had been bought for £955, and in 1830 24 acres more which had been rented by the Company for the previous 24 years at an annual cost of £92 10*s*., were added to the demesne at a cost of £4,562. The cost of the property exclusive of the barrack buildings was thus £22,122.

The British Land Company bought the whole property for £33,600, removed all the barrack buildings as well as the noble mansion-house, and covered the whole extent with villas.

The space is traversed by 5 roads running from the upper road to the lower one. The names given to these roads are Canning, Outram, Clyde, Elgin and Havelock. These names seem to me most inappropriate, as although they are intimately associated with memories of the suppression of the revolt in India in 1857-58, they in no way recall Addiscombe, as none of the names selected are those of men brought up at the College.

The last public examination on the old lines took place in December, 1860, when the last cadets appointed to the Indian Engineers and Artillery passed from the College.

The final examination took place on 7th June, 1861, when the Pollock Medallist was Cadet W. J. Williamson, who was appointed to the Bengal Infantry. On this occasion Sir Charles Wood, who was Secretary of State for India, presided, and delivered a funeral oration on the breaking-up of the College, as follows:

"Gentlemen, this is the third and, I am afraid, the last time I shall have the honour to address the cadets assembled in this room. Various changes have occurred under which it has been thought desirable that this Indian College of Addiscombe shall cease to exist; not that it has failed—as, I believe, it has well fulfilled all the purposes for which it was established, having

THE UNEMPLOYED IN FRONT OF THE HORSE GUARDS SING IN CHORUS:
"WE'VE GOT NO WORK TO DO—O—O!"

Drawn by Lt. Luard.

CARICATURE OF SIR FRED. ABBOTT AND OTHERS.

existed for more than half a century. In the address of the Council of Military Education it has been stated that it will be for the benefit of the service that the various arms of the Indian army should be consolidated into one army, but, nevertheless, it is not without feelings of great pain that I address for the last time the cadets of Addiscombe. The high testimony borne in the report of the Committee of the Council of Military Education, as to the kind and able co-operation and assistance which they have received in the discharge of their duties from the Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott, as well as from the professors of the College in conducting their examination is highly creditable to them, as they (the committee) might have expected (however unfounded that suspicion might have been) a partiality for that service to which they have been attached so long.

"Therefore, when the Council of Military Education bear such independent and impartial testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the education at Addiscombe has been carried out, it possesses more value, because of the independence and impartiality with which that opinion has been given. The records of our Indian Empire bear ample testimony, if there were no other, to the success which has attended the education of this College, and the best proof of the success of this establishment is to be found in the number of distinguished officers who have been trained within its walls. Without going back to the more remote times, I may refer to the severe trials which fell upon our Indian Empire by the Mutiny of 1857, and on that occasion those who were the most remarkable for their exertions, gallantry, bravery, and skill were those distinguished officers who were trained within the walls of Addiscombe College. I hardly know whether I should be justified in naming particular

persons, as it might appear invidious where all have behaved so well, to select them; but I will venture to speak of Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Robert Napier, Sir Archdale Wilson, to whom Delhi fell, and other officers whom I would willingly name, but I am afraid if I were to do so, it might appear that I had selected them with less discrimination that I should like to show on the present occasion. In every branch of the service the warmest testimony has been given by the Authorities of India to the gallant conduct of the gentlemen educated in this College. Recently, Lord Canning in conferring the V. C. on one of the Engineer officers, spoke of him in the highest and warmest terms, for whether in civil or military engineering, Addiscombe has never been excelled, and I may say that the skill with which the sieges have been conducted by the Engineers of India, exceeded that of any other country in the world. One of the judges from the Bench took occasion to say that he believed 'the Madras Engineers would construct a dam on a quicksand, but it they could not exactly do that, they would approach as near to it as human practicability would enable them to do.

"Gentlemen—those of you who are proceeding from this College, having passed the tests of examination and qualified yourselves for your duties, will follow in the footsteps of those who have preceded you in the College, and bear its fame throughout the career which is now open to you; and I trust that the last who will leave this College will prove that they have in no respect degenerated from those who formerly left its halls. I am sorry that this College is to cease to exist, for in former times it was a perfect model of military education. The prizes, the very best military prizes, have been awarded to those officers who have distinguished themselves by the education they obtained at Addiscombe, and those who have not been

fortunate enough to obtain prizes, possessed a better education than most other gentlemen of the military service.

"Therefore I say that I am sorry that this college is to cease to exist, *not from any fault of its own, but from other considerations, for it has preserved its character as a college affording the best military education which this country, or any other country, ever possessed.*

"Sir Fredk. Abbott wishes me to read the words of Lord Canning on the occasion of conferring the V.C. on Major McLeod Innes, which are highly creditable and honourable not only to the distinguished person to whom they were addressed, but to the whole corps to which he belonged; and, as far as I know of Indian affairs, they are well deserved.

"Lord Canning said, 'I must add that it is a peculiar pleasure to me to present this Cross to an officer of the Bengal Engineers, for I say to you—not as a compliment, but in the words of sober truth—that I do not believe that there ever has existed in any army, a body of men who have rendered individually and collectively, more constant and valuable good service to their country, than the Engineers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces. Men, all of them, of proved ability and highly cultivated intellect, they have been unceasingly called upon in peace, as much as in war, to achieve great tasks for the protection and advancement of India, and they have never been found wanting. That when summoned to meet an enemy in the field, they can carry their lives in their hands as lightly as any man, your own deeds and those of many of your brother-officers have abundantly proved. It is in itself a distinction to belong to such a corps, and you, Major Innes, have the proud satisfaction to know that while you have derived honour from being enrolled among the Engineers of the Army of Bengal, you have done all that a

gallant soldier can do to repay that honour, in augmenting by your own acts the lustre and reputation of your distinguished regiment.'

"Those were the words of Lord Canning, and I trust the time may come when every one of you will be addressed in a similar manner."

And now, having traced the progress of the College from its institution in 1809 to its close in 1861, a period of fifty-two years, it remains to point out the results obtained, and to show how great a success rewarded the Court of Directors in producing for their services in the East a grand succession of military leaders, statesmen and administrators almost unrivalled in the history of our country.

During the 52 years of its existence about 3,600 cadets passed out from Addiscombe College, of these over 500 were posted to the Engineers, nearly 1,100 joined the Artillery, and about 2000 proceeded to India in the Infantry, a few of whom were afterwards appointed to the Cavalry.

Old Addiscombe cadets have, almost without an exception, an abiding affection for the old College and always deeply regret that it was considered necessary to abolish it. They have a happy recollection of their sojourn there, and consider that those days were the happiest times of their lives.

One cadet writes, "Scarcely anything now remains to remind us few survivors of a place and institution where so many spent such happy days, and met so many friends. Concerning every one of those I met at Addiscombe, there is absolutely nothing unpleasant or disagreeable to relate."

I can cordially endorse this favourable remark, and I feel sure that most Addiscombe cadets are of the same opinion.

Considering the strict discipline to which they were subjected,

and the homely fare and accommodation which was provided for them, it may seem strange to many, that Addiscombe cadets should have such a tender regard for their old college; but from the many letters I have received, it is clear that reminiscences of the College are ever welcome to Addiscombe cadets, afford them real pleasure, and awaken kindly genial feelings, recalling as they do the buoyant friendships of their youth.

These feelings of affection are still so fresh because at the time they were at Addiscombe the cadets were just growing into manhood, and it was then they formed those friendships which have lasted ever since. There was always a generous and manly tone about the College, and this generated in the minds of the cadets in after-life a constant anxiety always to do their duty fearlessly and well, and thus be of service to their Queen and country and add lustre to their old college.

It is this most healthy feeling which has enabled such a large number of Addiscombe men to rise to high distinction in the annals of India, and I feel sure that, if the lives of all Addiscombe cadets could be written, it would be found that very many besides those known to fame, had manfully endeavoured to do their duty, and that the Addiscombe roll of fame and glory might be largely extended beyond what is possible now.

Another reason for the great success of the College was, I think, that its promoters (the Court of Directors), its staff, professors and its cadets were all gentlemen in the highest sense of the word, and hence the excellent tone and principles governing the whole institution.

The motto inscribed on the mansion-house has ever been kept unsullied by them

NON FACIAM VITIO CULPAVE MINOREM.

A LIST
OF ORDERLY OFFICERS
AND A BRIEF RECORD OF THE
SERVICES OF DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS
ALSO NAMES OF ALL CADETS
WHO PASSED THROUGH
ADDISCOMBE.

LIST OF ORDERLY OFFICERS.

After Sir Fredk. Abbott's appointment the following officers were appointed orderly officers.

Lt.	A. Pond, B.N.I.,	January, 1850.
„	W. N. Dyett, Bo. N.I.,	January, 1850. (Now a Military Knight of Windsor. Died March, 1894).
„	T. T. Haggard,	January, 1852.
„	Willm. Olpherts, B.A.,	July, 1852. (Now V.C., K.C.B.)
„	Ed. H. Couchman, M.A.,	July, 1853.
„	E. Milligan, B.A.,	1854.
Bt. Capt.	Mainwaring, M. N. I.,	January, 1855.
Lt.	H. H. Maxwell, B.A.,	Mar., 1855. (Afterwards C.B.)
„	J. S. Gibb, B.A.,	Augt., 1856.
„	H. M. Smith, B.A.,	July, 1857.
„	L. Lawder, M.N.I.,	Sept., 1857.
Capt.	A. P. Toogood, 2nd Enr.,	1858.
Lt.	G. C. H. Armstrong, B.N.I.,	1858. (Now Sir G. Armstrong, Bart.)
„	T. Heathorn, Bo.A.,	1860.
„	C. H. Luard, B.E.,	1861.

At the close of the College the orderly officers were Lieut.

(now Captain Sir George) Armstrong, and Lieut. (now Colonel) Charles H. Luard, R.E. The former had held the post for 3

PORTRAIT OF LT. ARMSTRONG,
LAST ORDERLY OFFICER.

years, and was so greatly respected by and popular with the cadets that they presented him with a sword at the close of the College.

SERVICES OF DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS.

DURING the Mahratta War of 1817-19 no less than 10 officers of the Madras Engineers served against the enemy, all of them with great distinction. These were

	Dates of Commission.
Thomas Davies,	10 Nov., 1809.
John Coventry,	22 Dec., ,,
Alexr. Anderson,	,, ,, ,,
John W, Nattes,	,, ,, ,,
Alexr. Grant,	7 July, 1810.
John Purton,	11 June, 1811.
James Oliphant,	5 July, 1814.
Geo. J. Jenkins,	11 July, 1815.
James J. Underwood,	9 April, 1816.
Edward Lake,	,, ,, ,,

Thomas Davies obtained his commission in 1809. Although the Seminary had at the time been started, he was not educated at Addiscombe but passed his final examination there.

He greatly distinguished himself, being Comdg. Engineer at the sieges of Nagpore, Rajdeir, Trimbuck and Malligaum. He was twice wounded, and finally killed at Malligaum, when he had served but 8 years.

John Coventry served in Java in 1811, was Comdg. Engineer at the siege of Asseerghur and died 8th Dec., 1821.

Alexr. Anderson served in Java in 1811, was present at the battle of Mehidpore, sieges of Talneir (wounded), Chanda, Mundela, &c., and retired from the service May, 1832. Both he and Coventry on their way to India were engaged on 3rd July, 1810, in a severe naval action between 2 French frigates and a corvette and 3 Indiamen. After an engagement which lasted 6 hours, two of the Indiamen were captured, but the "Astell," in which they sailed, made her escape. The loss of the Indiamen was 22 killed and 75 wounded, while the French lost 22 killed and 38 wounded.

Alexr. Grant served at the sieges of Singhur, Sholapore and Copal Droog. He was afterwards engaged in the Burmese War in 1824-25 and died at Prome, 20th May, 1825.

John W. Nattes served at the sieges of Nagpore, Rajdeir, Trimbuck, and Malligaum. He was shot dead at Malligaum, while leading the assault.

John Purton, C.B., was at battle of Mehidpore and sieges of Talneir, Rajdeir, Trimbuck, Malligaum and Asseerghur. At Malligaum he was severely wouuded. At the Queen's coronation he was nominated a C.B., and retired 15th Sept., 1834, aged 44.

James Oliphant served at the sieges of Nowah and Copal Droog, where he was greatly eulogised. He was afterwards Supg. Engineer at Hydrabad and built the bridge over the Moosa River, when he received the thanks of the Governor-General. He retired 17th Dec., 1838. He was a director of the H.E.I. Company from 1844-1856, and held the post of Chairman in 1854. He died June, 1881.

George J. Jenkins died of fever during the Mahratta campaign, at Akowla, near the Poornah, 4th Dec., 1817.

James J. Underwood served at the sieges of Trimbuck and Malligaum, where he was wounded. He retired 1st Jan., 1845.

Edward Lake, son of Admiral Sir Willoughby Lake, K.C.B., R.N., was baptized 5th Aug., 1798. He served at the sieges of Talneir, Rajdeir, Trimbuck (severely wounded), Malligaum, Jilpy Amneir, and Asseerghur. Lake afterwards served in Burmah, in 1824-25, was engaged at the capture of Rangoon, and was employed in many expeditions including these of Puilaing and Kymendine. In 1825 he was appointed Town Major of Fort Cornwallis and Supg. Engineer of the island. Subsequently he was Military Secretary and A.D.C., to Mr. Fullarton, the Governor of Penang. He embarked for England in the "Guildford" the end of 1829 with his wife and two young children. The ship foundered at sea, and nothing was ever heard of them again: a most brilliant career was thus cut short at the age of 31. He wrote an account of the "Sieges of the Madras Army" during the Mahratta War. In this book full details will be found of the services of the Madras Engineers during the war. Blacker's "Mahratta War" may also be referred to and a shorter account will be found in the "Military History of the Madras Engineers."

Of the 10 officers of the Madras Engineers engaged in the Mahratta War, 2 were killed (one previously wounded) 1 died of fever, and 4 were wounded, one of them on 2 occasions).

Lieut. William Chisholm, Madras Artillery,

obtained his commission in the Madras Artillery in 1811. At the close of 1817, Chisholm was with a force at Seroor, 54 miles from Poona. At 8 p.m. 31st Dec., 1817, he marched in command of 2 guns, with a small force under Capt. Staunton to re-inforce Col. Burr at Poona. At 10 a.m. on 1st Jan., 1818, they reached the high ground overlooking Corygaum, halfway between Seroor and Poona, when they found themselves confronted

by the entire army of the Peishwa, consisting of 20,000 Cavalry and 8000 Infantry. They took post in the village of Corygaum. and defended it during the whole day. At 9 p.m the Arabs, who had been fiercely engaged in the attack, sullenly withdrew. Staunton at nightfall on 2nd Jan., retired to Seroor and re-entered it at 9 a.m. on the 3rd with colours flying, drums beating, and his 2 guns. Chisholm and most of his men were killed in this glorious defence. A full account of this most brilliant engagement will be found in Blacker's "Mahratta War." It will suffice here to state that the officers engaged were Capt. Staunton, Comdg., Lt. William Chisholm, Madras Artillery (killed), Asst. Surgn. Wingate (killed), Lieut. and Adj. Pattinson (died of his wounds), Lieuts. Connellan and Swanston (severely wounded), Lt. Jones and Asst. Surgeon Wyllie. Of these 8 officers, 3 were killed and 2 severely wounded. Of the Madras Artillerymen, 12 were killed and 8 wounded out of a total of 26. The native infantry lost 50 killed and 105 wounded, while the auxiliary horse lost 96 killed and wounded The total loss in killed and wounded was thus 276, or more than one-third.

The loss of the Peishwa from this heroic defence of Corygaum was estimated at 6 or 7000 men. No honours whatever were given for this most gallant exploit. Begbie in his "History of the Madras Artillery" states, that in 1850, Asst. Surgeon Wyllie was made a C.B. for his services on this occasion This was 32 years after it took place!

Colonel Charles Waddington, C.B., Bombay Engrs.,

was born on 22nd Oct., 1796, and became 2nd Lieut. on 3rd April, 1813. In 1817-18 he accompanied Col. Kennedy's force to the Concan, and his services at the assaults of Muddunghur

and Jamba were highly spoken of by that officer. Muddunghur is 80 miles S.S.E. of Bombay.

In 1830 he was appointed to command the Engineer Corps and have charge of the Engineer Institution.

In Sept., 1840 he was appointed Comdg. Engineer in Scinde.

Genl. England, in reporting the successful march of troops through the Bolan, wrote from Dadar on 10 Oct., 1842, "I venture to submit the names of Major Waddington, Comdg. Engineer . . . to claim His Lordship's favourable estimate of the exertions of these officers in their several departments and capacities."

In Nov. following he was appointed Comdg. Engineer in Scinde and Beloochistan.

Sir Charles Napier learning that the Ameers of Scinde had prepared a fortress in the desert to which they might retreat in case of a reverse—resolved to demolish that place (Emaumghur) before they joined issue in a battle, and he took advantage of the cold weather to do it. Major Waddington was Comdg. Engineer. The force marched from Deejakote on 6th Jan., 1843, and after 82 miles across the desert reached Emaumghur on 12th; 4 days were employed in thoroughly destroying the fort, and on the 16th the force marched *en route* to Peer-Aboo-Bukur where they rejoined the Army.

The Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords thus described the exploit: "Sir Charles Napier's march upon Emaumghur is one of the most curious military feats which I have ever known to be performed, or have ever perused an account of in my life. He moved his troops through the desert against hostile forces; he had his guns transported under circumstances of extreme difficulty, and in a manner the most extraordinary, and he cut off a retreat of the enemy which rendered it impossible for them ever to regain their positions."

The destruction of the fort took place on the 14th or 15th Jan., when there was a singular display of zeal and firmness on the part of Major Waddington.

The matches of all the mines having been lighted, the Asst. Engineer took refuge behind some accidental cover at a short distance to await the explosions; then turning he perceived his chief still bending over the train of one mine. Eagerly he called upon him to run, crying out, "the other mines are going to burst." "That may be, but this mine must burst also," was the calm reply. And then having deliberately arranged the match to his satisfaction, Major Waddington walked away, holding up his hands as if to guard his head from the huge fragments which successive bursting mines sent into the air to fall in showers around. His body seemed as impervious to hurt, as his mind was to fear. Napier says it was a grand action, but that Waddington would have done better to appreciate his own worth, and reserve his heroism for an occasion where it might have turned the crisis of the war His cool deliberation in blowing up 3 mines himself at Emaumghur was brought to the notice of the Governor-General by Sir Chas. Napier in his despatch of 22nd Jan., 1843.

The battle of Meeanee followed on the 17th Feb., 1843, when 2,000 men fought against more than 30,000, and the Beloochees lost 6,000 men, most of whom died, no quarter being given. Waddington was mentioned with approbation in Napier's dispatch. On the 24th Mar. was fought the battle of Hyderabad. As the British approached the enemy their cannonade continued, and the British line took up its position at about 1,200 yards from them. Here a bold reconnaissance of the enemy's position was undertaken by Waddington, who rode along their whole front at a distance of about 300 yards. This plucky

feat was mentioned by Napier. "Waddington examined the enemy's position with that cool courage which he possesses in so eminent a degree." For his services in Scinde under Napier he was promoted to Lieut.-Col., and obtained a C.B., besides a medal for Meeanee and Hyderabad. He went to England on furlough in Dec., 1844, and returned in 1846. He was ordered to proceed to Aden in 1847, and appointed Comdg. Engineer at the place in 1848.

In April, 1851, he was promoted to the important position of Chief Engineer at Bombay.

The Government of Bombay drew the Court of Directors' special notice to the valuable and meritorious services of Waddington as Comdg. Engineer at Aden, and the Court desired that their high approbation of his valuable services might be conveyed to this zealous and able officer.

On 1st May, 1853, he returned on furlough to England after 40 years' service.

Major George Thomson, C.B., Bengal Engineers,

the second of the six sons of George Thomson, Esq., of Fairly, Aberdeenshire, was born 19 Sept., 1799. He joined Addiscombe in 1814, and passed out in Oct., 1816, but, there being no vacancy, his commission was not dated till 1st Sept., 1818. Three of his brothers entered the service: his eldest brother, Alexander, the Bengal Artillery, William the medical service, and John the Bengal Engineers, 1820. George reached Calcutta Sept. 18th, 1818. All his early service was with the corps of Bengal Sappers which had lately been formed, the Comdt. being Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Anbury. The newly formed corps was established at Allahabad. On 28th Jan., 1821, we find him at Asseerghur, when he paid

a visit to his brother, Alexander, at Mhow. In 1822 he was employed in making a road between Asseerghur and Nagpore. Afterwards he made a road from Nagpore to Chuppara, and then was ordered to blow up the fort of Mundla in June, 1824. In 1824 the war with Burmah commenced, and it was resolved to drive the Burmese out of Aracan, and Thomson received orders to join at Chittagong. On 14th Dec., 1824, he left Calcutta for Chittagong as Field Engineer. General Morrison's force invaded Aracan by a route along the sea; after crossing the Mayu estuary, they had to advance N.E. through a difficult country, and to cross the great Aracan river, beyond which lay the old capital of Aracan. The army took Aracan on the 1st Apr., 1825. Thomson was employed in the advance reconnoitring and found it "very fatiguing as the forest was too thick, and the rivers too muddy and too deep to allow of any other mode of conveyance but his feet." Genl. Morison in his despatch spoke of the "zeal and practical proficiency in the performance of his duty which he had displayed." The army passed the rainy season at Aracan and "suffered more casualties from the pestilential climate than it would have had in 10 campaigns against the Burmese; 2,000 dead, 1,000 gone away, and 4,500 in hospitals!"

In Oct., of 200 officers 28 were dead and 120 gone on sick leave! On 1st Oct. the rains ceased, and Thomson was employed "in reporting the best situation for cantoning the division. The casualties were so great that the Government were obliged to order the whole to be relieved; and to give the new corps some chance of living, the site of the cantonment was to be changed." After 8 or 9 months more Thomson was recalled to Bengal and nominated in Sept., 1826., Exec. Engineer at Neemuch, for the purpose of building a fort there. He went on furlough

in Feb., 1829, returning to India Nov., 1831. While at home he married Anna, daughter of Alexander Dingwall, of Ramiston, Aberdeenshire.

For several years after his return he was employed on the Grand Trunk Road between Burdwan and Benares. Sir Thos. Anbury, of the Bengal Engineers, in 1833 writes of him, "I can most truly and justly say that a more talented, indefatigable, zealous officer is not in any corps in the service, or one of more practical science."

"He was overladen with an impracticable multitude of duties extending over 330 miles of road, and he came more than once into conflict with the Board, conflict renewed at a later date, and which left much sore feeling in his mind."

In Mar., 1837, Capt. Thomson was appointed to command the Sappers at Delhi, holding also the executive charge of Delhi Division P.W.D.

In 1838 he was selected as Comdg. Engineer of the army of the Indus, for the ill-advised invasion of Afghanistan. Appointed Sept., 13th, he marched from Delhi with two companies of Sappers on 20th Oct. The Sappers formed part of the reduced army which was to assist Shah Sooja in his endeavour to regain the Cabul throne. The route was through the Bolan Pass, and over the Khojak to Kandahar and thence by Ghuzni to Cabul.

On three occasions on this memorable march the army was greatly indebted to Thomson. 1st when the Indus had to be crossed. It was crossed at the island of Bukkur, where there were 2 channels, 500 and 367 yards respectively, the water running like a mill-stream. Thomson had requested the Political Agent to collect boats at Bukkur, and also at Ferozepore and to purchase deodar timbers. The latter were appropriated for a bridge at Ferozepore for the Governor-General, and no

boats had been got ready at Bukkur, as Sir A. Barnes deemed a bridge at Bukkur neither practicable nor necessary When the Engineers arrived they found only 8 boats and nothing near except a small village and some trees, chiefly date palms. By great exertions 120 boats were seized, palm trees were cut down and split, 500 cables were made out of grass, anchors were made out of small trees joined and loaded with half a ton of stone, nails were made on the spot, and in 11 days a military bridge, probably the largest which had ever been made, was completed. Sir Henry Durand said, "Thomson was justly praised for opening the campaign by a successful work of such ability and magnitude; for to have bridged the Indus was a fact at once impressive and emblematic of the power and resources of the army, which thus surmounted a mighty obstacle."

On the other two occasions it is not too much to say that the army owed its existence, and its General his success and rewards, to the counsel of Thomson. On arrival at Quetta Sir Willoughby Cotton commanding the Bengal division found that he had but 10 days' supply of food, and was 147 miles from Kandahar, the next place where he could get supplies. He received a peremptory order from Sir John Keane to halt. He was thus placed in a dilemma—either he must disobey his superior's orders, or place the troops on half rations. He hesitated to reduce rations for fear of discontent, and he equally feared to disobey Keane. Thomson went round to all commanding officers, explained the circumstances, and asked for their co-operation; and urged Cotton to issue orders putting fighting men on half rations, and camp followers on quarter. The order was issued and the army saved, for had their food been exhausted nothing could have averted destruction.

The third time was at Ghuzni Keane had been told by the

Politicals that Ghuzni was deserted—so he had taken no breaching guns, only a battery of 24-pounder Howitzers, useless for battering. On arrival he found Ghuzni strong, and strongly held by the Afghans. His supply of food was short, and two armies of Ghilzais were hovering on his flanks. He consulted Thomson, who reconnoitred the place and gave his opinion that there were but two alternatives open. To mask the fortress, advance against Dost Mahommed and defeat him, when Ghuzni would fall; the second was to blow open the gates and carry the place by assault. The latter was adopted, as Keane had but 3 days' provisions, and the artillery had only sufficient ammunition for one battle. Ghuzni was accordingly successfully stormed and Sir John Keane became Lord Keane of Ghuzni. He did not fail to do justice to Thomson: he wrote, "To Capt. Thomson of the Bengal Engineers much of the credit of the success of this brilliant coup-de-main is due. A place of the same strength and by such simple means as this highly talented and scientific officer recommended to be tried, has, perhaps, never before been taken, and I feel I cannot do sufficient justice to Capt. Thomson's merits throughout."

Again in his general order Sir John said: "The scientific and successful manner in which the Cabul Gate of great strength was blown up by Capt. Thomson, in which he reports having been most ably assisted by Capt. Peat, Bombay Engineers, and Lts. Durand and McLeod of Bengal Engineers, in the daring and dangerous enterprise of laying down powder in the face of the enemy and the strong fire kept upon them, reflects the highest credit on their skill and cool courage, and His Excellency begs Capt. Thomson and officers named will accept his cordial thanks."

This happened on 22nd July, and next day the army marched

forward in two divisions, and in Aug. we entered Cabul. While at Cabul, Thomson "went across the Caucasus to Bamian (110 miles) to look at part of that route of invasion."

From Cabul he wrote, "Several officers have died lately at Cabul, and as old Brigadier Roberts observed, "It was worth any man's while to die, in order to see how beautifully his traps would sell." A box of 1,000 cigars which cost in India 25 to 30 Rupees for the best, sold for 1,050 Rs. Durand paid 17 Rs. for a tumbler, and brandy sold at 20 Rs. a bottle."

Thomson returned to India before the end of 1839, and resumed his position in command of Sappers at Delhi. He was made a Bt. Major and obtained the C.B., for his services and also the 2nd class of the order of the Dooranee Empire. Soon after he obtained leave to go home and retired from the service, 25 Jan., 1841. Lord Auckland, who was aware of his high qualities, endeavoured to dissuade him, but unsuccessfully; He had been treated unjustly by the Military Board, and he resigned his appointment disgusted at the treatment he had met with. His health had suffered and he had lost several children; while his brother John (Bengal Engineers) had died and left him a considerable bequest.

A few years after he lost money, and in 1844 was glad to accept the post of Recruiting Officer at Cork, and Pension Paymaster. The former he held till 1861, and the latter he did not resign till 1877, when he settled in Dublin. He was a director of the Great Southern and Western Railway in 1846, and was really the Inspecting Director of the company. In fact he was in active superintendence of the southern part of the Railway and of the making of the tunnel into Cork. As late as 1876 we find him taking part (at 77 years of age) with the Cork Corporation and Harbour Commissioners with regard

to proposed railway extension and to works in connection with the new deep-water quay at Queenstown.

Sir Fred. Abbott, who relieved him at Neemuch, writes: "Thomson possessed great decision and independence of character. Frank and cheerful in manner, he was a favourite in society—his talents, too, were much appreciated. He was tall and well built, but in person not to be compared with his brother, Alexander, (at Addiscombe 1812-13) who died of fever ar Prome, 1825. Those who served in that war felt a pride in the splendid Horse Artilleryman, whose grand figure was set off to advantage by the tall military head-dress of those days, the Grecian helmet. He and his troop captain, Thomas Lumsden, were selected by Sir Archibald Campbell to accompany an Envoy to the Court of Ava as specimens of the British "devils". Sir Henry Yule states he was fortunate enough to meet him at Spence's Hotel when Thomson was on his way home, and he had a vivid remembrance of his frank and friendly manner, his tall wiry figure, and his keen and kindly countenance, as well as of a sense of regret that such a man should be leaving the corps. He died in Dublin, 10th. Feb., 1886, in his 87th year.

Col. Sir Proby Thomas Cautley, K.C.B.,
Bengal Artillery,

son of Revd. Thos. Cautley of Stratford St. Mary's, Suffolk, was born 3rd Jan., 1802, and obtained his commission 19th April, 1819. After some years' service with his corps, during which time he acted adjutant and quarter-master, he was appointed by Lord Amherst assistant to Capt. Robt. Smith in the reconstruction of the Doab Canal on the left bank of the Jumna.

In Dec., 1825, Cautley with all the canal officers was ordered to join the army for the siege of Bhurtpore.

After the siege was over he rejoined his appointment on the canal, which was opened in 1830. In 1831 he was placed in charge of the canal, and remained there till 1843. The construction of the upper part of this canal was a difficult task owing to the number of torrents descending from the Siwalik Hills. In attending to this work Cautley displayed great skill and dexterity. At this time he visited the Dehra Valley and projected and executed the Bijapoor and Dehra water-courses, and projected a line from the Jumna afterwards carried out. The Ganges Canal was his great work. It was first contemplated by Col. Colvin, B.E., who directed Cautley to examine the project, but the results were so discouraging that it was temporarily abandoned. The severe famine of 1837-38 led to a re-examination, and Cautley reported on it in 1840. It was sanctioned by the Court of Directors in 1841, and it was directed "to be constructed on such a scale as to admit of irrigation being supplied to the whole of the country lying between the Ganges and Jumna or the principal part of the N.W. Provinces." Cautley was presented with 10,000 Rs. for his services in drawing up the project. The work were not commenced till 1843. Its progress was greatly retarded by Lord Ellenborough's opposition who did all he could to discourage the project, directing that it should be constructed "primarily for navigation, not for irrigation" and that only such water should be applied to the latter object as was not required for the former." Lord Ellenborough had a strange misconception of the object for which the canal was mainly required.

At first, owing to the want of subordinate agency, Cautley was obliged to do with his own hands the drudgery of survey-

ing, levelling, &c. In 1845 he returned to England in ill health, and during his absence the work was carried on by Major W. E. Baker, B.E.

While at home Cautley visited the irrigation works in Lombardy and Piedmont, and also the Barrage works then in progress on the Nile, with the view of obtaining necessary information. He returned to India in 1858, and assumed the office of Director of Canals in N.W.

The canal now made rapid progress as Cautley was greatly encouraged by Mr. Thomson, the Lieut.-Governor, and the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie.

The Ganges Canal was opened on 8th April, 1854, and in May Cautley left India, receiving on his embarkation a salute from the guns of Fort William by order of the Governor-General, in recognition of the high value attached to his work. The City of Calcutta presented Cautley with a Memorial and placed his bust in the Town Hall. On reaching England he was created a K.C.B.; and in 1858 was appointed to the new Council of India, which post he retained for 10 years.

In the latter part of his life he became involved in a professional controversy with General Sir Arthur Cotton. The main point in dispute was whether the head of the Ganges Canal should have been fixed where the river, with a shingle bed and a high incline, quitted the sub-Himalaya, or 100 miles lower down where it flows in a depressed alluvial trough of comparatively small slope.

A Committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and reported that as a matter of principle, Sir A. Cotton was right, but that he considerably under-estimated the cost of the work if carried out on his plan.

Another serious fault was the excess of slope, and to rectify this, parts were remodelled (including extensions of work ne-

cessary in any case) at a cost of 55 lakhs, the original cost having been 217 lakhs. The Govt. of India considering the unprecedented character of the Ganges Canal did not think that the "credit of its designer was really diminished by what had occurred." They believed that "very few engineering works of equal novelty of design and magnitude would be found to bear the test of actual experience with a more favourable result." "Whatever," they added, "be the present ascertained defects of the Ganges Canal, the claims of Sir Proby Cautley to the consideration of the Government of India for his eminent services are in our estimation in no way diminished, and his title to honour as an engineer still remains of the highest order." (Despatch from Governor-Genl., 1st Mar., 1865.)

In addition to his labours as an engineer, Cautley rendered distinguished service to geological and palæontological science by his explorations of the Siwaliks. His researches were carried on in association with Dr. Hugh Falconer, in charge of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore. Owing to their joint discoveries, they were awarded, in 1837, the Woollaston Medal in duplicate by the Geological Society. Cautley's collection of fossils presented by him to the British Museum filled 214 chests weighing some 40 tons.

Cautley contributed many papers on Geological and other subjects to the Bengal Asiatic Society, and to the Geological Society of London. He also wrote an elaborate report on the construction of the Ganges Canal consisting of 2 volumes and a large atlas of plans, published in 1860.

Sir Proby Cautley died at Sydenham on 25th Jan., 1871, at 69 years of age.

Major-General AUGUSTUS ABBOTT, C.B.,
Bengal Artlry.,

eldest son of H. A. Abbott, Esq., was born 7 Jan., 1804, in London. He was educated at Warfield, Berkshire, and at Winchester College. At 14 he entered Addiscombe, and in Apr. 1819, when but little over 15, he left it as an artillery cadet, having only been there one year. He was a great reader, and at the same time had an intense love for field sports, besides being a crack shot and billiard player. His first service in the field was in Dec., 1822, at the Fort of Buckhara, in Malwa. In the latter part of 1825 he served at the siege of Bhurtpore, where he held command of a battery of two 18-pounder guns, built on the counterscarp of the ditch at the north angle, which he held for 3 weeks without relief. He distinguished himself much at the siege, and after it was over, Lord Combermere gave him the Adjutancy of the Sirhand Division of Artillery. Bhurtpore was captured on 18th Jan., 1826, with the loss of 1000 men.

In 1833-34 we find Lt. Abbott serving with the artillery against the Forts of Shekewattee. In 1838 he again took the field, and served throughout the entire operations, entering Afghanistan with the army under Sir John Keane, and not quitting it till the return of the victorious columns which. under Pollock and Nott, retrieved the honour and prestige of the British arms.

Capt. Abbott's battery was, on the suggestion of Major Pew, ordered to employ camels for draught purposes, and was perfectly equipped by the care and skill of its commander. Soon after its arrival at Cabul it became crippled, owing to deaths among the camels, and none could be obtained there, so he got permission to horse it with "Yahoos" or Galloways of the country. After

the capture of Candahar his battery formed a part of the column under Sale in pursuit of the Candahar Sirdars, and followed them as far as Girishk.

After a delay of 10 weeks, Abbott marched with the army to Ghuzni, which was captured by the genius of Capt. Thomson, Bengal Engineers.

Upon the removal of Shah Sooja's Court from Cabul to Jellalabad in the winter of 1839, Capt. Abbott's battery formed part of the brigade that escorted him.

In Jan., 1840, Abbott's battery marched under Col. Orchard, C.B., to attack Pushoot, 50 miles N.E. of Jellalabad. Col. Orchard expressed high approval of his services. In the spring of 1840 Abbott returned to Cabul, on 24th Sept., 1840, marched with his battery from Cabul against Dost Mahomed, under Sir Robt. Sale, and on 29th an attack was made on a fortified village at the entrance of the Ghorebund Pass. The success was complete, but Lt. Ed. Conolly was killed. On 3rd Oct. the force marched on Joolgah, another fortified position; the assaulting column was forced to retire, but the enemy abandoned the fort during the night. On 2nd Nov. Dost Mahomed was brought to bay at Purwan-darrah. At this affair the Bengal Cavalry fled, and left their officers to bear the brunt of the attack, and 3 officers were killed and 2 dangerously wounded—among them being Lieut. J. S. Broadfoot of the Bengal Engineers. *

However, the result of the engagement was that Dost Mahomed gave himself up to Sir Wm. McNaghten. Abbott was next engaged in an expedition into Zoormut on 28th Sept., 1841, under Col. Oliver. After blowing up the forts the force returned to Cabul. On this expedition Abbott took his guns

* 1st. Engineer in three terms, June, 1835.

over a pass 9,600 ft. high. Sir Robert Sale's brigade, which included Abbott's battery, was ordered to return to India and *en route* was to coerce refractory Ghilzai chiefs who were established in the Khoord Cabul Pass—15 miles from Cabul. On 9th Oct. Col. Monteith's force was at Bootkak, Sir Robt. Sale proceeded to his assistance, cleared the Khoord Cabul Pass, where he left Monteith and returned to Bootkak. On the 20th. Oct. the brigade marched to clear the passes to Jellalabad, and after halting one day at Khoord Cabul, went on to Tezeen. Capt. MacGregor, the political officer, thought he had negotiated satisfactorily with the Ghilzais, but in spite of this—on the 26th, when the brigade marched, Abbott being with the artillery of the advanced guard, the Ghilzais attacked the rear guard at Sei Baba, on the 27th, at Kutta Sung, and on the 28th, near Jugdulluck—but they were always repulsed. Between Jugdulluck and Gundamuck, where Abbott commanded the advanced guard, the fighting was specially heavy and continuous—but after eight days' harrassing warfare they reached Gundamuck.

While here, Sale was ordered by McNaghten to return to Cabul, but a Council of War decided against such a movement; and on the 11th the brigade moved on towards Jellalabad, and entered that place two days after.

Throughout the prolonged investment Capt. Abbott commanded the artillery of the garrison.

The defences were strengthened under the superintendence of George Broadfoot, and guns were mounted in the most suitable positions by Capt. Abbott, while he also collected amunition.

The day after their arrival Abbott was engaged in an attack on the enemy—covering the advance with his guns. The Af-

ghans now closed in on the garrison, but on 1st Decr. a sally was made under Col. Dennie, when Abbott's guns worked much havoc on the enemy. After the destruction of the British force under Elphinstone, Akbar Khan was able to bring a larger force before Jellalabad, and there was constant occasion for Abbott to drive away the enemy. On 11th Mar., while thus engaged, he was hit by an Afghan matchlock-man, whose ball struck him in the breast, but luckily only inflicted a flesh wound, and he did not absent himself from duty for a single day. The last action fought by the garrison was on 7th Apr. 1842, when Akbar Khan and his army of 6,000 were routed. On this occasion Abbott commanded the guns consisting of his battery and that of Capt. Backhouse, (also an Addiscombe cadet) of Shah Sooja's artillery, and advancing at the gallop, by the precision and celerity of his fire contributed largely to the victory. Akbar Khan's guns were silenced and captured.

When their prospects were most gloomy Abbott sought to cheer his men with his fun, and on one occasion set up a General's cocked hat at the unoccupied corner of his battery to draw the enemy's fire, and the Afghans were surprised to find that the British General had so many lives to spare. Abbott, with the aid of Oldfield and Backhouse, had implored Sale to allow them to make the famous sally of 7th April. On the 15th April Pollock arrived with the relieving army at Jellalabad, Frederick Abbott of the Bengal Engineers being Pollock's Chief Engineer.

While Pollock remained at Jellalabad a column was sent into the Shinwarree Valley, and Capt. Abbott went in charge of the artillery. The Afghan forts and villages were destroyed, and on 26th July, at Mazeena, where the enemy made a stand, Abbott's guns were brought into requisition. On 3rd Aug. the column returned to

Jellalabad, and on 20th Pollock commenced his march on Cabul with 8,000 men and 17 guns, including Abbott's battery. Abbott participated in the action at Mammoo Kheil on 24th Aug. and, 8th Sept., in the fight at Jugdulluck, when under cover of Abbott's and Backhouse's guns, the columns led by Broadfoot and Wilkinson vied with each other as to who should first expel the Afghans from the heights.

At the final desperate stand of Akbar Khan at Tezeen on the 13th Sept., where he concentrated an army of 16,000 men in an almost impregnable position, and where every branch of the army covered itself with glory, it need scarcely be said that No. 6 Field Battery under Abbott was hotly engaged, and that it performed its devoirs.

On 15th Sept. Pollock encamped before Cabul, and the British Standard was once more hoisted on the Bala Hissar. There was no more fighting of importance; and on 17th Dec. the "Illustrious" Garrison of Jellalabad, under Sale, defiled over the Bridge of Boats over the Sutlej, and was welcomed by Lord Ellenborough. Thus Major Abbott returned to India after an absence of four eventful years, during which he was constantly engaged with the enemy, upon as arduous service as falls to the lot of few officers to undergo.

On 2nd April Lord Ellenborough wrote, "Desirous of marking my sense of your distinguished services in the field, I have appointed you one of my Honorary Aides-de-Camp."

This mark of distinction was repeated by successive Governors-General, Lords Hardinge, Dalhousie and Canning. In an autograph letter dated 16th Sept., Lord Ellenborough had offered him the appointment of Gun-carriage Agent at Futtehghur. "Your practical knowledge of the service of artillery in the field under the most difficult circumstances, render you eminently fit for

this appointment, and I doubt, not that before you receive this letter, you will, before Cabul, have acquired new claims to whatever mark of approbation the Government of India can bestow upon you."

Lord Ellenborough, whose instincts were military, showed his appreciation of the distinguished services of No. 6 Field Battery, by directing that "Jellalabad" should be engraved on the guns, and that they should be retained for use in the battery.

In 1849 the C.B. was conferred upon Abbott in recognition of his services. From 1843 to 1847 he held the post of Agent for Gun-carriages, and from 1848 to 1855 that of Principal Commissary of Ordnance. In 1855 he was appointed Inspector General of Ordnance, and in 1858 was promoted to the command of the Bengal Artillery. His professional acquirements were often called into requisition in connection with his branch of the Service. Amongst others, in an important committee that was assembled to enquire into the defences of Ferozepore, which, up to our annexation of the Punjab, was our extreme N.W. frontier,—his coadjutors being Genl. Sir G. Brooke, and Col. (afterwards Major-Genl.) J. T. Boileau of B.E.

Shortly after attaining the command of his regiment he was compelled by ill-health to return to England, after an uninterrupted service of 39 years. He received medals for Bhurtpore, Jellalabad, Ghuzni and Cabul, and held the Dooranee Order conferred upon him in 1840, though he never wore it. He attained the rank of Major-Gen. in April, 1860, and died at Cheltenham on 25th Feb., 1867, but little past 63 years of age.

Major-Genl. Abbott was acknowledged to be one of the finest artillerists of the day, and the late Field Marshal Sir George Pollock once stated that the gallant soldier in question was the finest artillery officer in India.

In 1846 Lord Ellenborough erected in the garden at Southam House, a monument to commemorate the names and services of those, to whom he considered himself to be more especially indebted for the success of his administration in India, and amongst the names inscribed on the walls is that of Major Augustus Abbott.

Genl. Sir ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, K.C.S.I.,
Madras Engineers,

is the second of three brothers who served in the Madras Engineers, sons of H. C. Cotton, Esq., of Woodcot House, Oxfordshire. He was born 15th May, 1803, and entered Addiscombe in 1818, and left Dec., 1819, then joined the Ordnance Survey at Bangor; a few months later he went to Chatham, and embarked for Madras May, 1821, which he reached in the following Sept. In May, 1822, he was appointed Asst. Engr. in the southern division, when he was employed in examination of the Paumbum Passage between India and Ceylon, with a view to improve the channel for navigation. From June, 1823, until May, 1825, he was Asst. to the Chief Engr. at Madras, when he joined the expedition against Burmah. He served throughout the campaign; at Rangoon, 10th May, 1824, and at stockades and Pagoda Syriam. Employed in reconnoitring in gunboats and jungle fighting at Kemmendine, in June; and from August to Nov. was at the capture of Tavoy and Mergui. He was engaged at the defence of Rangoon, and at the attack on the left flank Burmese entrenchments in Dec.; while on 15th Dec. he was at the assault of the stockade of Kokien. In March, 1825, he served in the trenches against the great stockades of Donabew, also at the Shan stockades near Prome, and was present at the capture of Melloon, and the

action at Pagahmmew in Jan and Feb., 1826. During these operations he led the storming parties against 7 forts and stockades. He described it as "a very melancholy business inconceivably mismanaged, and only worth recording for the purpose of showing in a strong light the astonishing improvement in the conduct of our wars now. Looking back, I can hardly believe, myself, the profound ignorance of the art of war and even of details of professional duty. The astonishing indifference about the lives and well-being of our soldiers, and the series of monstrous mistakes that the whole war exhibited, beginning with sending the expedition at the setting in of the Monsoon of 250 inches of rain."

He returned to Madras, June, 1826, and was again employed at the Paumbum Passage, which he surveyed and improved. In 1828 he undertook the reformation of the bed of the Cavery. which had become greatly deteriorated as a great channel of irrigation; and next year he planned the under sluices for the discharge of sand from that river into the Coleroon. In Jan. 1830, he was obliged, owing to repeated attacks of fever, to return home. While at home he asked to be furnished with a letter from the Company, which should enable him to appear as an officer of the Company when visiting works to acquire information, but on 9th May, 1832, this proposal was negatived. In June, 1832, he returned to India by the Overland Route, travelling to Marseilles, thence by sea to Alexandria and to Beyroot, which he reached Jan. 1833. Thence he went to Jaffa and Jerusalem, and on to Damascus. From Damascus he accompanied a caravan through the desert to Baghdad. This journey took 24 days, and was performed on camels. From Baghdad he went down the Persian Gulf, but at Bushire he had fever so badly that his life was despaired of, and his grave was even dug; thanks,

however, to the unwearied care of Mr. A. N. Groves, a missionary, and a Syrian Christian (who was going out with Mr. Groves), he recovered, and landed at Bombay on 2nd Sept. 1833, when he returned to his former sphere of duty at Tanjore.

He now set to work to plan his great remedy for the failure of the Cavery, the two dams across the Coleroon, one at the point of separation of the two rivers, and the second 70 miles lower down, for the efficient irrigation of the southern portion of South Arcot.

These great works were built in 1836 under the superintendence of his brother, Capt. Hugh C. Cotton, with whom, however, he was present all the time, being then on leave. There is no doubt whatever that the upper work, 750 yards in length, saved the Tanjore district from a great disaster, and as Col. Baird Smith so well said, [1] "The permanent prosperity of Tanjore is, without doubt, to be attributed in large measure to that first bold step taken by Col. Cotton in the construction of the Upper Coleroon Dam, under circumstances of great difficulty, with restricted means, against much opposition, and with heavy personal responsibilities." "The original merit of conceiving the plan of so grappling with a great river like the Cavery, as to compel it to become an easily controlled agent, cannot be impaired, and I may be permitted to express my admiration of the skill and courage these display both in their design and execution."

Before this period Cotton proposed the construction of a breakwater at Madras for the shelter of vessels in the "Roads." This work was carried on by public subscription as long as the funds lasted, and was finally relinquished for want of funds, without being condemned.

In 1837 Cotton had charge of a railway from the Red Hills

[1] In 1853, 17 years after.

to Madras for the transport of stone, and here he obtained experience which was of great use afterwards to him in his subsequent operations in the Godavery. In 1838 Capt. Cotton proceeded to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land for 16 months, on account of his health. While there he married Miss Elizabeth Learmouth, with whom he returned to India.

While in the Colonies he suffered severe injuries from an explosion of steam (losing the use of his legs for two months) and was quite unfit for his former active service, so he was stationed at Vizagapatam to build a church, and a set of groins along the sea-shore; but as the Godavery district was in his charge after he had completed the works at Vizagapatam, his attention was directed to the great river, and in 1844 he submitted elaborate reports upon its capabilities for the irrigation of a district then greatly impoverished by famine and other causes.

His investigations led him to the conception and planning of a great dam to be carried across the Godavery at Dowlaishwaram where it bifurcates. The total breadth of the river at this point is 3 miles and 5 furlongs, of which $2^1/_4$ miles were eventually covered by masonry dams, and the remaining distance by embankments across the head of the Delta and intervening islands. The works were commenced in 1847 and completed in 1852. During about two years of this time Col. Cotton was absent on leave, and the works were under the charge of Capt. C. Orr. Contemporaneously with the dam works the channels of irrigation were proceeded with, a principal line being conducted to a fertile island near the sea by an aqueduct of 49 arches of 40 feet span, across an arm of the river, built entirely in one short season, and then overwhelmed with a flood which subsided without having injured the work. When Col. Baird Smith (after-

wards Commanding Engineer at siege of Delhi) the visited works in 1853, deputed by the Government of India to report on Madras irrigation, he, standing on the aqueduct, exclaimed to Major F C. Cotton, "I am astounded at your brother's professional daring." In the latter part of 1852 Col. Cotton succeeded by seniority to the office of Chief Engineer, and next year he proceeded on a tour of inspection of the Godavery works, on which he submitted a report marked with his usual ability. In 1853 a Commission reported on the working of the Public Works Dept, and pointed out a good many defects in its system. Amongst other suggestions they recommended that an Engineer officer should be appointed to the Board of Revenue to have special charge of Roads and Communications throughout the Presidency. At this time Sir Henry Pottinger was Governor, and he, ignoring the claims of officers of the Corps of Engineers, appointed a captain of a native infantry regiment, on the ground that there were no Engineer officers capable of conducting the duties satisfactorily. This led to Col. Cotton addressing the Court of Directors in an elaborate report, a copy of which was sent to Sir H. Pottinger, and called forth a strong minute in which Col. Cotton was charged with insubordination. So serious a charge by the head of the Government under whom the great Engineer held office—induced him to resign his appointment, and in March, 1854, he returned to England when the duties devolved on Col. Faber

In 1856 he returned to Madras, though not as Chief Engineer, that post being held by Col. Faber, but for all that he was practically the great authority and referee on all matters connected with irrigation and his genius and talent were so great that it was simply impossible to ignore him Col. Cotton was appointed Commandant of Engineers. At this period of his ca-

reer he reported to the Supreme Government on the project of irrigation in the province of Orissa, which had been suggested by himself, and entrusted to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. He also visited Calcutta and gave a lecture on the subject of a dam across the Ganges at Rajmahal, and a canal therefrom for irrigation, navigation, and the supply of water to Calcutta, and subsequently reported on the same subject to Government.

Later on he reported, at the request of the Irrigation and Canal Company, on the Ganges Canal with a view to a new project to be connected with it. His report, one of the ablest of his numerous writings, was printed without his knowledge, and fell into the hands of Sir Proby Cautley, who planned and executed the works of the canal, and who felt himself obliged to answer the criticisms of his work. Eventually it was fully acknowledged that Col. Cotton's main objection to the site of the canal head on the hill, instead of on the plain country, was well founded. In 1861 he left India, and on his arrival in England he received the honour of knighthood, and was entertained at a Public Banquet in London on his final retirement. When the order of the Star of India was created he was nominated a Knight Commander.

After his return to England, he remained still incessantly engaged with the great subject of irrigation and navigation in India, holding conferences with men high in office, delivering lectures and writing pamphlets and letters to the newspapers. His great ideas were: 1st, to establish canals of irrigation wherever they were practicable, and to supersede rain and well-water by river-water, which carried with it fertilizing matter which greatly augmented its value.

2nd. To render irrigation canals navigable, and to establish

thousands of miles of canal, fit for steamboats to carry the immense amount of produce which could not be moved for internal use or for exportation, but by the cheapest mode of transit, which could be effected by water alone.

3rd. That the profit of irrigation works to the Government, though of much importance, should be considered secondary to the benefit of the people in crop and transit, and in their power to contribute to the revenue obtained from other sources in consequence of their increase of wealth.

4th. That the expenditure on public works should be kept entirely distinct in the accounts from every other, and should be derived from a separate fund under the management and directions of a qualified Board.

Before Col. Cotton quitted India he published a volume on "Public Works in India," in which he treated the whole subject in an exhaustive manner, and an appendix to a later edition contains the minutes of his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons in June, 1878, when he was 75 years of age.

Want of space prohibits me from detailing the very numerous lectures, pamphlets, and letters he has written regarding irrigation, navigation, agriculture, and fiscal matters connected with India.

Ever since his retirement from active service he has been most indefatigable in his labours on behalf of India, and whenever he has an opportunity he discusses with unabated earnestness those subjects which have been the work of his life. He holds that large irrigation works are cheaper, and more useful and remunerative in a purely agricultural country like India than railways.

During 1877 he addressed more than one meeting in England, and alluded to the injustice that was done to India by its rulers in not giving greater attention to irrigation works.

All Sir Arthur Cotton's contemporaries had but one opinion of him as a man of commanding genius and ability in the conception and execution of hydraulic works, the most difficult of all in the engineering art. He was equally at home in principle and practice, in comprehensive views and mastery of details, and with all his superiority never failed to recognize the knowledge and abilities of others, especially his own subordinate officers, who were immensely benefited by his advice and direction.

He had the skill to conceive and the boldness to execute works from which ordinary minds shrank, witness the dam across the Godavery, where the river (inclusive of islands) is nearly 4 miles wide. His work on the Cavery may in some respects be considered even a greater monument to his ability and genius. Here he bridled one large river and used another as a distributing channel, compensating the lands previously watered from the former river by other works. The design adopted was unlike anything previously constructed in either Europe or India, and shows a boldness which exhibits in the clearest light the great ability of the engineer.

But he was much more than a mere engineer, he may with justice be designated a great benefactor to India generally; for though his works were confined to the South of India, it was his energy and force of character which awoke the minds, not only of the Government, but of England generally, to the enormous advantages which irrigation works confer both on rulers and those ruled.

He is now 91 years of age, in fair health, with a mind as active as ever, and beloved as well as honoured by numerous friends.

Only a year ago he wrote a lecture on agriculture, which was read for him before the Balloon Society of London.

He lives with Lady Cotton at Woodcot, Dorking, and occupies himself in agricultural experiments with the view of improving the quality of food, relieving the country from absolute dependence upon foreign countries, and giving employment to those who can at present get no work.

Genl. Sir GEORGE ST. PATRICK LAWRENCE, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Cavalry,

2nd son of Col. Alexander Lawrence of H.M.'s Service—(at the siege of Seringapatam, Lt. Lawrence of the 77th commanded the left column of assault, when he was severely wounded. Col. Lawrence was appointed Governor of Upnor Castle in 1816 or '17, and died there on 7th May, 1835)—was born 17th March, 1805. In 1819 he entered Addiscombe, but did not pursue his career there quite to an end, as he accepted a cavalry cadetship, and was gazetted 5th May, 1821. He was appointed Adjt. of his corps on 5th Sept., 1825, and retained that post till 22nd May, 1834.

He served in the Afghan campaign of 1838-39, was present at the capture of Ghuzni in July, 1839—and accompanied Outram in his pursuit of Dost Mahomed. On arrival at Cabul he was appointed Asst. Military Secretary to our envoy, Sir Wm. McNaghten.

On the 23rd Dec. McNaghten accompanied by Mackenzie, Trevor, and Lawrence, went out to hold a conference with Akbar Khan. The 3 officers were seized, overpowered, disarmed and carried off, while McNaghten struggling on the ground with Akbar Khan was shot by him, and cut to pieces by his followers.

Trevor was killed, but the other 2 officers were carried off. Lawrence after his seizure was kept at Akbar Khan's house, and on 27th Dec. came into cantonments. On 6th Jan. the

disastrous retreat began. Akbar Khan demanded hostages as security for Sale's retreat from Jellalabad, and Pottinger, Lawrence and Mackenzie placed themselves in his hands, and they remained in captivity till the following Sept.—when they were escorted into Pollock's camp by Richmond Shakespear.

In Dec., 1846, he was appointed principal assistant to the resident at Lahore—when he had entire control of the frontier.

In 1847, with 2,000 Sikh troops, he defeated the hill tribes of Swat, and captured the large villages of Babooze and Pullee. At this time he was appointed Hon. A.D.C. to the Governor-General.

In 1848 he held his post at Peshawur under great difficulties, until obliged to withdraw to Kohat on 28th Oct. He was again made prisoner by Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan, and delivered to the Sikh army under Chutter Singh. He was liberated on 7th March, 1849, when he caused the surrender of the Sikh Sirdars, Chutter Singh and Shere Singh. He received the thanks of the Home and Indian Governments, and on 13th April, 1849, was appointed Depy. Commissioner in the Punjab. He received his Bt. Lt.-Colonelcy on 7th June, 1849.

In 1849 he was present at the capture of Pullee, and in 1859 at the forcing of the Kohat Pass.

On 27th July, 1850, he was appointed Political Agent in Meywar, and remained until March, 1857, when he officiated as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana. During the Mutinies he held the chief military authority in Rajputana with the rank of Brigr.-General, until Major-General H. Roberts assumed command. He was present at the siege of Kotah as Governor-General's Agent with the Rajputana field-force. He was then posted to Ajmeer, and, on the death of Col. Dixon, assumed the duties of Commissioner. He maintained with great difficulty perfect

order in the district, and obtained the assistance of the native chiefs. He preserved under critical circumstances the fort of Ajmeer; he also raised another corps of Mhairs, and by his public and private conduct both re-assured them and strengthened the British position

He raised a corps from the Meenas (the nucleus of the present Deolee irregular force), the pest of the whole district, and thus gained them and suppressed depredation and discord

His services were acknowledged by Lord Canning on the confirmation of his appointment as Governor-General's Agent, and his services during the Mutiny were brought to the notice of the Home Government. He did not leave India till 1863, having served for upwards of 42 years, 37 of which were active; more than 29 being passed on staff employ.

He received the Ghuzni, Cabul, Punjab and India medals, the 3rd class of the Dooranee Order, and was appointed a C.B. He was afterwards appointed a K.C.S.I.

Major-Genl. Sir HENRY MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery,

was the 3rd surviving son of Col. Lawrence of H. M. Service, and was born at Maturah, in Ceylon, on 20th June, 1806.

In Aug., 1820, he entered Addiscombe, and left it in 1822, having been appointed to the Artillery He was nearly drowned on one occasion at Addiscombe, but was saved by a brother cadet, Robert Guthrie MacGregor (afterwards in Bengal Artillery). His first service was in Aracan, where he formed part of a detachment of artillery under Col. Lindsay with Genl. Morrison's division. He suffered severely from fever, and having somewhat recovered, he went to Penang and thence to China

for the restoration of his health; but he eventually had to return to England. While on leave at home he joined the Irish Survey. On his return to India he served with his regiment at Kurnaul and afterwards at Cawnpore, where, in 1832, he passed the examination in native languages,

In 1833 he was appointed an Asst. in the Revenue Survey of India, then lately started.

In 1838, while he was still in the Survey, the army of the Indus was organized for the invasion of Afghanistan, and Lawrence joined Alexander's troop of Horse Artillery, which formed part of the original force. But the troop was ordered to stand fast. It was now that Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Clerk appointed him Asst. to the Frontier Agency. When Pollock's force was organized, it was arranged that a contingent of Sikh troops was to march with him. It was necessary to send a British officer with these troops—virtually to command the force—and to this post Henry Lawrence was appointed. While some detachments were left to hold posts in our rear, a small force went forward to Cabul. These did good service, which was mainly to be attributed to his admirable management of the contingent. After the return of the army he continued as Political Asst. on the frontier. After a while Lord Ellenborough selected him to fill the post of Resident at the Court of Nepaul. There was not much active work to do at Khatmandoo, so Henry Lawrence had more unoccupied time than at any other part of his career.

It had occurred to John Kaye to establish a review at Calcutta similar to the "Quarterly."

It succeeded, and Kaye states that its success was in no small measure due to the strenuous support of Lawrence. Before this Lawrence had written a series of most interesting

papers, entitled "Adventures in the Punjab", afterwards published by Mr. Colburn.

Lawrence promised to contribute to every number of the review. He generally furnished two or three papers to each number, and continued to the end of his life to contribute at intervals to this publication, and was, when the Mutiny took place in 1857, employed in a review of the "Life of Sir John Malcolm," which he never lived to complete.

Early in 1846 he was summoned by the Governor-General. The battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshur had been fought, and the chief political officers, Broadfoot and Nicolson, had been killed; and before the great battle of Sobraon was fought, Lawrence was in the camp of the Governor-General. During the year 1846 Henry Lawrence held the post of Resident at Lahore.

In April, 1846, he was in danger of losing his life at the hands of a fanatical and excited population.

In May he was journeying in advance of a British force towards Kote-Kangra. Before the end of May our heavy guns had toiled up, and the fortress was surrendered without a siege. The country of Cashmere was to be given over to Gholab Sing, the great Jummoo Chief—but the Sikh Governor declined to acquiesce, and Henry Lawrence accompanied a Sikh force to compel submission. The Minister, Lal Singh, sympathized with the Sikh Governor, but it was hinted to the Minister that if any injury befell Lawrence, his brother John who was left in charge at Lahore, would at once seize and imprison Lal Singh. The hint was not without its anticipated effect, and Henry Lawrence having done his work, returned to Lahore.

While in Cashmere he used his influence with Gholab Singh to abolish Suttee, female infanticide, and slavery throughout his

dominions, and he so interested the Rajah in his great project of the asylum on the hills for the children of the European soldiery, that the Hindoo chief eagerly offered to contribute largely to the scheme, and by his munificence helped to bring it to perfection. The treachery of Lal Singh was now beyond all doubt, so a court was instituted, Mr. Currie as President, Henry and John Lawrence, Genl. Littler and Col. Goldie as members. The guilt of the Wuzeer was clearly established, and he was imprisoned. A Council of Regency was now instituted, consisting of 8 leading chiefs "acting under the control and guidance of the British Resident." In fact, the British Resident was to be the ruler of the Punjab. All through 1847 Lawrence worked as Chief of the Council of Regency, and in 1848 returned with Lord Hardinge to England. Shortly after, the Queen, on the recommendation of Lord Hardinge, appointed him a K. C. B.

In 1848 the Punjab was again in a blaze—the Council of Regency had failed, and Lawrence was anxious to return. He had an audience of the Duke of Wellington, and his Grace said he ought to return to the Punjab, although he had not regained his health.

Before the end of the year he was at Mooltan, whence he pushed on to the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, and arrived to see the battle of Chillianwallah fought. He held no recognized position at the battle, but he rendered an important service, for he warmly protested against Lord Gough's intention to withdraw his army 5 or 6 miles after the battle; and his arguments prevailed.

Then followed the battle of Goojerat, which laid the Punjab at the feet of the conqueror.

Lawrence resumed his post as Resident at Lahore. The

Punjab was now annexed by Lord Dalhousie. Its affairs were to be administered by a Board of which Sir Henry Lawrence was to be President. Associated with him were John Lawrence and Mr. Mansel. Lawrence did his utmost to make British rule a blessing to the people. They pushed on the Revenue Survey and settlement, hunted down all the dacoits. "In seven years," he wrote, "we shall have a splendid canal (Barce Doab) with 4 great branches from the hills close down to Mooltan, and in 2 years we shall have a magnificent trunk road to Peshawar with cross roads in every direction. We have raised 5 regiments of fine Cavalry and as many of Infantry, 6 regiments of very good military police and 2,700 cavalry police in separate troops. We have planted thousands of trees, serais are at every stage on our main roads, and police posts every 2 or 3 miles. Steps have also been taken in the matter of education."

He had been twice all round the Punjab visiting every station. Each year he travelled 3 or 4 months, each day riding 30 or 40 miles. One cold weather he rode close round all the frontier, visiting all forts and points of interest, and riding through most of the passes from Huzara by Yusufzai, Peshawar, Kohat and the Derajat down to the Sindh border.

Although never, perhaps, had a little band of English administrators done so much good within so short a time—there was something in the machinery of the Administration which the Governor-General did not wholly like. He thought it would be best to have a single Commissioner with undivided authority. There were fundamental diversities of opinion on some important questions, and the Board did not work very harmoniously; Henry Lawrence was anxious to lend the Sikh nobility a helping hand in the hour of their need, and did so too liberally to gain

the full concurrence of his brother, or the approval of Dalhousie. Moreover the last was anxious to prove that the Punjab was a profitable possession.

The Board of Administration was sentenced to death, and it was clear that Dalhousie desired to place the supreme direction of affairs in the hands of John Lawrence, and to find a place for Henry Lawrence elsewhere.

The brothers both offered to resign, and the Governor-General chose John Lawrence.

Lord Dalhousie endeavoured to reconcile Henry Lawrence by saying that the time had arrived when the business to be done was rather that of Civil Administration than of military or political Government, but this only added new venom to the poisoned dart. He was deeply wounded. "I am now," he said, "after 20 years of Civil Administration and having held every sort of civil office, held up as wanting in civil knowledge .... As for what Lord Dalhousie calls training, I had the best sort. I trained myself by hard work, by being put into charge of all sorts of offices without help, and left to work my way. I have been for years a judge, a magistrate, a collector, for 2 years a Chief Commissioner, and for 5 years President of the Board. I am at a loss to know what details I have yet to learn."

Lawrence now left the Punjab, and was transferred to Rajpootana (this was in 1854). Here he worked as hard as in the Punjab, but he found that it was uphill work.

Heretofore "he had to deal with one, and that a new people; here he had 20 Sovereign states as old as the sun and moon with none of the freshness of either. Every principality more or less in trouble. The Princes try to encroach on the Thakoors, and the latter on the Sovereigns."

He especially addressed himself to two matters; the abolition of Suttee, and a thorough reform of the prison discipline of the States.

He did not, however, rejoice much in his office, and he never ceased to think he had been shelved. He now sustained a terrible loss in the death of his wife, which preyed upon his spirits and affected his health.

He was anxious to succeed Outram at Lucknow, as he thought it would afford him just the exciting work he required, but a civilian was appointed, and he fell back on the alternative of a visit to England.

In Aug., 1856, he heard that his brother John proposed to go home on furlough, so he wrote to Lord Canning offering his services and pointing out that George Lawrence was the fittest person to succeed him in Rajpootana. He soon learnt that the report of John Lawrence's visit to England was an error, and at the end of the year wrote to say he wished to go home, and to leave Neemuch on 1st Feb., so as to go by steamer of 6th March, 1857.

This contemplated visit to England was given up in Jan., 1857. The administration of the civilian in Oude was not successful; he was accordingly removed, and the post was offered to Sir Henry Lawrence, who eagerly accepted it. There was no subject of which Lawrence had thought more—none in which he took a deeper or more anxious interest—than the condition of the native army, and he wrote frequent letters to the Governor-General on the subject. He attributed "the bad feeling to a pretty general dissatisfaction at many recent acts of Government, which have been skilfully played upon by incendiaries." One of the earliest incidents of the military mutiny was an outbreak in an irregular native regiment posted near Lucknow. With this Lawrence grappled promptly and vigorously, in a manner which had won general admiration.

Lawrence telegraphed to Lord Canning, "Give me full military authority: I will not use it unnecessarily," and the Governor-General did not hesitate to place the chief direction of military as well as of civil affairs in the hands of the Commissioner. It would be impossible here to narrate the incidents of the defence of Lucknow, even in so far as Sir Henry Lawrence was connected with them. How wisely and assiduously he laboured, with what untiring energy and devotion, in spite of the failure of the frail flesh, has been told by more than one of his comrades. He was in feeble health, when first he went to Lucknow, and the hot weather tried him severely. But he worked on, and when in the second week of June his medical staff cautioned him that he was endangering his life, he could with difficulty be persuaded to lay aside his work for a little time. Active among the active as a soldier, he was ever in the front, and in the midst of danger.

In letter after letter the Governor-General communicated to the authorities in England, the confidence he felt in Lawrence, and so fully was that confidence shared by the Home Government, that when the Court of Directors and the Queen's Government found it necessary to nominate a new Governor-General provisionally in the event of the death or retirement of Lord Canning, they had no hesitation in selecting Sir Henry Lawrence as the man to whom above all others they could most confidently entrust in that emergency the supreme direction of affairs.

No soldier of the Company's army had ever been so honoured. Of all the Englishmen in India he was held to be the one best able, in a crisis of unexampled magnitude, to hold the helm and weather the storm, if by any mischance Canning had been removed from the scene.

Lawrence recorded his wishes with respect to the succession to the civil and military offices that he held, thus,

"If anything happens to me," he wrote, "during the present disturbances, I recommend that Col. Inglis succeed me in command, and that Major Banks should be appointed to the command of one of the posts There should be NO SURRENDER. I commend my children and the Lawrence Asylums to Government." He sent a telegram to Lord Canning. "If anything happens to me during the present disturbances, I earnestly recommend that Major Banks succeed me as Chief Commissioner, and Col. Inglis in command of the troops, until better times arrive. This is no time for punctilio as regards seniority. They are the right men—in fact the only men for the places. My secretary [1] entirely concurs with me on the above points." And so the month of June wore to its close.

At the end of June tidings were brought in that large bodies of mutinous regiments were advancing on Lucknow. He resolved, against his better judgment, to oppose them at a distance from the city. He was induced to do this by some, whose irresistible gallantry led them to counsel a forward policy.

On the morning of the 30th he went out at the head of a force of all arms, and marched towards Nawabgunge. Some 6 or 7 miles from Lucknow they came upon the enemy, 15,000 men with 30 guns. The artillery of the Oude irregular force turned traitors. They overturned the guns, cut the traces and abandoned them, regardless of the remonstrances and exertions of the officers and of those of Lawrence's staff headed by Lawrence in person, who himself drew his sword upon the rebels. Our force was compelled to retire with the loss of 3

[1] Sir Geo. Couper.

pieces of artillery; the almost total want of cavalry made the retreat most disastrous, and our loss was very heavy.

Lawrence physically prostrated was conveyed to Lucknow on a gun carriage. "Weak, exhausted by illness before he started, it was a miracle he returned alive," so wrote Col. Inglis.

There was nothing more to be done but to withdraw within the Residency, and to prepare to withstand a siege. The Muchee Bawan was abandoned, the guns spiked, the ammunition exploded, the works, as far as possible, destroyed, and our people withdrawn. The enemy were now swarming around us and the part of the Residency—an upper room—which Sir Henry Lawrence occupied was exposed to a merciless fire of shot and shell. On the 1st July a shell burst in his room and his officers tried to persuade him to move to a safer part, but he refused to change his quarters. On the following day as he was lying on his couch, a shell burst beside him, and grievously shattered his thigh.

His nephew, Mr. George Lawrence, at once summoned Dr. Fayrer. In reply to Sir Henry, Dr. Fayrer told him he would live for about 3 days. Dr. Fayrer removed him to his own house, and had a consultation, when it was determined that to attempt amputation would only increase suffering and shorten life. He lingered till the beginning of the second day after he was stricken down, and at last passed away tranquilly about 8 a.m. on 5th July. He was buried the same evening in a soldier's grave; but it is believed not a single officer of the garrison saw his remains lowered into the grave, so furious was the raging of the enemy at the time.

When a great meeting was held in London to do honour to his memory, the late Earl of Derby (then Lord Stanley) said, "Sir Henry Lawrence rose to eminence step by step, not by

favour of any man, certainly not by subserviency either to ruling authorities or to popular ideas, but simply by the operation of that natural law which in troubled times brings the strongest mind, be it where it may, to the post of highest command. I knew Sir Henry Lawrence 6 years ago. Travelling in the Punjab, I passed a month in his camp, and it then seemed to me, as it does now, that his personal character was far above his career, eminent as that career has been. If he had died a private and undistinguished person, the impress of his mind would still have been left on all those who came personally into contact with him. I thought him, as far as I could judge, sagacious and far-seeing in matters of policy; and I had daily opportunity of witnessing, even under all the disadvantages of a long and rapid journey, his constant assiduity in the despatch of business. But it was not the intellectual qualities of the man which made upon me the deepest impression. There was in him a rare union of determined purpose, of moral as well as physical courage, with a singular frankness and courtesy of demeanour which was something more than we call courtesy, for it belonged not to manners, but to mind. Once know him, and you could not imagine him giving utterance to any sentiment which was harsh, petty, or self-seeking."

The burial ground where Henry Lawrence lies is close to the Residency—near the gate is his tomb, a flat slab of white marble on which is inscribed,—

HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF HENRY LAWRENCE
WHO TRIED TO DO HIS DUTY.
MAY THE LORD HAVE MERCY ON HIS SOUL."

There is a monument to his memory in the grand Cathedral

of St. Paul; but the grandest monument of all is to be found in the Asylums which bear his name. Sir Henry Lawrence mar. 21st Aug., 1837, Honoria, daughter of Rev. George Marshall of Vahan, co. Derry, and by her had issue 2 sons and 2 daughters. His eldest son, Alexander, was, in consideration of his father's eminent services, created a baronet in 1851. The present Baronet, Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, is a grandson of Sir Henry M. Lawrence and succeeded his father 27th Aug., 1864.

Major ALEXANDER C. PEAT, C.B.,
Bombay Engineers,

son of George Peat, Esq., was born 15th Sept., 1804, and left Addiscombe 19th Dec., 1820, thence to Chatham and to India. His first active service was in Sept., 1825, with the field-force in Cutch. On 21st Jan., 1828, he was appointed to command the Corps of Sappers, and on 22nd Oct., 1830, he was Adjutant to the Corps of Engineers. On 10th Jan., 1833, he proceeded to England on furlough, returning on 25th Nov., 1835, soon after which he commanded the Engineer Corps at Seroor. Genl. Wiltshire having witnessed the corps forming a bridge across the Parbutty Lake, and a raft for passing troops, "feels it an act of justice to Capt. Peat and his Assistant Lieut. Wemys to add that great credit is due to them for the unwearied pains they must have taken in bringing natives to such a state of perfection as the Sappers have reached in every part of pontooning." He was appointed Chief Engineer and to command Sappers in the force intended to co-operate with the army about to be employed beyond the N. W. frontier, and left for Scinde 22nd Nov., 1838.

He was employed under Capt. Thomson in blowing open the

gates of Ghuzni, on which occasion he was thrown down and stunned, but shortly after recovered. Thomson reported that he "had been most ably assisted by Capt. Peat, Lts. Durand and McLeod in the daring and dangerous enterprise of laying down the powder in the face of the enemy, a strong fire being kept upon them, and that this success reflects the highest credit on their skill and cool courage."

Peat returned in 1839 with Wiltshire's force from Cabul to Ghuzni, and thence moved by an untried route in a more direct line upon Quetta, which shortened the distance to be traversed by 85 miles, and avoided the Khojuk range and pass. The distance to Quetta—380 miles—was covered in 6 weeks. The duty imposed on this column was to depose the Khan of Khelat, on the grounds of the hostility he had displayed on the first advance of the army under Cotton.

The Khan occupied some high ground 300 yards outside the fort. Peat made a rapid reconnaissance, and reported that the gate had been left open, with the view of receiving the garrison. Wiltshire at once attacked, and the Beloochees tried to retire into the fort with their guns, but these they were compelled to leave behind. An attempt was made by the British to rush the gate, but it failed. The troops found good cover near the wall, where they waited Meantime our guns moved forward, and opened fire on the gateway. The round shot soon knocked it half off the gate, and the place was soon taken by assault, and the Khan killed. Genl. Wiltshire thanked Capt. Peat for his services at the capture and storm of Khelat. He was also thanked by the Government of India for his services in Afghanistan.

On 9th June, 1840, he was appointed a C.B., and received the 2nd Class Order of the Dooranee Empire.

On return from this service he was appointed Garrison Engineer and Civil Architect at the Presidency, and on 30th Dec., 1840, became Supt. of Roads.

In 1844 he was engaged in the storm and capture of Punalla. Peat, when at the head of the storming party, was temporarily disabled by a stone. Lt.-Col. Brough reported, "The difficulty of reaching the wall was very great, from the rugged and steep ascent, which led to a ledge or path, by which they were obliged to proceed, flanked by a very heavy fire from the walls, and large stones hurled down upon them as they advanced, which they did in the most gallant manner to the breach."

"The heroic Lt.-Col. Outram, C.B., was in his accustomed place, the front rank—others, with Major Peat and Lt. Munbee of Bombay Engineers, crowded on the same rank."

The services of Lt.-Col. Lloyd, C.B., commanding Artillery, and Major Peat, commanding Engineers, were brought to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief: "their zeal and indefatigable exertions, scientific skill and judgment are beyond all praise."

In Jan., 1846, he was appointed Commanding Engineer with the force about to take the field in Scinde.

He died at Kurrachee on 15th April, 1848, in his 44th year.

Lt.-Col. John Thomas Leslie, C.B.,
Bombay Artillery,

was born 16th May, 1833, and passed out of Addiscombe 16th June, 1820. He first served with the field-force under command of Lt.-Col. Kemp, on the Delhi frontier, in 1824. He was afterwards appointed Adjt. of troops stationed at Poona, where he evinced zeal and ability. He went to England on furlough 25th Jan., 1834, but returned 1st June, 1836.

On 26th Sept., 1838, he was appointed to command artillery with Col. Shirreff's detachment in the Persian Gulf. Leslie was present with his battery at Hykulzie under Genl. England, in his attempt to force the pass in March, 1842. Leslie's battery played with good effect, throwing its shrapnel among the enemy, but the infantry column was repulsed, and the result was that General England retreated to Quetta. Leslie's conduct on this occasion was greatly praised. A month later he was again before Hykulzie with General England, when his battery again did good service and the enemy was defeated.

On the morning of 30th April Genl. England entered the defile leading to the Kojuk Pass. Here the General halted most unaccountably, while the Candahar troops under Wymer were entering the pass from the other side. The two brigades met and marched on to Candahar, which they entered on 10th May. Leslie accompanied Nott's force to Cabul, and that General reported that the Artillery distinguished themselves greatly in the engagements with the enemy on 14th and 15th Sept., 1842, He returned with General Pollock's army from Cabul viâ the Khyber Pass, and crossed the Sutlej with General Nott's division on 23rd Dec., 1842. The detachment of C. Co. Madras Sappers which had been with Genl. Nott, left Ferozepore for Sukkur on 5th Jan., 1843, in order to open the road for Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery, and thence the whole detachment with the Horse Artillery came down the Indus in boats to Hyderabad, arriving in time to be present at the battle of Hyderabad on 24th March, 1843.

The battery thus marched 450 miles to Sukkur, and went down the Indus a distance of fully 200 miles in boats, in but little over two months, although a year previously they had fought under England at Hykulzie, and had in the interval marched first to Cabul and thence to Ferozepore.

Sir Charles Napier in his despatch mentioned Leslie with great approval, as having "passed the Nullahs and charged with the cavalry between the village of Dubba and the Fullailee."

Leslie received his Bt Lt.-Colonelcy and a C.B. for his services in Scinde, under date 4th July, 1843, and in the London Gazette of 6th June, 1843, this further honour was conferred on him "1st troop of Bombay Horse Artillery shall hereafter for ever be denominated the 1st or Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery, and shall in addition on its appointments bear the 'Eagle'."

He retired on 20th Sept., 1844, having served only 24 years, and on this occasion the Government stated that they attached a very great weight to his opinions regarding the Alighur Stud, and passed a very high eulogium on his character and services. He retired as a Major, which rank he attained on 23rd Dec., 1842.

When he reached home he was appointed to the charge of the Newry recruiting district, being granted the local rank of Lt.-Col., and later on he was appointed 2nd in command of the depot at Warley.

General James Abbott, C.B.,
Bengal Artillery,

3rd son of H. A. Abbott, Esq., was born 12th Mar., 1807, and educated at Blackheath, where he had among his schoolfellows the late Lord Beaconsfield, whom he describes as being a leader among the boys. He went to Addiscombe in 1821, and left it on 6th June, 1823. His first active service was at the siege of Bhurtpore in 1826. In Oct., 1835, he was placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Agra to make a Revenue Survey of Goruckpore, and next year he carried on similar work in Rohilcund and Bareilly. For his work here he was greatly praised by the Depy.

Surveyor General. In Nov., 1838, he was ordered to proceed on service with the army. From Kandahar Abbott was sent to Herat, as an Asst. to Major D'Arcy Todd, and he was deputed to visit the court of Khiva to effect the release of the Russian prisoners detained by the Khan of that State. Abbott left Herat 29th Dec., 1839, accompanied by some Afghan attendants. When he reached Khiva, the Khan had sent an army against the Russians, but it was roughly handled, and returned. In this state of things Capt. Abbott proffered his services as mediator, exacting from the Khan a solemn promise that he would eventually release all the Russian slaves in his dominions, whose captivity was the ostensible ground for the invasion. He was delayed on various pretexts, but at last suffered to proceed under circumstances calculated to defeat the very object the Khan ought to have had most at heart. He left by the Mangh Kislah route, under the care of Hussain Mhaton, Chief of the Chowdhoor Turkomans, who promised the Khan to conduct him safely to the Caspian, but in the end betrayed him almost to destruction. On reaching the Caspian there were no means of embarking, and it therefore became necessary to proceed to the Russian Fort of Merv Alexandrofski. This resolve brought on him a series of persecutions, insult, and treachery, ending in a night attack by men of the Kuzzak tribe. On this occasion he defended himself with the greatest gallantry—but was severely beaten with clubs, and in the serious mêlée he lost 2 of his fingers by a sabre cut, while his thumb was disjointed. After an imprisonment of 3 weeks, the Kuzzaks, finding they had assailed not a Russian, but a friend of the Khan of Khiva, released him, and he embarked at Merv Alexandrofski, crossed the Caspian and proceeded by Gorief, Orenburg, and Moscow to St. Petersburg. An account of his journey to Khiva was

published in the "Asiatic Journal" July, 1843. From St. Petersburg he proceeded to England, arriving there in Aug., 1840. He received the thanks of Lord Palmerston for his conduct of this mission, and returned to India in 1841. In Sept., 1841, he was appointed 2nd in command of Mhairwarrah Local Battalion and Asst. to Capt. Dixon, the Supt. of Mhairwarrah; and in Feb., 1842, was Asst. to the Resident at Indore, and in charge of Nimar.

For his wound, which was considered equal to the loss of a limb, he received a pension of £50 a year. He was afterwards appointed Commissioner of Hazara, in 1845. During Abbott's rule Hazara passed from howling desolation to smiling prosperity, and his work so immortalized him, that exiles driven out by the Sikhs 20, 30 and 40 years before, flocked back to the district. During the Punjab campaign he rendered his country most important service. When Chutter Singh, the Sikh chief of Hazara, declared for Moolraj, with a large force of Khalsa troops, Abbott raised some raw levies among the mountaineers, and though he was for several months cut off from all communication with the British troops, he baffled the superior force of the Sikh Sirdar, and occupied with 1500 matchlockmen the Marquella Pass, which 16,000 Sikh troops and 2,000 Afghan Horse were preparing to thread. When the battle of Goojerat brought the campaign of 1848-49 to a glorious termination, Capt. Abbott was still in his position at Nara, which he had held while over 20,000 Sikhs and Afghans were encamped within sight. For these services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; and on the 7th March, 1849, Lord Dalhousie thus wrote: "Capt. Abbott has been heard of up to the 25th Feb., at which time he was quite safe and confident in his resources, although at that time he had not heard of the decisive action at Goojerat.

"It is a gratifying spectacle to witness the intrepid bearing of this officer in the midst of difficulties of no ordinary kind; not merely maintaining his position, but offering a bold front at one time to the Sikhs, at another to the Afghans, notwithstanding that religious fanaticism had been at work to induce his Mahomedan levies to desert his cause. He must have secured the attachment of the wild people amongst whom he was thrown, by his mild and conciliatory demeanour in times of peace, as well as by his gallantry as their leader in action, thus enhancing the credit of our national character, and preparing the way for an easy occupation of an almost impregnable country."

In 1852 Major Abbott, then Depy. Commissioner of Hazara, commanded a column in an expedition against the Black Mountain, which was undertaken to punish the tribe of Hassunzais for the murder of Messrs. Carne and Tapp—collectors of the salt tax. The expedition was not undertaken until near the end of the year, and soon after Christmas Day the assailing forces ascended the Black Mountain by three routes.

Major Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala) commanded the right column, Col. Mackeson the left, and the centre was led by Abbott.

The columns united on the crest of the mountain, but the enemy had now vanished. The deserted villages were burnt, and the force then descended to the Indus basin, after passing 3 nights on the Black Mountain. Abbott then crossed the Indus to attack Kotli, occupied by the Wahabee fanatics. They fled at his approach, and some 20 or 30 of them were cut up. He wished to march on and attack Sittana, but was recalled by a peremptory order from the Commissioner, and thus was lost the opportunity of scattering these fanatics, to exterminate whom two costly campaigns have since been undertaken.

The expedition was planned, movement by movement, by Major Abbott, who made a model in sand of the mountain; and all of his suggestions as to the points of attack and manner of attacking were adopted by Col. Mackeson.

In 1853 he left Hazara, when he was succeeded by Genl. J. R. Becher.

"Abbott's last act was to invite, not the neighbours only, but all Hazara to a farewell feast on the Nara Hill, and there for 3 days and nights he might be seen walking about among the groups of guests and hecatombs of pots and cauldrons, the kind and courteous host of a whole people. He spent all his substance upon them. He left Hazara with only his month's pay in his pocket."

Sir Henry Lawrence described Abbott as "of the stuff of the true knight-errant, gentle as a girl in thought, word or deed, overflowing with warm affection, and ready at all times to sacrifice himself for his country or his friend. He is at the same time a brave, scientific, and energetic soldier with peculiar powers of attracting others, especially Asiatics, to his person." Abbottabad was named after him. In "The Gossip of the Century" it is remarked, "He had poetical tastes and literary ability of no mean order, and he published several works. His verse is powerfully imaginative, and exhibits great play of fancy, while in his picturesque description we trace the inspiration of a poetical mind."

In Nov., 1857, he became Col., and 20 years later attained the rank of General, which he still holds, although he is in his 88th year.

Major-General WILLIAM HENRY MILLER, C.B.,
Madras Artillery,

son of Major W. Miller, Royal Horse Guards, was born at Windsor on 1st May, 1805, entered Addiscombe, 1822, and obtained his commission 18th Dec., 1823.

His first employment on active service was under Col. Evans, C.B., against the insurgents in the Nuggur division of Mysore, in 1831. Col. Evans reported that "Lt. Miller, who had been very zealous and active, was employed as engineer at an attack on Futtehpore, and that he is recovering from a very severe attack of cholera, and will not be fit for duty for a very long time." In Jan., 1833, he was appointed Fort Adjt. at Cannanore; in Dec., 1838, he examined the Forests in Canara, and on 19th March, 1844, he became Commissary of Ordnance to Nagpore subsidiary force. Government several times recorded their approval of his conduct, and the Court of Directors noticed with approbation his zeal for the service, and the great ingenuity shown by Capt. Miller in a suggestion made by him for fastening the connecting and yoking irons to the bottom bar of the yoke in use with the artillery. In 1858 he was appointed to the command of the Artillery Brigade of the Saugor Field Division.

He was present at the action of Jheejhun, April 10th; Kubrai, April 17th; and the battle of Banda on 19th April. During the last action Brig. Miller's gallantry was conspicuous. Attempting to silence or carry away one of the enemy's field-guns which was playing hard on the division, he had his right arm shattered, and received a sword cut on the head and other wounds. He recovered from these injuries, but his arm had to be amputated.

For his services he was appointed A.D.C. to her Majesty with a Bt. Colonelcy, and eventually a C.B. He retired from the service in 1861.

In 1866 he was among the first recipients of the good service pension allotted by her Majesty to deserving Indian officers.

Soon after his retirement Genl. Miller set his powerful mind to work on the scientific subject of the origin of practical steam navigation, and the result, after unwearied investigation, was a letter, published in 1862, "vindicating the right of Patrick Miller, Esq., (his grandfather) of Dalswinton, to be regarded as the first inventor." The question of army prize in connection with the well-known Banda and Kirwee prize money occupied the last 7 or 8 years of his life, and as President of the Committee appointed with reference to the money and jewels taken in the campaign, the "do it with all thy might" principle of work was ever apparent in one of the most unselfish of men.

After a brief illness he died in London on 15th May, 1863, having just passed his 68th year.

He was a fearless rider and very fond of shikar, and was genial and attractive in an extraordinary degree. He was full of anecdote, and knew everything about Anglo-India in the olden time. On Indian sporting matters he was a first-rate authority, and the well-known heroes of the turf of a past age were most of them known to him; and he would tell of the mighty hunters, whether with hound or spear, or of the chief turf men in Bengal.

He was ever ready to do a good action when in his power, and he did it with much delicacy and good feeling. He was eminently just and liberal, and loved for his justice and magnanimity.

Capt. ARTHUR CONOLLY, Bengal Cavalry,

3rd son of Valentine Conolly, Esq., was born 2nd July, 1807. He was educated at Rugby, and in 1822 went to Addiscombe. While there he was offered a cavalry appointment, and consequently left on 7th May, 1823, and quitted England 16th June, 1823. He was gazetted Cornet in 6th Bengal Cav. 30th July, 1823, although he did not reach Calcutta till 3rd Feb., 1824. On 13th May, 1825, he was promoted Lieut. and was stationed at Keitah and Lobargong. As Lieut. he was present at the siege of Bhurtpore in 1825-26, but in 1827 he fell sick, and returned to England 23rd Feb., 1827. On 10th Aug., 1829, he left London to travel viâ Russia and Persia to India. He travelled through France to Hamburg, and embarking at Travemünden 1st. Sept., sailed to St. Petersburg; thence he proceeded to Moscow and Tiflis, and then journeyed forward across the Persian frontier, halting at Tabreez, where he remained the winter. In the early spring of 1830 he marched to Teheran, and resolved to go thence to the Indus. He engaged as his companion Synd Keramu Ali, who had resided many years in Persia, and was held in high esteem there, and it was mainly owing to him that he completed his journey in safety. They left Teheran on 6th April and made their way to Astrabad, and then determined to take the route to Khiva, assuming the characters of merchants. They crossed the Goorgaon and Attruck rivers, and rode into the desert with their pretended merchandise on camel-back. They fell into the hands of thieves who robbed them of all they had got, and narrowly escaped being murdered or sold into hopeless captivity. They were saved by a party of Persian merchants, with whom they returned to Astrabad, having been a month among the Turkomans, and penetrated nearly half way

to Khiva. After a short stay at Astrabad they travelled to Meshed, where they were detained till the middle of Sept., when they followed in the wake of an Afghan army under Yar Mahomed to Herat. From Herat Conolly proceeded by Ghiriskh to Candahar, and thence by the Valley of Pisheen, in which he halted for some time, to Quetta, and then on through the Bolan Pass to Scinde. He then journeyed to Bhawalpore, and across the great Indian desert to the British frontier at Hansi, which he reached on 19th Jan., 1831. At Delhi he met Lord Wm. Bentinck, the the Gov.-General, to whom he gave an account of his wanderings; and afterwards travelled to Calcutta by the river route. Here he drew up an interesting paper on the "Overland Invasion of India." He also published a memoir and map of his overland journey, for which he received the Governor-General's approbation, and the Court of Directors subscribed for 40 copies of his work. During the greater part of this year he was employed in arranging the information he had collected, being assisted by Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Trevelyan. He now returned to his military duties, and rejoined his regiment at Cawnpore, where he made the acquaintance of the famous missionary traveller, Joseph Wolff.

In 1834 he went with his regiment to Mhow, and in Feb. 1835, was transferred to the political department, being appointed an Asst. to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana. In June, 1835, he took charge of Sambhur, and in Apr., 1836, the Government noticed in laudatory terms his judgment and ability in the adjustment of differences between Dholpore and Kerowlee.

On 5th Jan., 1838, he returned to England on furlough, his object being marriage, a young lady to whom he was attached having returned to that country. He was disappointed in his wishes, although there was no fault on either side.

On 11th Feb., 1839, he left London for the East and tra-

velled to Vienna, where he had an interview with Metternich, and met Hoosain Khan, an Envoy from the Shah of Persia who was on his way to England, with whom he held frequent communications. He next made his way to Constantinople, where he found an Envoy from Khokund, with whom he conversed freely regarding the institution of slavery. The Envoy was anxious that Conolly should travel with him to Khokund, but this Conolly was unable to do, as he had already stayed too long on his way to the East.

He left Constantinople on 22nd Aug., landed at Trebizonde, proceeded to Erzeroum, and passed on viâ Baghdad, where he met Major (afterwards Sir Henry) Rawlinson, to Bushire, whence he was sent in a merchant ship to Bombay, reaching that city on 13th Nov., 1839.

At this time his cousin, William McNaghten, was envoy at Cabul, so after an interview with Lord Auckland, Conolly proceeded there, and was soon engaged heart and soul in the politics of that country.

It had been arranged that Capt. Conolly (he became Capt. 30th July, 1838) and Major Rawlinson should proceed together to the Russian camp at Khiva, but the failure of Genl. Peroffski's expedition had caused this plan to be abandoned. Conolly now proposed an expedition to Khokund. The objects of the mission were to establish a correct impression of British policy and strength at every place they might visit; and either at Khiva or Khokund, Conolly was to learn the result of Shah Sooja's mission to Bokhara to obtain the release of Col. Stoddart.

On the 3rd Sept., 1840, the mission started, and pushed on through the country of the Hazarehs, and so on to Merv, the headquarters of the slave trade of Turkistan.

The beginning of 1841 found him at Khiva waiting for the

Khan, who received him with courtesy and respect, but Conolly made but little impression on him. Conolly apparently remained some 7 months or more at Khiva, and then went on to Khokund. At this place Conolly received a letter from Col. Stoddart, written at the request of the Khan of Bokhara, inviting him to that city. There is some doubt regarding the date at which he entered Bokhara. The Khan treacherously caused Stoddart to invite him there, and after Stoddart had given him a translation of a letter from Lord Palmerston, containing nothing but friendly assurances, he imprisoned them both to pay him for their release, or to die by slow rot. Conolly appears to have been arrested in October, and with him Stoddart was also imprisoned. This is on the authority of Col. Bouteneff who was at Bokhara at the time; but Sir John Kaye, in spite of this, was disposed to think he was not thrown into prison till the 3rd week of Dec. This was just after the arrival of the news of the Nov. outbreak at Cabul. During Jan. and Feb. the captives bore up manfully, but in the 2nd week of March Conolly's powers of endurance gave way, and he was seized with fever. From Dec., 1841, to June, 1842, they remained in captivity, without a change of clothes, in a cold damp prison. Their privations and sufferings were awful, but they bore all with resignation.

The last scene of this sad tragedy is believed to have been performed on 17th June. On that day they were taken out of their miserable dungeon, and conducted into an open square, where a multitude was assembled to witness the execution of the Feringhees. With their hands bound before them, they stood for some time, while their graves were made ready. Stoddart was first called forth to die. Crying aloud against the tyranny of the Ameer, he knelt down and his head was cut

off with a huge knife. Then Conolly was told to prepare himself, but life was offered to him if he would abjure Christianity, and adopt the religion of Mahomet. To this he is said to have replied, "Stoddart became a Mussulman, and yet you have killed him. I am prepared to die." Then he knelt down, and died by the hand of the executioner. Dr. Wolff moved chiefly by his love for Conolly, journeyed to Bokhara to learn his fate.

On Conolly's capture all his things were sold, and the only thing he managed to save was a prayer-book, whose margins and blank leaves bore record of his prison life. After his execution it was purchased by a Russian prisoner in the Bokhara bazaar, and he consigned it to General Ignatieff, when the mission visited Bokhara in 1858, and one day in 1862, 20 years after Conolly's death—it was left at the door of his sister, Mrs. McNaghten, in Eaton Place.

The little prayer-book contained Arthur Conolly's will. He was very anxious that all his debts should be paid, and that his servants and followers, who had shared the perils of his journey, should be provided for from the residue of his estate.

So to the last, in the midst of his own sufferings, he was loving, compassionate, and thoughtful for others. Self had been utterly crucified within him.

Two of his brothers were killed in Afghanistan. one, Edward Conolly, killed in action in Kohistan on 28th Sept., 1840; and the other, John Conolly, also died 7th Aug., 1842, at Cabul.

Major Elliott D'Arcy Todd, Bengal Artillery,

youngest son of Fryer Todd, Esq., was born 28th Jan., 1808. His father lost all his property when he was 3 years old, and his uncle, Mr. Wm. Evans, took charge of and educated him.

He obtained an appointment to Addiscombe in 1822—passed out in Dec., 1823, and landed in Calcutta in May, 1824. He remained at Dum-Dum till the rainy season of 1825, when he was posted to a battery at Cawnpore, and after a short time was present at the siege of Bhurtpore, which was captured on 18th Jan., 1826. In the course of 1826 he was posted to the Horse Artillery, but in Nov., 1827, was attached to the Foot Artillery—soon after he was again appointed to the Horse Artillery at Muttra, which he was much pleased at, saying, "I would rather be in the Horse Artillery than any Service in the world."

In 1831 he applied himself with assiduity to the Persian language. At this time every assistance was rendered to the Shah of Persia to uphold his independence; in 1832-33, when large supplies of arms and accoutrements were sent to him, it was determined to send a party of English officers to drill and discipline the Persian army, and Todd was sent, whose special duty was the instruction of the Persian gunners in the use and management of artillery. He joined the Persian army in 1833, and was with it for 5 years. His last year was memorable for the siege of Herat. In 1838 Mahomed Shah sat down before that fortress. Todd was in the camp of the Persians, while Eldred Pottinger was inside the walls. Todd was trying to dissuade the Persians from taking it, while Pottinger was within directing the operations of defence. Todd's negotiations failed, and he was sent by Mr. McNeill (our minister with Persia) with despatches to Lord Auckland showing the actual state of affairs. Todd never returned to the Persian camp, and a rupture led to the departure of Mr. McNeill, the British minister. Todd travelled by Candahar, Cabul, Peshawur, and through the Punjab to Simla, arriving 20th July.

Before relating Todd's services at Herat in 1839-41, it will

be as well to note his services in Persia. He was appointed to serve in Persia with the disciplined troops under Major Passmore. They embarked for Bombay 7th Aug., 1833, arrived there on 10th Nov., and sailed again for Bushire on 20th Nov., 1834. The British agent at Shiraz reported that Todd had been twice robbed; on the second occasion, during his journey from Shiraz to Bushire, he was stripped of everything and carried a prisoner to the hills, but was subsequently released. In Oct., 1835, we find him employed with two sergeants in drilling the Iran and part of the Azerbyjan artillery at the capital. On 3rd Jan., 1836, the Rt. Hon. H. Ellis, H. M.'s Ambassador at the Court of Persia, recommended Lord Auckland to send Todd as British Officer and Political Agent to Cabul, and said, "He belongs to B. H. Art., is most intelligent and clearheaded; has given much attention to the question of the possible invasion of India from the N. W., and is fully alive to and well acquainted with the views and designs of Russia; in short, I know no one, whom I could employ with more confidence."

In May Mr. Ellis returned to England, and in the autumn of 1836 Todd was at Tabreez as Military Secretary to Genl. Bethune, commanding the legions disciplined by the British officers. In Nov., 1836, the British officers in camp with the King of Persia returned to Teheran in consequence of Sir W. Bethune having declined to accompany his Majesty's troops beyond Khorassan.

At Christmas Todd was ordered by the Minister, Mr. McNeill, to undertake a difficult and dangerous journey into one of the wildest parts of Persia. He left Tabreez on 27th Dec., and proceeded through Karadagh and the fine district of Mishkeen to Ardebeel. He returned on 18th Feb., 1837, when he was still resident at Teheran in his military capacity. At this time he obtained the local rank of Major. In Dec., 1837, he

was appointed to act for Col. Shiel, who had gone home with despatches, and in 1838 we find him with the Persian army at Herat. He left Herat on 22nd May, and reached Simla on 20th July.

On 24th Oct., 1838, he was appointed Political Asst. and Military Secretary to the Envoy at Cabul, and accompanied Shah Sooja's camp to Candahar, which was reached in April, 1839, when Shah Sooja was proclaimed King of Cabul. It was now resolved to send a special mission to Herat; Todd was appointed to the office, and in June started accompanied by Capt. Sanders of the B. Engineers and Lieut. James Abbott, Bengal Artillery. Todd thus again appeared at Herat to contract engagements of friendship with Shah Kamran, and to strengthen defences. Everything progressed satisfactorily for a time; but the treachery and intrigue carried on by Yar Mahomed, the Minister, became apparent to Todd. Yar Mahomed became extremely exacting, and demanded large sums of money.

The British wished to throw a contingent of British troops into Herat under English officers. Yar Mahomed agreed to this, if he were paid £20,000 and our monthly contribution was largely increased.

Todd saw he would never perform his engagement, and that the money would only be spent in hostilities against us, for he knew well that Yar Mahomed was carrying on intrigues with the Persians and the rebellious tribes in Afghanistan. So Todd refused the demand for money, and Yar Mahomed declared that the money must be paid, or the British Mission must depart from Herat. Todd thought it was best to withdraw the British force, which he did on 9th Feb., 1841.

Lord Auckland became exasperated at Todd leaving Herat, lost his temper, removed Todd from the Political Department, and ordered him to rejoin his regiment.

Todd felt this acutely, and considered it as being "held up to the scorn of men as a demented coward."

He went to Calcutta, and hoped by a personal interview with the Governor-General, to explain fully the difficult position he was in, and his motives for quitting Herat, but Lord Auckland was not to be moved. Todd joined his regiment, and although he felt the great injustice that had been done to him, he was resigned.

On 22nd Aug., 1843, he married Marian Sandham, eldest daughter of Surgeon Smyth of 16th Lancers.

Having now abundant leisure, he contemplated writing a description of the countries he had visited, and a narrative of the events in which he had been concerned, and wrote to Capt. H. M. Durand (Lord Ellenborough's Private Secretary) to obtain the consent of the Government.

In Dec., 1843, he left Dum-Dum, having been appointed to the command of a company in the Upper Provinces, and the following March he obtained command of a Horse Field-Battery at Delhi. His wife now failed in health, and he took her to the hills—but on the 9th Dec., 1854, all hope had passed away, and he lost her. He had by this time obtained a troop of Horse Artillery, and he had no sooner committed his beloved wife to the earth than he was ordered to march from Umballa, at a few hours' notice, towards Ferozepore; on 18th Dec. he was at Moodkee, not 20 miles from Ferozepore, and was present at that terrible battle when the Artillery lost 40 killed and very many wounded, though Todd himself was untouched.

On the 21st followed the great battle of Ferozeshah. About sunset his troop was ordered to move forward He placed himself in front of his battery, and was in the act of giving orders for the advance, when a 9-pd. round shot from one of

the enemy's guns, struck him full in the face and carried his head completely off his shoulders, with such crushing effect that nothing more of D'Arcy Todd than the headless trunk was ever recognized. His remains were wrapped in his cloak, and buried on the field of battle.

Had his career not been thus prematurely cut short, he would have distinguished himself on other great fields of enterprise, and taken a high place among his contemporaries in the annals of our Anglo-Indian Empire; but he lived long enough to be honourably regarded by all who knew the history of his life, and to be most affectionately remembered by all who ever came within the influence of his living presence. He was a gentle, loving, God-fearing man, endowed with courage and constancy of the highest order, and resolute to do anything that came within the scope of his duty as a Christian soldier.

Col. Philip Anstruther, C.B., Madras Artillery,

son of Alexr. Anstruther, Esq., was born 12th Sept., 1807, went to Addiscombe in 1822, and obtained his commission on 17th June, 1824. On 2nd Feb., 1831, he was posted to the Horse Artillery. In July, 1832, he was appointed Depy. Commissary of Ordnance with the field-force for Malacca, but this order was afterwards cancelled. He went on furlough to Europe 9th Oct., 1835, and returned two years after. While at home he recommended the adoption of an improved wheel for artillery purposes.

He was engaged in the Chinese war, and sailed for Singapore on 14th Apr., 1840, with a detachment of artillery. He was present at the capture of Chusan, 5th July following. While out on 15th Sept., attended by a native servant, they were

surrounded by a crowd of Chinese who attacked them, and though they made the best resistance they could, the servant was killed, and Capt. Anstruther struck down and overpowered. He was not released from custody till January, 1841, having been transported about the country in a wooden cage; and it is almost certain that he would have been subjected to gross ill-usage, and perhaps have lost his life, had he not been able to amuse the Chinese (he being a very talented draughtsman) with numerous sketches of all kinds. The Chinese authorities consented to make good his regimental pay and allowances while he was in their custody, a period of about 4 months.

He was present at the operations in the Canton river from March to June, 1841. Sir Hugh Gough in his despatch states, "The zeal of Capt. Anstruther, commanding Madras Artillery, was indefatigable; the practice of the Madras Artillery was most creditable, and Capt. Anstruther and his artillery most creditably did their duty."

His next service was at the capture of Amoy, 26th Aug., at Chusan and Tinghae on 1st Oct., and at Chinhae on 10th Feb. 1842. Capt. Anstruther was mentioned in Gough's despatches of 3rd and 18th Oct., and in the latter, regarding Tinghae, the General says: "From the rapidity of these movements and the difficulties of the ground, the guns could not be brought forward enough to act, but Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, with the usual alacrity of that corps, brought up the rockets, which now began to play."

He was afterwards present at Ningpo and Chapoo, and at the capture of Ching Keang-foo and Nanking in July and August, 1842. He was thanked for his services at Chapoo, May, 1842, and obtained his Brevet Lt.-Colonelcy, and a C.B

After the completion of the war he was employed on the coast

of China till the Treaty of Peace was signed, when he returned to Madras

On 3rd March, 1846, he was appointed Supt. of the Gunpowder Factory.

On 13th June, 1849, he was present at the battle of Chillianwallah, and on 21st Feb., 1850, at the grand victory of Goojerat. He also served in the Kaffir war in 1851, and at Rangoon in November, 1852.

Col. JOHN THOMAS SMITH, Madras Engineers,

younger son of George Smith, Esq., of Edwalton, Notts, was educated at High School, Edinburgh, and at Repton. He went to Addiscombe in 1822 and left it June 1824.

In 1828 he became Supg. Engineer, N. division; and next year, on 9th June, Supg. Engineer, Jaulna. He at that time suggested improvements to the lighthouse at Hope Island, off Coringa, and had a plan for re-modelling the imperfect system of lights at the Presidency. On 11th Feb., 1834, he went on furlough to England, and was authorised to superintend the provision of a lantern and lighting apparatus for the lighthouse at Madras upon the principles recommended by him, at an expense not exceeding £1500. The Court of Directors requested the opinion of the Corporation of the Trinity House on this new system of lights which Capt. Smith proposed to erect at Madras, and "they considered it ingenious and capable of accomplishing the object proposed." He returned to Madras on 13th Dec., 1837, but from Aug., 1836, to June, 1837, while at home, he was considered on duty. He was now appointed to command the Sappers, but was to remain at Madras on special duty It was at this time that he erected the Madras lighthouse.

He was ordered, Nov., 1838, to report on the practicability and expense of a plan to keep the bar of the Cooum river open by closing the bar of the Ennore river.

Next year he was appointed to report on the Mint machinery, and on 11th Feb., 1840, became Mint Master at Madras. His work in this capacity was eminently satisfactory. The Court of Directors remarked, that "the satisfactory results of the experiments made to test the practical efficiency of the Mint machinery, are highly creditable to Capt. Smith, also his skilful adaptation of the old and simple machinery of the Mint to the purposes required," and they further stated, that "they consider the success of the Mint Establishment is due to his skill and active exertions." In Jan., 1846, he went on sick leave to the Cape of Good Hope for 2 years. On his return he resumed his post as Mint Master, and remained there till 1855, when he was appointed Mint Master at Calcutta. During the time he was at Madras, he edited the professional papers of the Madras Engineers, and wrote a great many papers himself. He also translated "Vicat on Cements," with notes of valuable original researches by himself. In 1856 he returned to England, and was employed in sending out copper Mint machinery. He also assisted the Committee of the Madras Military Fund, and published abstruse calculations on actuarial questions, and was in consequence elected a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries. He was afterwards appointed Consulting Engineer to the Madras Irrigation Company, and held that post for many years. He became a Director of the Madras Railway Company, and of the Delhi Bank, and finally was Chairman of the Madras Railway. Both at Madras and at home he was a most active and able member of church missionary committees. Sir Arthur Cotton remarks, "He was one of the most talented, laborious, clear-headed, and

sound-judging men I have ever met with or known of by other means."

When a young man at Masulipatam, he made a reflecting telescope of 5 ft. focus. He tried 84 mixtures of metal before he could satisfy himself with the speculum, which was so hard that it took a man many months' incessant labour to polish.

He afterwards left this instrument at the observatory for security, and on my meeting the astronomer while it was there, I asked him what he thought of it. His reply was, "He had thought it a good joke to make a reflecting telescope at Masulipatam, but one idle day he thought of trying it, and found it a first-rate instrument worth £200 in England." This was a complete test of the sort of man he was, of his indomitable perseverance, thoroughness, and independence of all ordinary means; and he showed these qualifications in every single thing he undertook throughout his long life.

He brought the Madras Mint into the most complete state of efficiency, introducing steam machinery, and thoroughly reforming the whole establishment; and at the time when the Mints in India (and I suppose all others) showed in their accounts very heavy items for waste, he persisted in showing in his accounts more gold and silver than he was accountable for. In the "Madras Engineer Papers" dated 8th July, 1845, he published a paper on waste in the operation of coinage, giving an admirable account of the whole of the processes.

Another innovation he introduced was the adjusting the weight of blanks by means of the diameter of the pieces instead of by their thicknesses, the previous system. In carrying this out he introduced one of the most beautiful specimens of mechanical ingenuity that was ever invented. This was a machine by which 20 or 100 blanks could be weighed to half a grain,

and deposited in a separate cell by a single person with two motions of the hand. After the pieces had been thus sorted, they were passed through a set of circular cutters which removed a certain weight, according to the excess of each over the standard. By this means almost the whole of the blanks were obtained of the exact weight, without further correction. He showed the same ingenuity in building the lighthouse at Madras, which was erected without any scaffolding, but by a simple kind of crane standing on the top of the building as it proceeded. This crane cost £90. With it he raised the stones of 2 tons' weight at a very small expense. He introduced a new system of lights and of their motion, reciprocating instead of revolving, so that the light was always directed seawards. Originality, economy, and mechanical talent were exhibited in every work he undertook. All his innovations were a wonderful success, but he showed his greatest talents in the bullion question. His works in it are wonderfully perspicuous, indeed all his papers are masterpieces of clear discussion of whatever subject he had before him.

He published many papers on various subjects, all of the same stamp. He was an F. R. S., a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, a Fellow of the Statistical Society and an Associate of Civil Engineers. He was of marked eminence in his profession, yet he was simple, modest and retiring, true characteristics of a great mind While in Madras he was a member of the corresponding committee of the Church Missionary Society. When he came home he obtained a situation of great influence and responsibility, yet he found time to render most valuable help in the finances of the Society. A nobler example than Col. J. T. Smith could not possibly be placed before the Services.

For many years all spare time was spent in urging upon the Indian Government the dangers likely to be caused by the depreciation of silver, urging remedies, and in writing pamphlets on the subject. His views will be found ably set forth in a pamphlet by Mr. Bourdillon, published by Effingham Wilson.

He died on 14th May, 1882, in London, at the age of 75, leaving a large family. All his sons entered the Army and Navy.

He married, in 1849, Mary, daughter of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq.

He became an F. R. S. in 1837, and in addition to those already named, he was a member of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society (past President), the Society of Arts, Asiatic Society, Druid's Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Victoria Institute. In the "Times" of 17th May, 1882, there is an obituary notice of him by Col. Buckle, and another, by Sir Arthur Cotton, in June, 1882, in the "Royal Engineers Journal"—of which free use has been made in this notice.

Major-General Sir Thomas Townsend Pears, K. C. B., Madras Engineers,

son of the Rev. Dr. James Pears, Head Master of the Grammar School at Bath, was born 9th May, 1809, went to Addiscombe in 1823, and obtained his commission on 16th June, 1825. He arrived in India Nov., 1826, and in Jan., 1828, was appointed Supg. Engineer at Jaulna On 19th June, 1834, he had to return to Europe on sick leave. He came back to India through Persia, arriving at Bombay on 4th Feb., 1838. On 6th July following he was appointed to the command of the Sappers, and in Aug., 1839, became Comdg. Engineer to the field-force assembled at Adoni for the campaign against Kurnool. He was present at the action of Zorapore 18th Oct., 1839, and was men-

tioned in Col. Dyce's despatch of that date. After the capture of Kurnool, Capt. Pears remained there with his Sappers for some little time. Soon after the close of this campaign he went on service to China, and on 1st July, 1840, was appointed Field Engineer. On 21st Feb., 1841, he was permitted to proceed to India on urgent private affairs, but returned and resumed his appointment as Field Engineer on the 24th Sept., 1841. In 1840 he was present at the capture of Chusan, and in 1841 Comdg. Engineer under Sir Hugh Gough. He served in every action from the time he rejoined till the end of the war, except Amoy. He was specially mentioned for judgment and gallantry in placing the powder bags at Chapoo; was repeatedly mentioned in despatches by Sir Hugh Gough, and rewarded by a Bt. Majority and C. B., 23rd Dec., 1843.

On his return he was employed in the P. W. D., and in Jan., 1847, was appointed to act Supg. Engr., Mysore Division. Two years after he was posted member of the Military Board; in Oct., 1850, was ordered to survey and report on the lines of railway proposed for the Madras Presidency, and was afterwards, in 1852, appointed the first Consulting Engineer for Railways in Madras.

In May, 1860, he became Chief Engineer in Mysore, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon. He retired from the service 8th February, 1861, but succeeded Gen. Sir Wm. Baker as Military Secretary at the India Office, when that officer was appointed Member of Council. In Jan., 1865, he was awarded a good service pension. In 1871 he was appointed a K. C. B., and retired in 1877 from his post at the India Office. He died in 1892, in his 84th year. He attained the rank of Colonel on the 10th Feb. 1856, and Major-Genl. on the 8th Feb. 1861.

Colonel Robert Henderson, C. B.,
Madras Engineers,

son of Sir Robert Henderson, was born 7th Aug., 1808, entered Addiscombe 1823, and obtained his commission 16 Dec., 1825. In 1841 he was appointed to the command of the C. Co. Madras Sappers, which was at that time with Genl. England's force. He joined it at Dadar in Nov., 1841, and on 22 Dec. was appointed to act as Field Engineer to the force in Scinde. At this time they (the Sappers) were engaged in repairing the Fort at Sibi. On 4th Apr., 1842, they arrived at Quetta, where they were engaged up to Sept. in constructing fortifications. They then went to Shikarpore and Sukkur, and in Jan., 1843, marched with Sir Charles Napier's force, employed in making roads for the passage of artillery. Capt. Henderson and Lt. Boileau were employed with 30 Sappers in the destruction of the fort of Emaumghur in the desert, and on 17th Feb., 1843, were present at the battle of Mecanee, on which occasion Capt. Henderson captured one of the enemy's standards. On 20th Feb. possession was taken of the fort of Hyderabad, and the Madras Sappers assisted in erecting a flag-staff and hoisting the British flag upon the top of its highest tower.

They were now employed in repairing and improving the fort, and the detachment that accompanied Genl. Nott to Cabul having joined from Ferozepore, the whole company was present at the battle of Hyderabad on 24th Mar., under the command of Henderson. After the battle Henderson marched with his company, accompanied by the 25th Bombay N. I., 100 miles into the desert, and was present at the surrender of Gomercote. In beginning of Apr. he returned to Hyderabad, and from that time till 25th March, 1844, (when they quitted the country)

detachments of the company were sent to all the principal stations in Lower Scinde, and employed in various public works, such as building forts, erecting barracks, constructing a stone pier at Kurrachee. The following general order by Sir Charles Napier, will show how much he appreciated the services of Henderson and his Sappers. "Capt. Henderson and officers, N. Co., and privates of the Madras Sappers and Miners—you have earned laurels in Scinde. No troops have more honourably conducted themselves. Associated in all the glories of the Bombay army, you leave this country regretted by your companions—you have served under my immediate command for a year and a half—your labours during our march into the desert were greater than those of any other troops, and were undergone with spirit. You did your duty bravely in the battles of Meeance and Hyderabad. In the former of these two actions you were conspicuously placed, and nobly acquitted yourselves. I regret to lose you, but justice to you after your hard service has made me send you to your own homes, where an honourable reception awaits you. Go where you will, you will be attended with my sincere regard, and my heartfelt respect. To my friend, Captain Henderson, I have given a letter for the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army that his Lordship may be aware of your worth."

Sir Charles Napier promised to recommend Henderson for a Bt. Majority and C.B., when he should attain the rank of Captain, and these honours he obtained on the 27th Feb., 1846. He was also made honorary A.D.C. to the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge. He attained the rank of Col. Nov., 1856, and was afterwards appointed Chief Engineer at Hyderabad in the Deccan, which post he retained till his retirement 25th Sept., 1861.

He died on his way to England shortly after.

Colonel Sir Henry Atwell Lake, K.C.B.,
Madras Engineers,

3rd son of Sir James Lake, Bart., 5th in descent from Sir Edward Lake, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln, who fought at the battle of Naseby, received no less than 16 wounds, and was created a baronet by Charles I. in consideration of his zeal and loyalty. Henry Atwell Lake was born 15th Dec., 1808, entered Addiscombe in 1824, and received his commission on 15th Dec., 1826, on his 18th birthday. He arrived in India in 1828, and on 13 Jan., 1829, was appointed Asst. to the Supg. Engineer with the Doab field-force. Two years after he was obliged to proceed to England on account of his health, and did not return till 1834. On this occasion he was entrusted with important papers for the Indian Government, and left England on 5 Feb. He travelled by sea to Alexandria and thence, viâ Cairo and the Red Sea, to Bombay, which he reached on 15 April. He was then appointed to the P.W.D., but in June, 1836, resigned his appointment owing to ill health, and was appointed Adjt. to the Corps of Engineers. Next year we find him in charge of of the work at the Paumbum Straits, between India and Ceylon. In Jan., 1839, he again went to Europe on sick leave, his work at Paumbum having been considered very creditable to him. He again returned to Madras in April, 1842, and was appointed Civil Engineer. On 20th Oct., 1845, he was directed to investigate the subject of the Kistna Dam. Having a large charge to attend to, and not being provided with an assistant, he was unable to take up this subject till April, 1846. He found it necessary to take many lines of levels and examine the river most carefully, so that it was not possible for him to complete his work satisfactorily till 3rd July, 1847, when he sent in an

elaborate report with estimates and plans. Lake's scheme was reported on with approval by Major A. (now Sir Arthur) Cotton in March, 1848, as also by the Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Capt. (now Col.) J. H. Bell. A Committee was appointed to report on the subject—consisting of Capts. E. Buckle, J. H. Bell, and C. Orr of the Engineers and Messrs. H. Stokes and H. Forbes of the Civil Service.

In Jan., 1849, they sent in their report, and warmly approved of the design with some modifications, and the works were accordingly sanctioned by the Court of Directors in Jan., 1850.

In Aug., 1854, Col. Fenwick Williams, C.B., was appointed British Commissioner in Asia Minor, and before the end of the year applied for 3 officers to assist him, one of the Engineers, one Artillery, and a third from the Infantry. Bt. Major H. Atwell Lake was appointed, and on 31st March, 1855, assumed charge of the post at Kars. It was not till the middle of April that Lake was enabled to make a proper inspection of the fortifications, as the snow had not sufficiently disappeared.

Lake had full powers to remodel the fortifications, and construct such new works as he might consider necessary. About the middle of Apr. 500 men were at work on the entrenched lines. The Engineer Stores were very inadequate, but in spite of this, a new line of breast work was marked out in some places, and the whole put into a thorough state of repair. The necessary openings were protected, and the batteries bearing on the several roads were strengthened, added to and altered. All were closed at the gorges and provided with magazines; chevaux de frise were put up in each battery, and many small works were constructed for the purpose of flanking fire.

A new battery was built on the slope of the Karadagh, and a large redoubt, which commanded the river and its bridges, and

a great part of the town. Two large magazines were made under the traverses. In nearly all the batteries the parapets were composed of loose stone well packed, thickly covered with earth, well beaten down and turfed, so that the strength of the work was enormous.

A large enclosed redoubt, called Vassif Pasha Tabia, was made with command of the river, bridges, and greater part of the town. On the site of Veli Pasha a very formidable redoubt was built, capable of containing a garrison of 2 or 3,000 men, and a strong block-house was constructed in the gorge, large enough to hold 300 men. This was called by the Turks, Fort Lake, and from this to the river along the heights 3 lunettes were built—the whole forming the "Ingliz" batteries. The fortifications on the Karadagh were much strengthened. Arab Tabia was put into a state of defence, and a redoubt built in the centre commanding the whole work. During the whole time that these works were being carried on the officers had other various duties, procuring information regarding plans of the enemy, examining deserters, and supervising the drill of the garrison, which consisted of 10,000 infantry, 1,500 artillery and 1,500 cavalry, the last very badly equipped. The artillery and infantry were good. On 7th June Genl. Williams and his staff arrived at Kars. On 16th June, the great day of the Beiram, the Russians made an attempt to get into the lines by a *coup de main*; but being checked, they retreated, and camped at Zemikeni, 8 miles from Kars. The duty was now most severe. Torrents of rain fell, and in some parts of the camp the water stood a foot deep. Lake patrolled the lower works from midnight till 3 a.m., when Williams visited all the most important posts. On 18th June the Russians advanced to 3½ miles south of the town. They were 40,000 strong with a large field-train, but no heavy

guns, and were commanded by Genl. Mouravieff. The defences having now been completed to a certain extent, it was resolved to fortify the heights of Tachmash, about a mile to the west of Fort Lake. Mouravieff having reconnoitred the works, was convinced that the position could not be carried without great loss, and he therefore decided on a blockade.

During the next 2 or 3 months the Russians made several reconnaissances in force, but no serious engagement took place, and meantime the fortifications were strengthened in many respects.

In Aug. the men's rations were reduced, desertion began to increase, and an order was issued that desertion would be punished with death. Hitherto the garrison had been unusually healthy, but it was now attacked by cholera, and 1,000 of the garrison were caried off by it.

On 23rd Sept. a Chief of the Bashi Bazouks forced his way with 6 followers into Kars, and brought the news that the south part of Sebastopol had fallen, and that Omar Pasha had said he would come to the relief of Kars in 20 days; but week after week passed without signs of succour. At 4 a. m. on 29 Sept. it was reported that the Russians were advancing to the attack. While the heights of Tachmash were being attacked—a force appeared advancing against Kanli Tabia, but Lake found this was only a feint and he proceeded to Vasif Pasha Tabia. The enemy persevered in their attempts to take Tachmash and Yuksuk Tabia, and at 6.45 another column advanced against the "Ingliz" Tabias. The Russians succeeded in taking the English batteries. Lake now proceeded to Fort Lake, and assumed superintendence of the operations there. Re-inforcements now arrived from Fort Lake, and from Arab Tabia; they gallantly charged the enemy, and drove them out at the point of the

bayonet. The loss of the Turks was considerable, but the slaughter among the enemy was fearful. The battle on Tachmash heights was carried on with persevering courage.

Had the Russians succeeded in capturing Fort Lake, it would have been impossible for the Turks to hold Tachmash Tabia, as their rear would have been under the guns of Fort Lake. A gallant attempt was made by the Russians; they were, however, forced to retire with heavy loss. But the fight still raged round Tachmash Tabia. The last hour of the battle was carried on with ammunition obtained from the Russian dead. The Russians now gave the order to retire, but it was too late, Genl. Williams and Col. Lake had both sent re-inforcements; these met and immediately charged the enemy, and drove him before them. Major Teesdale now led a charge, the brave garrison of Tachmash Tabia rushed furiously out, and a Russian regiment seemed to melt before them, and the ground was covered with the killed and wounded. The Turks could not be stopped till they got to the bottom of the hill, but the affair was then over. Having no cavalry worth the name, the Turks could not pursue.

The number of Turkish troops engaged did not exceed 10,000 men, while the Russians numbered at least 30,000. The defence is worthy of record in military history, when it is considered that the garrison had been living for months on less than half rations. The firmness of the enemy was worthy of praise, for they fought for more than 7 hours exposed to a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The loss of the Turks in killed and wounded was 1200, besides a number of Bashi Bazouks, but the losses of the Russians were enormous, 10 to 12,000 killed and wounded, 250 officers among them. On 3rd Oct., 4 days after the battle, they buried 6,250 Russians and more still remained. Cholera now returned, and 70 or 80 men died daily. Days

passed by, but no succour appeared, nor did the Russians move from their position.

Lake received the 2nd class of the Medjidie, and was named a Genl. of Brigade in the Turkish army. On 2nd. Nov., 1855, Lord Clarendon wrote, "It is my agreeable duty to convey to you (Genl. Williams) and to the British officers under your command, the cordial approbation of the Queen and Her Majesty's Government, for the energy, perseverance, and valour with which for many months and under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, you have laboured with Lt.-Col. Lake, Major Teesdale, and Capt. Thompson, together with Mr. Churchill and Dr. Sandwith, to sustain the spirit and discipline of the Turkish troops, and to place the defences of Kars in a state to resist successfully the attack of the Russian army."

Provisions were now running short, cholera disappeared, but famine took its place, and there were many desertions among the sentries. On 31st Oct. letters were received from Selim Pasha announcing his arrival at Erzeroum, and it was now supposed the Russians must raise the blockade. Williams had horses killed near his quarters at night, and the flesh was sent to hospital to make soup. In the middle of Nov. snow began to fall. Lake and Teesdale took it in turn to remain out all night, so as to send Williams a report the moment anything of importance took place. Their stock of wood came to an end, and they had to destroy houses to get some. Every possible contrivance was resorted to to make the stores last till succour should arrive, but day after day elapsed and no symptom of Selim Pasha's army appeared. Affairs at Kars were now as bad as they well could be. A retreat was discussed—but it was decided that the troops had become too enfeebled by sickness and want of proper nourishment. On 25th Nov. Genl. Williams went to the Russian

camp, and a rough draft of the terms under which the fortress was to be given up, was drawn out.

The terms were carried into effect on 28th Nov.; on the night of surrender Lake was billeted on Col. Kauffmann, the Comdt. of Sappers.

On 30th Nov. Col. Lake and Capt. Thompson commenced their journey to Russia, reaching Tiflis on 8th Dec.

From this place Lake and Thompson were to go to Penza, 700 miles east of Moscow. By the 1st Feb. they were in Russia itself, and by the 20th they reached Penza. Here they were treated most hospitably. On the 30th March, after 6 weeks' sojourn, they were told they were no longer prisoners of war. On the 13th April they travelled by road to Moscow, and thence by rail to St. Petersburg; left the Russian capital on 31st May, and landing at Hull were received most kindly and enthusiastically. Atwell Lake was, on 24th June, 1856, appointed A. D. C. to the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the army. He was also made a C.B. As a recognition of his distinguished services the East India Company granted him a special allowance of £100 a year.

Lake was subsequently appointed to be Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. He was besides promoted to be a K.C.B. and an officer of the Legion of Honour. He retired from the Chief Commissionership in 1876, and died at Brighton, 17th Aug., 1881, in his 73rd year. Sir Atwell Lake was twice married, and left six sons and two daughters. Two of his sons are in the Navy, one in the Royal Engineers, and one in the Artillery.

General Sir George Hall McGregor, K.C.B.,
Bengal Artillery,

son of Lt.-Col. J. A. P. McGregor, was born 1st May, 1810, went to Addiscombe in 1824, and obtained his commission on 15th

June, 1826. On 7th March, 1836, he was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor-General; in Aug., 1838, was made Political Agent at Jellalabad, and accompanied the army of the Indus to Afghanistan. On the 1st Jan., 1839, he was appointed Asst. to the Envoy, Sir Wm. McNaghten. He was present at the operations of Sir John Keane's army, and at the capture of Ghuzni, and received the 2nd Class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire for his services. On the 3rd June, 1840, he was again appointed Political Agent at Jellalabad, and on 19th Aug. Lt.-Col. Wheeler commanding at Kudjah bore testimony to Capt. McGregor's gallant bearing. In Sept. he was with a force under Lt.-Col. Oliver to punish the rebels in the Zoormat Valley. On his return from the Zoormat Valley on 11th Oct., he was directed by McNaghten to start for Monteith's camp in Khoord Cabul Valley. The Envoy had great trust in him, as he had accompanied him to Lahore and Loodiana on the Mission to negotiate the tripartite treaty, and had subsequently been employed in political superintendence of the country between Cabul and Jellalabad, where he had won the respect and affection of the tribes. Sale now appeared with two more infantry regiments, guns and cavalry, and the whole force went on to Tezeen. Here McGregor opened communication with the rebel chiefs. McGregor, accompanied by Capt. Paton, and unguarded, visited the camp of the insurgents, and hoped he had made a satisfactory arrangement, but in spite of this the attacks were unceasing. On the 10th Nov. McGregor received a requisition from the Envoy to bring back Sale's Brigade. It was determined that it would be impossible to return; it was resolved that the brigade should throw itself into Jellalabad, and on the 13th Sale took possession of that fortress. McGregor was Political Agent with Sale, and his able and determined political

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management entitled him to the highest admiration. McGregor with his wonted activity was playing the part of Commissariat Officer well—bringing all his great political influence to bear upon the important business of the collection of supplies. He was present at the defeat of the Afghans under Akbar Khan by the garrison of Jellalabad on 7th April, 1842, and on that occasion "handsomely offered his services with No. 6. Field Battery, and was most useful in serving the guns."

Sale remarked, "By aid of his local experience, and through his influence and measures, our Dâk communication with India was restored, and a great quantity of grain collected. McGregor cheerfully rendered very able assistance in working the guns in every crisis of pressing danger. In his own Dept. his labours were unremitting, and their results I may be allowed to appreciate."

The Governor-Genl., on 8th June, specially acknowledged his able services as Political Agent. On Pollock's arrival at Jellalabad, McGregor was appointed his A.D.C., and Pollock wrote of his services as "invaluable." McGregor accompanied Col. Monteith's force into the Shinwarree Valley on 17th June, to read a lesson to the tribes who had possessed themselves of the property plundered from our army, and who held one of our captured guns. On 3rd Aug. the brigade returned to Jellalabad, having effectually beaten down the opposition of the Shinwarries, and obtained possession of the captured gun. McGregor suffered at this time from fever, yet never allowed his illness for a day to interrupt his duties from 17th July to 8th Aug., 1842. He accompanied Pollock to Cabul, and was mentioned by him in the dislodgment of the enemy from Mammoo Khail and Kooche Khail, as A.D.C. "indebted to him for services in the field, and for constant exertions to obtain supplies."

He was again noticed by Pollock as having afforded effectual aid by his conduct as A.D.C. at Tezeen, 14th Sept, 1842.

On the 4th Oct., 1842, he was appointed a C.B., obtained the local rank of Major in Afghanistan and the medals for Jellalabad and Cabul.

On 6th Mar., 1843, he returned to Europe on furlough. He was afterwards employed in political duties, and retired from the service in 1858. In 1841 he was created a Knight Bachelor, and in later years was nominated a K. C. B. He died at Torquay on 2nd Jan., 1883.

Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.,
Bengal Civil Service,

son of the Rev. S. Montgomery, was born in 1809, educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, entered Addiscombe in 1823, and left it Dec., 1825. He afterwards entered the Bengal Civil Service.

For years Montgomery passed an uneventful career. In 1829 he was Asst. at Azimghur, in 1832 Head Asst. there, and finally, in 1837, officiated as Collector and Magistrate; but he was afterwards transferred to Allahabad, and in 1839 was confirmed in his appointment. In 1842 he went to Mirzapore. In 1843 he proceeded on furlough to Europe, but returned in 1845. In 1846 he was Collector of Cawnpore, and in 1849 was appointed Commissioner in the Punjab. He first served under the Punjab Board, consisting of the two Lawrences and Mr. Mansel, and he succeeded the last-named on the Board in 1851. Here he was more than a worker—he was a conciliator. The two brothers Lawrence did not agree in their view of the way in which the claims of the dispossessed service tenants should be dealt with. Montgomery tried to keep the peace between them. In 1853,

on the dissolution of the Board, he was appointed Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, Supt. of Prisons and Director-General of Police. During the Mutiny in 1857, he adopted measures for disarming the 4 native regiments at Mean-Meer, and made it possible for John Lawrence to inaugurate a policy, of which the central idea was, that India must be saved through the Punjab. In 1858 he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude, and for his services in aiding the armies under Lord Clyde, and restoring tranquillity to the province, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was created a K.C.B., 19th May, 1859.

On 25th Feb., 1859, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab in succession to John Lawrence.

He resigned the service on 10th Jan., 1865, after having had, for 6 years, supreme control of the province in which he had won his spurs.

In 1868 he was appointed a Member of the Council of India, and retained that post till his death.

On 20th Feb., 1886, he received the G. C. S. I.

He died on 28th Dec., 1887, from bronchitis, at 78 years of age.

His 36 years' service in India told lightly upon him; until very late in life he was one of the youngest-looking of old men, well meriting Lawrence's sobriquet of "Evergreen." John Lawrence characterized him as "a fine fellow, brave as a lion, gentle as a lamb." Lord Canning in a Minute sent to England, after describing the great services of Sir John Lawrence, says: "Next, but not inferior to any man in his claims to the gratitude of his country, is Mr. Montgomery, the present Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab. I know but one opinion of the value of his prompt and courageous counsels, tempered as they always

have been with the soundest and most generous judgment. Before he received charge of the great Government of the Punjab, I claimed the benefit of his experience and ability in the reorganisation of Oude. I shall have to speak elsewhere of his services as Chief Commissioner of that province. Here it is sufficient to say they have largely enhanced his high reputation, and his claims to the favour of the Government."

On leaving the Punjab he received addresses from the different Chiefs and races; and afterwards £10,000 were subscribed to build a Memorial Hall to be called by his name.

Field Marshal Lord NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., Bengal Engineers.

Robert Cornelis Napier, son of Major C. F. Napier, R.A., was born in Ceylon, 6th Dec. 1810. He joined Addiscombe 4th Feb., 1825, and obtained his commission, 15th Dec., 1826, when just over 16. He arrived in India 8th Nov., 1828. On 21st Apr., 1831, he was appointed an Asst. on the Doab Canal, and served in that capacity for 5 years. During that time he suffered from severe attacks of illness, and Dr. Falconer reported that his constitution had been greatly injured by the climate, so on 14th Apr., 1836, he went home. After 3 years at home he returned on 16th Mar. 1839, quite recovered, and on the 1st Apr. was appointed Exec. Engr. in the P. W. D. On 22nd July, 1840, he proceeded to Madras on private affairs, and on 3rd Sept. married Anne, eldest daughter of George Pearse, M. D., E. I. C. Service. On 18th Apr., 1842, he was posted as Asst. to the Supt. of Darjeeling. He here executed the Titalya and Siligiri Roads, and his services were reported to be most conspicuous, and of the great-

est possible advantage to the interests of the settlement. On the outbreak of the Sikh war in 1845, Capt. Napier was in time, by a sixty mile ride, to be present at the battle of Moodkee, where his horse was killed under him. At the succeeding battle of Ferozeshuhur he had a second horse killed, and was himself wounded. At the battle of Sobraon he was engaged as Brigade Major of Engineers, and served in the subsequent advance on Lahore. He received the medal and his Bt. Majority. The same year he was appointed Chief Engineer to conduct the siege of the fort of Kangra. He was selected by Lord Hardinge to construct temporary barracks at Lahore for the European troops. While thus employed, the insurrection took place at Mooltan, and in 1848 he went as Chief Engineer of the force which marched from Lahore under Genl. Whish, to recover that place. He was severely wounded on this occasion. When the force was augmented he served as 2nd in Command.

At the battle of Goojerat he commanded the Engineers of the right wing, and was with Sir Walter Gilbert in the famous pursuit of the Afghans across the Punjab to the Khyber. On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, he was selected by Lord Dalhousie for the post of Chief Engineer in that country. Here he organized and initiated an extensive series of public works, which were honourably acknowledged by Lord Dalhousie.

In 1849 he instructed Lt Dyas to frame a project for the irrigation of the Baree Doab, and this great scheme was sent in by Dyas on 14 Dec., 1850, and after personal examination Napier forwarded it to Government on 18th Oct., 1851.

In 1852 Col. Napier commanded a column which defeated the Hussunzie tribe of the Black Mountain in Hazara, and he was also present with the expedition against the Boree Affree-

dees in 1852-53, and received the special thanks of Government for his services. The outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 found Napier in England, but he at once returned to India, and was appointed Chief of the Staff to Outram in the first relief of Lucknow. He was then employed in the defence of Lucknow till the final relief by Sir Colin Campbell. He was wounded while endeavouring with Outram, Havelock, Vincent Eyre, and others to meet Sir Colin Campbell, who had reached to within half a mile of their position. The women and wounded were now safely removed from Lucknow. As chief of the Staff of Engineers he now took a most important part in the holding of the position at the Alumbagh till the return of Colin Campbell for the final siege of Lucknow, and he served as Chief Engineer with the rank of Brigr. at the siege and capture of Lucknow, where he highly distinguished himself.

For his services on this occasion he was appointed a K. C. B. He afterwards rendered most important and ready assistance at Morar and Gwallior. After the battle of Morar, Sir Hugh Rose moved with his force to effect a junction with Brig. Smith, while Napier was left with a force in Morar for its protection during the investment of Gwallior, and pursuit of the enemy when they retreated.

When Tantia Topee abandoned the defence of Gwallior, he attempted to retreat southwards with a considerable body of all arms. Napier pursued him in the most able manner, and at Joura Alipore dashed with the suddenness of a tempest on the rebels, 10 times as numerous as his troops,—drove them like chaff before the wind, and captured 25 pieces of artillery. In Aug., 1858, he surprised Maun Singh in Paoree, stormed the place with shot and shell, put the rebels to flight, razed the stronghold, and after a brief rest was again in pursuit of their

scattered bands. His command in Central India did not lead to any promotion, yet some of the most brilliant cavalry affairs in the Mutiny were the actions in Central India fought by Sir Robert Napier at the head of a handful of Native Cavalry and the 14th Light Dragoons; and they would doubtless have been brought more under notice if undertaken by a less modest or more pushing man. It should be mentioned that after 5 days' pursuit, he surprised and defeated with a squadron of 14th Dragoons, Ferozeshah's force at Ranode.

He next served against China in 1860, where he commanded a Division under Sir Hope Grant, and served with his accustomed energy and vigour. In Aug. the troops had reached the Peiho. Hope Grant and Montauban (who commanded the French) could not agree on the plan of attack. Hope Grant called Napier into consultation, when he pointed out the course to be adopted, and Napier, at Hope Grant's request, drew up his suggestion in proper form, so that it might be submitted to Montauban. The latter pooh-poohed the scheme, and refused to join in it.

Hope Grant informed Napier of this, and Napier replied that as Montauban had suggested nothing better,—indeed nothing at all—the only way would be for Hope Grant to take the matter on himself, and proceed as if he had obtained the consent of Montauban, and that he felt sure when operations were set going Montauban would quietly fall in with the scheme, as he must see very well there was nothing else to be done.

The advice was followed, the whole of the artillery were put under Napier's command, and the conduct of the affair committed to him; the Taku forts were taken by assault, and on the 21st Sept. the Anglo-French troops advanced to Palikao, where they routed the Chinese under San-ko-lin-sin. Thence

they marched to Pekin, and took possession of that city on 12th Oct. During the time he was with the Chinese Expedition, Sir Robert Napier twice received the thanks of Parliament.

For his services in China he was promoted to the rank of Major-Genl., which advancement, as he was at the time second senior Colonel in the army, gave him exactly one step.

On his return from China he was appointed Mily. Member of the Supreme Council of India, in succession to Sir James Outram, and retained his seat till 1865, when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

When all peaceful attempts to recover our fellow-subjects held in captivity by King Theodore of Abyssinia, had proved vain, and it became necessary to have recourse to arms, an expedition was determined on and Sir Robert Napier appointed Commander-in-Chief. Never has any warlike enterprise been concluded with success so complete and satisfactory. Great difficulties had to be encountered, but Napier was exceedingly well qualified to overcome them.

On 13th Aug., 1867, Napier was appointed to the command, and the Advanced Brigade landed in Annesley Bay, 30th Oct. Sir Robt. Napier disembarked on 5th Jan., 1868, and on 10th Apr. the blow was struck which annihilated Theodore's sovereignty, and taught him what was the true strength of the distant island people whom he had insulted. But there is no need to dwell on the brief battle of Islamgie, nor on the events which so rapidly followed; the surrender of the captives, the storming of Magdala, and the death of Theodore.

The object of the expedition being accomplished, the invading force, without an hour's unavoidable delay, retraced its steps on 18th April.

On 20th April Sir Robt. Napier issued a stirring address to

his army, detailing their services and difficulties and eulogizing their conduct: "Our complete and rapid success is due, first, to the mercy of God whose hand I feel assured has been over us in a just cause; secondly, to the high spirit with which you have been inspired." On the 1st June Napier reached Zulla—the troops were despatched to England and Bombay, and on 10th Napier left for England. He reached England towards the end of June, and on the 3rd July, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were awarded to him for the 3rd time.

Both Disraeli and Gladstone made speeches on the occasion. The former said: "If we turn from the conduct of the expedition to the character of the person who commanded it, I think it must be acknowledged that rarely has an expedition been planned with more providence, and executed with more precision. In connection with it everything seems to have been foreseen and everything supplied. All must recognize, and all may admire the sagacity, and the patience, the temper and the resource invariably exhibited. I do not think a public man has ever shown more discretion than he has done. Had it not been for his management of men—not merely in the skilful handling of his troops, but in the way in which he moulded the dispositions of the Native Princes—the results might have been different. And he moulded them to his purpose without involving his country in any perilous contract or engagement."

Gladstone said: "While we readily acknowledge that all have well done their part from first to last, it is impossible not to dwell upon the character of the man whose name first appears in the motion. Without him, it is possible that great things might have been achieved; but there has been a completeness in the work performed which we cannot do otherwise than connect in a special manner with the special qualifications of his

mind and capacity, and without him we scarcely could have hoped that this expedition would stand upon record as a rare example among those occasions when a nation resorts to the bloody arbitrament of war, of an occasion upon which not one drop has been added to the cup of human suffering that any forethought or humanity could have spared, and in which the severest critic, when he reviews the proceedings, will find nothing from first to last to except to, whether it be with respect to the military, political, or moral aspect. No one can read the despatches of Sir Robert Napier without seeing, that after we have given to him the praise of a Commander apparently consummate in his means of meeting every demand that has been made upon him for military qualities, there is something which remains behind—that there is a mind firm of purpose never losing for a moment its thorough balance, and amid all anxiety and excitement keeping the eye steadily fixed upon moral aims, and remembering under all circumstances the duty of keeping and maintaining untainted and in virgin purity and honour the character of this country. Nor can anyone become acquainted with him after we have read his interesting, his manly, his simple and his modest account, without being conscious that we depart from the consideration of this subject not only with gratitude and admiration for the General, but with respect, with regard,—I would almost say with affection for the man."

Sir Robert Napier was raised to the Peerage with the title of Lord Napier of Magdala and Caryngton, and was nominated a G.C.B. He received the Freedom of the City of London, and a Sword of Honour of the value of 200 guineas. In April, 1860, Lord Napier was appointed to command the Army of India in succession to Lord Sandhurst, a nomination unanimously stamped by the approval of the public and the army. No stirring

military events occurred during his 5 years' tenure of office.

On returning home he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar in succession to Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars. He was appointed Constable of the Tower in succession to Sir Richard Dacres. An Act of Parliament was passed 31st July, 1868, granting an annuity of £2,000 to his Lordship and his next surviving heir male for the term of their natural lives. He had been nominated a G.C.S.I., and was made a Field Marshal. Lord Napier was Envoy Extraordinary to the late King of Spain, at His Majesty's marriage in 1879, when he received the Grand Cordon of Charles III.

Up almost to his dying day, Lord Napier was in the full vigour of a hale hearty manhood; and the popular voice for years pointed him out in the event of war breaking out with Russia or other European power, as the most approved candidate to hold the command-in-chief of the British Army in the field. He was unquestionably the greatest British soldier of his day.

The services, both civil and military, he rendered to his country were very various, and carried him into widely different localities. He was a favourite with all, whether as officer or man, and was greatly loved in either capacity by all who approached him.

Lord Lawrence entertained the highest opinion of Napier's abilities, and was well aware of the intelligent management with which he conducted to a successful issue whatever he undertook, and he wrote, "If a thing had to be well done, there was no one like Napier for being trusted to do it."

He died of influenza in Jan., 1890, in his 80th year. He was twice married, first, as has been mentioned, to Anne Sarah, daughter of George Pearse, M.D., E.I.C.S., by whom he left three sons and two daughters. The first two sons were twins, and the

eldest is now Lord Napier of Magdala His first wife died in 1839, and on 2nd April, 1861, he married Mary, daughter of Major-Genl. E. S. Scott, R.A., and by her had six sons and three daughters, all of whom survived him, except the youngest daughter. The following anecdotes are added to show how stern his sense of duty was when occasion arose.

An officer writes to me, "When I was in Lucknow during the last week before Lord Clyde's relief, I reported to him that it was absolutely necessary to give some rest to Lieut. R. as he was greatly overworked, and that unless we gave him rest, he would be *expended.*

"Napier thought for a few moments, and then said quietly, 'The work must be finished, so we must then *expend* him.'

"After the operations in Oude were over, Napier sent to an officer who had served under him, a handsome gold framed seal with a line, saying, 'I never have anywhere taken or received any loot except this stone, which I picked up in one of the palaces of Lucknow during the final capture.' His sense of duty would not permit him to accept anything in the shape of loot during his long career." The officer adds, "He was the most modest of all the distinguished men it has been my privilege to be associated with."

Major-General CHARLES ALEX. ORR,
Madras Engineers,

2nd son of W. Orr, Esq., of the Ceylon C. S., was born 4th Sept. 1812, went to Addiscombe in 1829, obtained his commission 9th June, 1831, landed in India in 1833, and was posted to the Sappers and Miners.

He served with the Coorg Field Force in 1834. He was with

the Northern Column under Brig. Waugh, which suffered heavily in front of the Buck Stockade, when Col. Miles of H.M.'s 55th, was killed. The stockade was not taken, but was immediately after evacuated. In Jan., 1837, Orr was appointed to act as Adjt. of the sappers, but in the following October joined the D.P.W.

In Nov., 1840, he was placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for Foreign Service, and was posted to the C. Co. S. & M., which a short time previously had been sent to Scinde. While proceeding to join the company he lost all his baggage, etc., owing to a sudden rise of the river in the Bolan Pass. He was employed in making roads for the passage of artillery at Nooshkee, and was at Quetta till Sept., 1841. He was then appointed Supg. Engineer to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, which post he joined 7th June, 1842. Next year, 1st Dec., he proceeded to Europe on sick leave, returning to India 12 Dec., 1845. He was then sent to serve as 1st Asst. Civil Engr. under Major (now Sir Arthur) Cotton, who was constructing the Godavery Anicut. In June, 1848, Major Cotton went home, and during his absence Capt. Orr took charge of the works, till his return Sept., 1850. During this period he was employed as a Member of a Committee to report on the Godavery works as also on the Kistna Anicut Project, which had been drawn up by Capt. (afterwards Sir Atwell) Lake,—and when the Kistna Project was sanctioned he was appointed to take charge of the works. He constructed the great Kistna Anicut, and remained in charge of the Kistna System for some years. On the reorganization of the Dept. he became one of the three Depy. Chief Engrs in 1858. In 1859 he succeeded Major Bell as Mint Master, and in 1865 became Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, which post he held for over 7½ years,—when he retired to England with

the rank of Major-Genl. He died Oct., 1876, in his 65th year.

He had three brothers in the service who all distinguished themselves. His elder brother, William Adam Orr, born 16 Oct., 1810, obtained his commission at Addiscombe 15th Dec., 1826. He was in 1838 A.D.C. to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras, and afterwards served with the Hyderabad Contingent, and highly distinguished himself on many occasions in the Malwa and Central India Campaigns in 1858 during the Mutinies, when he received a C.B. for his brilliant services.

His younger brother, Sutherland G. G. Orr, was born 30th Jan., 1816, and obtained his commission at Addiscombe 12 June, 1835. He served in Afghanistan in 1840-42, was with Sale at Jellalabad, and was mentioned by George Broadfoot as having "rendered him most zealous and efficient aid." He was engaged in Pollock's victorious advance to Cabul in 1842, and was present in Sept., 1842, at the capture of Istaliff.

After that he served with the Hyderabad Cavalry for many years, and greatly distinguished himself in the Malwa and Central India Campaigns of 1858. He also was appointed C. B.

There was yet another brother who served in the Medical Dept., who was also present in the Central India Campaign, highly distinguished himself, and obtained a C. B.

General Sir William Erskine Baker, K. C. B.,
Bengal Engineers,

son of Capt. Joseph Baker, R. N., was born, 29 Nov., 1808, at Leith. He was educated at Ed. VI. School at Ludlow. Entered Addiscombe in 1825, obtained his commission Dec., 1826, and arrived in India Aug, 1828. Shortly after he was posted to the Canals in Delhi Territory, under Col. John Colvin, C. B. In

Oct., 1835, he succeeded Colvin as Supt. of Canals of Delhi, afterwards termed the West Jumna Canals. At this time he was employed in surveying country between the Sutlej and Jumna with the view of ascertaining the feasibility of water communication between those two rivers, when "he secured the high merit of being the successful pioneer in this hitherto little known tract, and of having suggested plans which future experience and opportunities may mature into works of great national value." He administered these works for 7 years, and during this period he sent in a great project for an Irrigation Canal from the Sutlej, which has since been carried out. In 1837 he married Frances Gertrude, 3rd daughter of Major-Genl. Alex. Duncan. In Dec., 1842, he was Field Engineer to the army of reserve at Ferozepore. He had little to do, as arrangements for crossing the river had already been made by the civil officers; but he examined the various kinds of boats in use on the Sutlej, and drew up detailed bridge projects for future need. Two bridges were constructed for the passage of Pollock's force on their return from Afghanistan.

The passage was completed on 23 Dec., 1842, and next day the Sutlej came down in flood, and carried both bridges away. After a few days of festivity and review the force of 40,000 troops broke up, and Baker returned to the West Jumna Canals.

In June, 1843, Sir Charles Napier required a good Canal Engineer for Scinde, and in Sept. Baker was appointed Supt. of Canals and Forests in Scinde, went down the Sutlej with three assistants, and arrived at Sukkur end of October.

Baker served here till Oct., 1844, when he left Kurrachee to return to Bombay.

Cautley was now going home to England, so Baker took his place in charge of the Ganges Canal. In Dec., 1845, however,

Baker with nearly all his Engineers was called upon to join the army in the field. They arrived after the battle of Ferozeshah, but in time for Sobraon. Baker was active and fearless to rashness in making reconnaissances of the enemy's daily increasing works, and when the day of attack (10th Feb.) came, he was told off with Lt. John. Becher to conduct the main attack, Sir Robt. Dick's division. In this attack Sir Robt. Dick was mortally wounded, and Becher was also severely wounded.

The services of Baker and Becher on this occasion were warmly recognized, "they well maintained the reputation of their corps wherever gallantry or science may be required from its members."

Sir Robt. Dick when dying, urged the officer by his side to carry his dying recommendation of Baker to the Commander-in-Chief. He obtained a Bt. Majority on this occasion. The Government hesitated greatly over Cautley's great project, and Baker was chiefly instrumental in urging the work to be carried out in its entirety.

In 1847 Mr. Thomason, the Lieut.-Governor, urged the formation of a Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, the headquarters of the Ganges Canal, and Major Baker entered warmly into the proposal, and made all the arrangements for starting the College.

In Jan., 1848, Cautley returned to the Ganges Canal, and Baker went on furlough, after 20 years' absence from England. Cautley greatly praised his management of the Canal works during his absence.

While in England he studied the English railway system, and in 1851, soon after his return, he was appointed Member of a Commission to report on the re-organization of the Dept., and was made Consulting Engineer for Railways. A difficult

system could hardly have had a fairer initiation than in his hands. He co-operated indefatigably with Sir R. M. Stephenson and Mr. Geo. Turnbull in the design and construction of the E. I. Railway. He thoroughly won their respect and regard, and the Govt. control in his hands was exercised with as much courtesy as firmness. Lord Dalhousie made use of his advice in a great variety of matters connected with P. W. projects, and questions which had nothing to do with railways; and finally Lord Dalhousie wished to appoint him to the new office of Secretary to Govt. D.P.W. in Aug., 1854, and Baker was accordingly appointed the 1st Secretary early in 1855.

Shortly before this the section of the E. I. Railway from Howrah to Burdwan was publicly opened, on 3rd Feb., 1855. Mr. J. P. (afterwards Sir John P.) Grant on this occasion said, "To Colonel Baker's energy, to his experience in Indian works of vast magnitude, to his industry, to his judgment and to his imperturbable temper the Government of India owed much, this railway owed much, and he would venture to say every passenger who might in after years travel on the railway from Calcutta to Delhi, would owe much."

Lord Dalhousie on leaving in March, 1856, thanked him for his constant and most effectual aid, and expressed his anxiety to see him again. In Dec., 1856, Lord Dalhousie again wrote to him and said, "It makes me so savage to hear of things going wrong at the east end or the west end in which one has taken a strong interest, that one's only safety is in evading to hear anything about them."

He expressed also the great pleasure it would give him to see Baker in England, or at his own old Castle which he had not been able to occupy yet.

In 1857 his health began to fail, but owing to the Mutiny

he deferred his departure till after the fall of Delhi and relief of Lucknow. Lord Canning on 10 Nov., 1857, wrote of Baker, "The Government of India does not, so far as my experience goes, possess a more able, zealous, indefatigable, and useful officer in the ranks of its service, or one more thoroughly well fitted by knowledge, temper, and character for the discharge of very trying duties."

Col. Baker left India on 11th Nov. Those who had served under him placed a fine bust of him (by Sir John Steele of Edinburgh) in the P. W. Offices at Calcutta. A year after he reached home he was invited by Lord Stanley (later Earl of Derby) to take the post of Military Secretary at the India Office. He took charge of it in Dec., 1858. Baker's heart was not in the work of Amalgamation, nor was he likely to be reconciled to it by certain of the methods in which it was accomplished, and a year or two later this feeling was so strong that it was only on public grounds he was persuaded to retain office. In 1861, he became a Member of the Council of India, took his seat 8th Aug., and continued to belong to it till Oct. 8th, 1875.

"In India he was, in war—daring and indefatigable in reconnaissance; in the peaceful field-work that occupied so much of his time in connection with many projects, he always seemed to do in a day several more miles of survey or levelling than anybody else, and at the India Office he was ever the earliest at his desk, and the latest to leave." He was for many years the representative of the India Office on the Army Sanitary Commission, and when he quitted office, Miss Nightingale wrote, "We shall miss you so much that though I am a stranger to you, I cannot help telling you so. We seldom find the like of you. We do not often find such high-minded, thoroughly

well-informed help so free from crochets and prejudices, so open to reasoning and conviction, even when superior experience might well make its owner positive in his own judgment, with which, however, the wildest reformer could never be angry, expressed in so courteous and mild a form." On 1st Feb., 1870, he was appointed a K. C. B.

In 1873 he had a serious illness, and his letters began to suggest a longing for retirement.

In Aug., 1874, he made a tour in Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany accompanied by Lady Baker. In the winter of 1874 he had a return of illness, and he finally resigned in Sept., 1875. He then migrated to Somersetshire, on the spurs of the Mendips, where he had a house called the Castle, near Banwell.

On 16th Dec., 1881, he was seized with paralysis, and died that night, just past his 73rd year, and was buried at Bournemouth.

Lord Napier wrote, "In Sir Wm. Baker, with courage of the highest order were combined a very high military intelligence, and a spirit of enterprise which would have made him more eminent as a soldier." This is what might have been, but let it be considered what has been. "To this man it fell to lay the foundation of British Irrigation in Scinde, to found the great Indian Railway System in Bengal and the P. W. Dept. in the north of India as an organized Dept. of the State; in great part to guide the transition between the old and the new systems of India, besides the conduct of many other tasks of public importance, a part only of which has been indicated."

Through all and every duty he was regarded by every statesman under whom he served, as a pillar of strength; by every officer who served under him, as an object of unbounded confidence and affection.

Sir Stafford Northcote (afterwards Lord Iddesleigh) wrote 1st

Dec., 1868, "Since I have been at this office, I have found in him one of the most valuable public servants with whom it has been my good fortune to become acquainted in any Government Department. At the time of the preparations for the Abyssinian campaign in particular, he rendered the most important assistance to us, and undertook a very unusual amount of labour."

Lord Salisbury wrote (when Baker was leaving Council), "I not only lose a kind and courteous friend who has made consultation on a very difficult and thorny subject pleasant, but an adviser of tried judgment and experience. It has been my unpleasant lot during my short term of office to fill several vacancies, but *this* will be the hardest of all."

Sir Bartle Frere when Commissioner of Scinde wrote: "He had touched on almost every great question connected with irrigation and '*nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*'. All his papers were marked with clearness, simplicity, and business-like brevity, sound sense and keen appreciation of the real crucial points of every question. His was a rare combination of judgment and common-sense with the highest principles." He obtained the rank of Genl. on 1st Oct., 1877, and was placed on the supernumerary list, 29th Oct., 1878.

Genl. Sir JAMES BRIND, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery,

son of Walter Brind Esq., born 10th July, 1808, received his commission 3rd July, 1827. After being with his regiment for some years he was appointed on 1st Mar., 1836, to the Revenue Survey Dept. On 24th Sept., 1838, he was placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for service in the field, and was ordered, in company with Major MacKinlay, to visit Kandwar and to travel as far to N. E. of the Himalayan chain as practicable.

In July, 1842, he was appointed to act as Divisional Adjt. of Artillery at Agra and Muttra, and on 24th Jan., 1844, he went on furlough to Europe on sick leave.

He commanded the Foot Artillery of the Delhi Field Force at the siege of Delhi in 1857, when he highly distinguished himself.[1] As soon as the city was captured he was allotted the task of ensuring the safety of the gateways and posts, which was a heavy task. He cleared the city of murderers and incendiaries, and made all the military posts secure from attack.

From Dec., 1857, to Mar., 1858, he commanded a light column in Mozuffernuggur and also the 3rd Brig. H. A., and the United Artillery Brigade of Genl. Walpole's force during its march from Lucknow to Alligunge, and was present at the affairs of Rooyia and Alligunge. He also commanded the Artillery Brigade under Lord Clyde through Rohilcund, and at the capture of Bareilly.

He was with Col. Colin Troup's column in Oude in 1858-59, and was present at engagements at Modypoor, Rusaulpoor, Mittombee, Alligunge and Biswarrah, also with light troops in pursuit.

Commanded a light column in pursuit, and at the defeat of Prince Ferozeshah and other chiefs, taking their 10 guns and stores, etc., at Mehndee; and also a Cavalry column in pursuit of Ferozeshah through Oude towards Central India to the point assigned.

For his services at Delhi he obtained his Bt. Colonelcy and C. B.

In 1865 we find him Brig.-Genl. and Inspector of Artillery in N. W. P.

[1] It was said of him after the siege of Delhi, "Talk of V.Cs.—If Brind had his due, he would be covered with V.Cs. from head to foot."

In 1870 he was nominated a K. C. B., and in 1875 was advanced to the dignity of G. C. B. He became Col. Commandant 3rd Oct., 1867, and attained the rank of Genl. 1st. Oct., 1877. He died at Brighton 3rd Oct., 1888, in his 81st year. He was five times married. In 1873 he married Eleanor, daughter of the late Rev. Hen. T. Burne, and she still survives him.

Col. Sir ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH, Knt.,
Bengal Engineers,

son of Genl. Gilbert Waugh, born 3 Feb., 1810, passed out of Addiscombe Dec., 1827, in half the ordinary time, at the head of his term. He landed in India 25 May, 1829, was first posted to the Sappers and then to D. P. W., when he was Garrison Engineer at Allahabad and Supt. of Foundry at Fort William. [1] On 17th July, 1832, he was appointed to the Grand Trigl. Survey, and took part in the measurement of the Great Arc of the Meridian from Cape Comorin to Deyrah Doon. In Dec., 1834, he was with Everest at the measurement of the north base line.

He shared with Everest the arduous observatory work carried on simultaneously at Kaliana, Kahanpur, and Dumargadda by which the arc of amplitude was determined, and brought this important work to an end in 1841. In 1843 Sir George Everest wrote, "He is beloved and respected by all the subordinate members of my Dept., and held in honour and esteem by all who know him personally—his talents, acquirements, and habits as a scholar, a mathematician, a gentleman, and a soldier are of a high order. I do not hesitate to stake my professional reputa-

[1] In March, 1831, he was appointed to assist Capt Hutchinson in the construction of a new foundry at Cossipore, and Adjt. to Corps of Engineers Apr., 1831.

tion on the fact, that, if your Hon. Court had the whole world at your disposal, wherefrom to select a person whose sum total of practical skill, theoretical attainments, power of endurance, and all other essential qualities were a maximum, Lieut. Waugh would be the very person of your choice."

He began by carrying out the remaining series, 7 in number, a total of 1300 miles in length, and embracing an area of 28,000 square miles, originating from the Calcutta longitudinal series on the gridiron system projected by Sir George Everest.

One of the finest surveying operations was the N. E. Himalayan series, connecting the northern ends of all the beforementioned meridional series in which Waugh took a leading part. This work proved most deadly to a large proportion of the Native Establishment and to many of the European officers and assistants. Forty out of one hundred and fifty were buried in and around the forests of Goruckpore. These operations led to the fixing of the positions and heights of some of the highest and grandest Himalayan peaks in Nepal and Sikkim. One of them, 29,002 ft., was named by Waugh, Mount Everest, and is the highest in the world.

The dangers and difficulties in the execution of this work were far greater than have been encountered in the majority of Indian campaigns.

Military service plentifully rewarded by the praise of men and by prizes of all kinds, is neither so perilous nor so honourable as that of the Indian surveyor, who devotes great talent and ability to scientific work in the midst of as deadly peril as is met with on the field of battle, and with little or no prospect of reaping the reward that he deserves. His labours, unlike those of a mere soldier, are of permanent and lasting value, but few know who obtained the valuable results except the gallant

surveyor's immediate Chief and colleagues. The N. W. Himalayan series was the most desperate of these grand undertakings, and the average slaughter was greater than in many famous battles.

It was the longest series ever carried between measured bases, being 1690 miles long from Sonakoda to Deyrah Doon. On the South of India, the South Concan, the Madras Coast series, the South Parishnath and South Maluncha series were also begun and finished. Sir Geo. Everest's great conception was completed about 1847-48, and Col. Waugh had before him the vast territory that lay in Scinde, N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab; and another gridiron of the triangulation was projected to the East of the Great Arc Series, on a far grander scale, to comprise this area.

The Mutiny breaking out much delayed this work, which was finally completed in 1860. In 1858 the levelling operations were commenced to verify the height of the base line at Deyrah.

Of all the Indian Survey work that originated in Col. Waugh's tenure of office, the survey of Cashmere was the chief. This survey was not completed till 1864.

Lord Canning wrote in 1859, "I cannot resist telling you at once with how much satisfaction I have seen these papers. It is a real pleasure to turn from the troubles and anxieties with which India is still beset, and to find that the gigantic work of permanent peaceful usefulness, and one which will assuredly take the highest rank as a work of scientific labour and skill, has been steadily and rapidly progressing through all the turmoil of the last two years. I never saw a more perfect or artistic production of its kind, than this map. You have given me a new proof of what I long ago discovered, that there never was a more able, zealous, reliable body of English gentlemen brought

together under any Government, than the Corps of Engineers of Bengal."

During Waugh's tenure of office he advanced the triangulalation by no less than 316,000 square miles (three times that of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland) and 94,000 were topographically surveyed.

Waugh retired in 1861, and Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

He was Surveyor-General of India for 17 years, and on his retirement the Members of the Survey presented him with a service of plate and an address.

In 1856 the Royal Geographical Society gave him their Gold Medal, and he became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1858.

He was twice married, first, in 1844, to Josephine, daughter of Dr. Graham of Edinburgh (she died 1866), and secondly, in 1870, to Cecilia, daughter of Sir Thos. Whitehead, K.C.B., of Uplands Hall, Lancashire.

He died on 21st Feb., 1877, aged 67.

Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., Bombay Artillery,

son of Thos. Pottinger, Esq., of Carrickfergus, was born 12th Aug., 1811. He entered Addiscombe in 1826, left on 13th Dec., 1827, and went to Bombay, where his uncle was serving. He joined his regiment in 1828, and in due course was appointed Quarter-Master. Having served thus for several years on the Regimental Staff, he was appointed to the Irregular Horse in Cutch, 26th Feb., 1835, and thence became Political Officer in Scinde and Beloochistan. He accompanied Alexr. Burnes to Hyderabad, and was present at his communications with the Court of Scinde.

It was of importance to the British Government to obtain correct information regarding the state of affairs in Afghanistan, and Eldred Pottinger expressed his willingness to undertake the adventurous and dangerous task of penetrating into that country, and his uncle, the Resident, accepted his offer. Early in 1837 he started in the disguise of a Cutch horse-dealer and journeyed to Cabul viâ Shikarpore and Peshawur. Then he resolved to push his way on to Herat through the difficult country of the Imouk and Hazarah hordes, and assumed for the purpose the disguise of a "Syud" or holy man.

This perilous journey, after many delays, imprisonment, and suspicions of being a Feringhee, ended in Pottinger arriving at Herat on 18th Aug. At this time the Shah of Persia under Russian influence was making preparations for an advance on Herat. Pottinger saw that the fall of Herat would be most injurious to England. He thought he could be of assistance in the defence, so he threw off his disguise to the two great men in Herat, the Prince Shah Kamran and his Vizier, Yar Mahomed. They welcomed him and saw the immense advantage of having an English officer's advice and assistance. The siege began, and continued for nine weary months, and had it not been for Pottinger, Herat would have fallen at the last onslaught of the Persians; but it was saved by the energy, the personal gallantry, the animating vigour, the determination and courage of this young artillery officer.

The siege was raised by the Persians on 9th Sept., 1838, and from that date the Governor-General appointed Pottinger Political Agent at Herat, subject to the orders of the Envoy at Cabul. The Governor-General stated that "he was glad of the opportunity afforded him, of bestowing the high applause which is due to the signal merits of that officer who was present in

Herat during the whole of the protracted siege, and who, under circumstances of peculiar danger and difficulty, has by his fortitude, ability, and judgment honourably sustained the reputation and interests of his country.

Pottinger remained at Herat until D'Arcy Todd arrived on a special mission in Sept., 1839, and he then went to meet the Governor-General in the Upper Provinces, by way of Bameean to Cabul, and thence to the Governor-General. Lord Auckland invited him to dinner. At the appointed time it was observed by the guests that a native in Afghan costume was leaning against one of the poles of the great dinner tent. It was suggested that he should be requested to leave, but great was the commotion when, a few minutes after, the Governor-General entered and introduced his sister to the stranger: "Let me present you to the hero of Herat."

Pottinger now went to Calcutta, and remained there for some time, drawing up certain valuable reports regarding Herat and adjacent countries. In 1841 we find him again in Afghanistan, having been appointed Political Agent on the Turkistan frontier. His headquarters were in Kohistan or the country above Cabul, and he lived in Lughman Castle. Here he was surrounded with armed Kohistanees, and in an interview with some of the chiefs, Pottinger's assistant, Rattray, was shot down. This foul play induced Pottinger, who had only 100 men, to make a hazardous retreat to Charekur, where were English troops officered by Capts. Codrington, Haughton, and Rose who had tried to relieve Pottinger.

Pottinger escaped to Charekur, and the enemy then attacked it. Codrington was killed Pottinger took command of the guns, was wounded by a musket-ball in the leg, and Haughton was also wounded. The stout-hearted garrison fought bravely, but

hunger and thirst assailed them, and they determined to cut their way to Cabul. The wounded officers pushed on, and were most miraculously saved. Haughton and Pottinger alone escaped, and both behaved in a most gallant manner. Had it not been for Pottinger's assistance, Haughton must have been killed.

When they arrived McNaghten had been killed, and the military authorities had decided on negotiating for the evacuation of Cabul.

Pottinger opposed this, but his opposition was of no avail, so he had to arrange the capitulation. The treaty was drawn up and signed, and in Jan., 1842, the British army was ready to march. We promised to pay £190,000, by bills on the British Govt., to the Afghans, who were to provide an escort to convoy the British safely out of the country. There was some delay in the provision of the escort, and the military authorities, against the advice of Pottinger, refused to wait. They started with nothing but death facing them. The snow lay thick on the ground, and the soldiers were ill-provided with means to resist the severities of a winter march. The result of the dreadful retreat is well known—how the British were massacred as they lay, most of them benumbed and helpless. Akbar Khan now appeared, and promised to convoy the remnant to the British frontier, if three hostages were given up as a guarantee for the evacuation of our outposts. George Lawrence, Colin Mackenzie, and Pottinger were the hostages, but Akbar did not fulfil his promises. The massacre still continued, and several ladies, gentlemen, and children were surrendered as prisoners.

Their captivity lasted nine months, when they were rescued by Pollock; but in the meantime the bills drawn by Pottinger were repudiated, and this was a most critical time for the prisoners.

But Pottinger put a very bold face on the matter, and when asked to draw fresh bills, he turned a stern grim face on them and said, "You may cut off my head if you will, but I will not sign the bills." The chiefs retired to another room to consult about the prisoners, and Pottinger learning that there was a supply of powder in it, suggested setting fire to a train and blowing up the place, the English taking their chance of escape, but his companions objected.

When Pollock's army marched back to the British Provinces it was thought necessary that a Court of Enquiry should be appointed to investigate Pottinger's proceedings in having drawn the bills. He was fully exonerated, as he was entirely opposed to those measures, and reluctantly carried them out at the request of the Military Authorities. "The Court cannot conclude its proceedings without expressing a strong conviction that throughout the whole period of the painful position in which Major Pottinger was so unexpectedly placed, his conduct was marked by a degree of energy and manly firmness that stamps his character as one worthy of high admiration."—2nd Jan., 1843.

After a short residence at Calcutta he paid a visit to his uncle, Sir Henry Pottinger, who was then at the head of the British Mission in China. Here, in Hong-Kong, he caught a fever which abruptly terminated a career of the greatest promise at the age of 33. He died 15th Nov., 1843.

The Governor-in-Council recorded "the regret of the Government that the career of an officer so distinguished has been so prematurely closed."

As a mark of the Court's testimony to the valuable services rendered by him, the Court of Directors granted his stepmother (who had brought him up from the age of three) a pension of £100.

For his services he had been made a Brevet Major and a C.B., and received a year's full pay as compensation for his wound received at Charekur. His half-brother John, born 1815, also went to Addiscombe and obtained a commission in the Bombay Artillery in 1830—attained the rank of Major-Genl. and became a C.B. He was High Sheriff, Co. Leitrim, in 1867, and died in 1877, leaving twin sons, Eldred and Brabazon, who both entered the Bombay Artillery in 1857. The latter served in Abyssinia, and attained the rank of Lt.-General on 5th April, 1891, and was awarded a Good Service Pension.

Major-General Sir HENRY MARION DURAND, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Engineers,

was born 6th Nov., 1812, and educated at Leicester and Putney. He entered Addiscombe in 1826, and left it 7th June, 1828, with seven prizes. In Oct., 1829, he set sail for India. The vessel in which he sailed, the "Lady Holland", was wrecked upon Dassau Island, and he lost everything he possessed, and did not reach Calcutta till the end of May, 1830.

He applied to be sent to the N.W. Provinces, and after being employed for a year in the Building Dept. and in surveying sites for European troops in the Himalayas, was appointed an Assistant to Major Colvin, the Supt. of Canals. For five years he was employed on the Canals west of the Jumna.

In 1834 he applied to be sent to Persia to assist in organizing and drilling the native army, but the application was unsuccessful. At this time the Engineers engaged on the Jumna Canals, were in the habit of making excursions into the Sewalik Hills, and on one of these excursions they discovered the Sewalik Fossils which startled the scientific world, and contributed so

materially to the development of the study of palæontology. In 1838 he examined and reported on the Nujjufghur Marsh and a large tract of country south of Delhi which it was proposed to drain—when he was nominated to the Trigonometrical Survey. However, he never took up this duty, as he accepted the appointment of Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N. W. P.; but the war in Afghanistan breaking out he applied for employment, and was attached to the army of the Indus as one of two engineer officers charged with the work of the topographical Department.

He assisted in the preparation of the Engineers' Park at Delhi and the bridging of the Indus, and then accompanied Sir Willoughby Cotton's division to Quetta, and was with Sir John Keane in the advance to Candahar. He served in Sale's expedition to Girishk, and then marched with the main body upon Cabul. He took part in blowing in the Cabul gate at Ghuzni, and was entrusted with the duty of leading the explosion party, placing the powder and firing the train. He was far from well at this time, and immediately after the storm he was forced to take to his bed.

After the arrival of the British Force at Cabul he was appointed Engineer to Shah Sooja, and in this capacity did his best to oppose the fatal error of abandoning the Bala Hissar. He soon resigned his appointment, and returned to India with Sir John Keane.

When the maps, plans, &c., connected with the campaign in Afghanistan, had been completed, he went to England on furlough. While in England he met Lord Ellenborough, and accepted the offer of an appointment as A.D.C. to Lord Ellenborough, which was exchanged for that of Private Secretary before the Governor-General reached Calcutta. Throughout Lord Ellenborough's adminstration, Durand remained at his post as Private Secretary,

and when Lord Ellenborough was recalled, he was appointed by Lord Hardinge, Commissioner on the Tenasserim Coast.

So long as Lord Hardinge remained in Calcutta all went well, but directly he went to the N.W. Provinces leaving Maddock as President in Council, affairs changed; Maddock's relations had been far from cordial with Durand, and when relieved of the presence of Hardinge, Maddock manifested his ill-will, and finally removed him from his appointment. That this removal was unmerited was afterwards shown to the satisfaction of the highest authorities. Lord Hardinge offered Durand the post of Chief Engineer in the Punjab. The offer was refused, and Durand returned to England to seek justice from the Court of Directors. His appeal was too late, as although the legality of the decisions which had led to his removal was strongly affirmed by counsel in England, the Court of Directors had meanwhile sanctioned the Deputy Governor's order. The President of the Board of Control assured him, however, that he should be no sufferer from what had passed.

While he was at home at this time he began to write his account of the Cabul war, but it was interrupted by his return to duty in 1848, and was never completed, and only carries the proceedings up to March, 1842. It was published by his son after his death, in the year 1879. On his arrival in India he hastened up to the frontier, and was in time to witness the sanguinary battle of Chillianwallah. Next day he did all his position allowed to bring about an immediate advance, but we had lost fearfully and it was not known then how severely the Sikhs had been tried. Throughout the decisive battle of Goojerat, Durand was with Colin Campbell's division. For his services he obtained a Brevet Majority. After the close of the campaign he expected an appointment in the Punjab, but Lord

Dalhousie did not know him, and he was disappointed. After a short stay at Gwallior as an assistant, he was relegated to the political agency of Bhopal, until the close of 1853.

Sir Charles Napier offered him the command of the Sappers, but he refused it as he wished for a political appointment.

It should have been mentioned that he was present with Lord Ellenborough at the battle of Maharajpore, when the latter was under fire, and in the thick of the action.

Although the period of his career at Bhopal was one of disappointment, it bore good fruit. Throughout the Mutinies there was no stauncher friend to the British cause than the brave Begum of Bhopal, and this was due to the confidence and goodwill which he inspired.

At Bhopal he had a good deal of leisure, and wrote a good many essays for the Calcutta Review, then in its prime; and amongst others, he wrote a series of papers showing up the abuses of the system upon which India was then governed.

In Dec., 1853, he returned to Europe, but sailed again for India at the close of 1855. No political appointment being offered to him, he was employed as Supg. Engineer of the Presidency Circle.

At this time his opinion was frequently asked by the Gov.-Genl., Lord Canning, and on two occasions he was mainly instrumental in dissuading Lord Canning from projecting military operations, one being the occupation of Quetta, and the other the attacking of Persia overland through Afghanistan.

In the beginning of 1857 Lord Canning offered Durand the charge of the Central Indian Agency about to be vacated by Sir Robert Hamilton.

He took charge of this in April, and retained it till Dec., during the most critical period of the Mutiny. Up to the end

of June things went well at Indore, but on 1st July Holkar's troops rose and attacked the Residency. The force collected for its defence, (except 14 Artillery and 5 Sikh troopers) refused to fight, and 400 of them joined the insurgents. After a two hours' cannonade the garrison, seeing that they were surrounded, determined to withdraw. The retreat was effected in good order. They intended to go to Mhow, but the contingent troops refused to follow, and our people made for Bhopal Territory at Sehore. After a day's stay, Durand went south, across the Nerbudda to bring up the Bombay Column.

Having arrested the retirement of the Madras troops holding the Nerbudda, he joined and pressed up Woodburn's force, and by Aug. 1st the line of the Nerbudda was once more secure. During the rains they remained at Mhow, the force consisting of 600 Europeans and 1,200 Natives. Durand resolved to march on Mundisore by way of Dhar. Dhar fell after a 10 days' siege, and the Mundisore army was dispersed after some severe fighting. Neemuch was relieved, and when the column reached Indore the mutinous regiments laid down their arms. These operations cleared the way for Sir Hugh Rose's brilliant campaign in Central India.

Lord Canning thus wrote, "Col. Durand's conduct was marked by great foresight and the soundest judgment, as well in military as in civil matters. He had many points to guard, and the force at his disposal was almost hopelessly small; but by a judicious use of it, and by the closest personal supervision of its movements, Col. Durand saved our interests in Central India until support could arrive."

After leaving Indore Durand went to Bombay and Calcutta, where he remained for a short time. At the end of April, 1858, he was placed by Lord Canning on special duty in connection

with the re-organization of the Indian Army. In Jan., 1859, he was appointed to the Council of India, and here he remained for two years. He opposed the measures adopted in regard to Indian re-organization, as unwise and unjust. The influences against him were too strong; the armies were amalgamated, and the Staff Corps brought into being. In May, 1861, he was offered by Lord Canning the Foreign Secretaryship in Calcutta. At first he refused this post, but finally accepted it, and on July 4th started for India. He was strongly influenced in this matter by his desire of making room in Council for Outram. He ably filled the post of Foreign Secretary for 4 years, and in the summer of 1865, he was appointed Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, and his period of duty in this post closed early in 1870. Lord Mayo had wished to amalgamate under one head the two great Agencies of Central India and Rajputana, and proposed that Sir Henry Durand should hold the post; but he declined it, objecting to the principle of the scheme, and to accepting it himself. He was thereupon offered the Lieut.-Governorship of the Punjab, and on 1st June, 1870, he was sworn in. In announcing the appointment at a farewell dinner to Sir Donald Macleod, Lord Mayo said his hearers would find their new Governor "firm and fearless, honest and brave," and the speech had been cut short by a sudden storm of cheering, the purport of which was not to be mistaken. "Well," Lord Mayo afterwards remarked, "men often say what they don't mean, but they don't cheer like that, if they don't mean it," and he telegraphed to Durand that the reception of his name had been "enthusiastic."

His tenure of the post was short. After a visit to Cashmere, he started in the beginning of the cold weather for a tour round the North-West Frontier, and by the close of the year

was at Tonk. On the evening of 31st Dec., as it was growing dusk, the elephant on which he was seated was taken up into a low covered gateway through which there was not room to pass. The Mahout tried to back the animal, but it got frightened, started forward—the howdah struck against the beams overhead, and Durand was thrown out. A man of great size, he fell heavily, and the injury to his spine was fatal. He lingered for a day, and on 1st January passed away.

One who learnt to know him during the last five years of his life, wrote: "None who knew him well can speak otherwise than with deep love of him. The combination of extreme strength and tenderness were to me his chief charm. His manner to those who were in any way objects of pity was the very beauty of gentleness, yet he was a man of iron—his will like his frame was cast in an heroic mould; of course, a man so open to sympathy might be imposed upon, but he must have been a dangerous man to trifle with. To those who deserved his confidence he was without reserve. His long experience, his wide reading, his culture, his natural cheeriness and fun made him, to younger men especially, a delightful companion. Finally, as in most great men, there was nothing of the unapproachable "swell" about him. He would talk to a shoeblack as he talked to His Excellency in Council; only I think he would have been most courteous to the shoeblack. He had strongly the fascinating camaraderie of the soldier. If he had enemies, a man of his strong views and his contempt for what he thought selfish or unjust, was sure to have them. He spoke sometimes, too, in public with a warmth which seemed to justify the complaint of those who characterized him as "bitter." Warmth was of the essence of his character. But I have often been struck by the manner in which he weighed his words, and spoke as if pro-

testing to himself when, in private conversation, he disparaged any of those about him in public life. I am amazed looking back, to remember how often I heard him criticized, and how rarely I heard him criticize others."

In 1867 he had been given the Star of India, and after the Mutiny was recommended for the K.C.B. by Lord Canning.

Brig. General JOHN JACOB, C.B.,
Bombay Artillery,

son of Rev. S. L. Jacob, Vicar of Woolavington, Somerset, was born 11th Jan., 1812, and passed out of Addiscombe Dec., 1827, his commission being dated on his 16th birthday. In Dec., 1833, he was detached to visit the Forts of Gaulna, Kokinanda, and Nandoorbur, and in 1838 we find him Supt. of Experiments in boring for water in Guzerat.

From March to June, 1839, he was employed in forming Ordnance Depot at Bukkur when he constructed a flying bridge between Sukkur and Bukkur. On 3rd June, 1838, he marched from Sukkur with 2 howitzers and Arty. to accompany a force from Shikapore to act against the Beloochees, but was obliged to return owing to numerous and distressing casualties. At the end of Sept. he again proceeded on field service against the Beloochees, under Major Bellamore, and succeeded by great personal exertions in taking a howitzer, &c., into the heart of the country occupied by the Bhoogties, over most rugged and mountainous tracts. In Nov., 1839, he was ordered to join 1st Company 2nd Battn. Arty. with the army of the Indus, and in Feb. following made a survey of the country in which the force was employed, and sent in accurate surveys of the three routes from Phoolagee and Lehree to Kahun. He also formed a road over

Nufoosk Pass, previously impracticable except for foot-passengers.

In handing up Jacob's report on the route from Parkun to Dupla in Scinde, Lt. Col. Wilson said, "Lt. Jacob's exertions during the whole march, surpassed anything I have ever seen, and his conduct was beyond any praise which I can express."

On 20th Dec., 1841, he was appointed to command the Scinde Irregular Horse, and in the following January was made a 2nd Class Assistant, Scinde and Beloochistan Agency.

He highly distinguished himself at the battle of Meeanee on 17th Feb., 1843, as also at the battle of Hyderabad of 24th Mar., where he made a brilliant charge—crossing the Nulla, and cutting down the retreating enemy for several miles. He was engaged in the expedition against Emaumghur in the desert, and also served at the capture of Oomercote. In March, 1843, he was appointed A. D. C. to the Governor-General. Ameer Shere Mahomed finding himself surrounded by Sir Chas. Napier, Col. Roberts, and Capt. Jacob, turned on the latter with 4,000 men, and on 14th June, 1843, they met at Shadadpoor, where Shere Mahomed was overthrown, his army dispersed, and all his guns captured. Jacob was stated to be entitled to honorary distinctions which could not at present be conferred, but when he obtained his Regl. Captaincy he became Brevet Major and C.B. He served under Napier also during the campaign against the robber tribes.

In Jan., 1846, a 2nd Regt. of Scinde Horse was raised, and this, as well as the 1st, was placed under Jacob. The frontier having been placed under his charge, he had complete and decisive success against the combined Bhoogtee tribes, which resulted in the destruction of the most notorious freebooters in Cutchee. He received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, for the

services of the Scinde Horse "who had conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, and it was Capt. Jacob who had brought them to this state of perfection." He served in command of the Scinde Horse with Sir Charles Napier, against Bhawulpore, in 1846.

On 21st Jan., 1848, he became A. D. C. to Lord Dalhousie, and was appointed to command the troops assembled at Roree for service in Upper Scinde.

In Oct., 1852, he received the full powers of magistrate in Scinde, and in Dec., 1853, was appointed to command in Upper Scinde.

He was appointed to command of the Cavalry in the Persian war in 1856-57. He commanded troops at Bushire from 14th March to 17th June, and after the departure of Sir James Outram he commanded the Persian Expeditionary Force until the final evacuation of Persia, leaving Bushire with the last detachment on 2nd Oct., '56.

During the Indian Mutiny he held Scinde and the entire frontier in his grasp. The wild tribes regarded him with mingled feelings of fear and superstition, and even the rudest of the Chiefs respected his authority and obeyed his mandates. He was a complete soldier, and had mastered all the details and duties of his profession. He invented a 4-grooved rifle and a shell, which he suggested should be introduced into the service.

He died at Jacobabad (a place named after him), in Scinde, of brain fever, on 5th Nov., 1858, before he had reached his 47th year.

Colonel Sir RICHMOND C. SHAKESPEAR, Knt., C. B.,
Bengal Artillery,

son of John Talbot Shakespear, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, was born 11th May, 1812, and obtained his commission 12th June, 1828.

He first served with his regiment, and afterwards entered the Revenue Survey Dept. In Sept., 1838, he was placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for service in the field.

He accompanied D'Arcy Todd to Herat, and proved himself a most valuable acquisition to the Mission.

On 14th May, 1840, he was deputed by Todd to Khiva to carry to a successful issue the negotiations begun by James Abbott, for the liberation of Russian captives, whose detention had been made a convenient pretext by Russia for invading the country, and thereby at a critical period imperilling our prestige. More fortunate than his gallant predecessor, who failed chiefly from want of necessary credentials, Shakespear, following closely in Abbott's wake, reached Khiva on 12th June, three months after Abbott's departure for St. Petersburg. His efforts were speedily crowned with complete success. The Khan agreed to make a full surrender, and the order went forth throughout Khiva that all Russian captives should be brought to the capital by a certain date, and on 5th Aug. a large number of these unfortunates were made over to the British Envoy, on the very day fixed for his departure for the Russian frontier; others joined his camp on his line of march, and by the 14th Aug. all (416) were transferred to his custody. But there still lay before him the wild Turkoman Desert with its turbulent tribes, where Abbott had but recently reaped bitter experience of treachery on all sides. It was destined that he should reap nothing but success and glory.

On 15th Sept. he reached the Russian fort of Alexandroffski. There he embarked for Oochail, and on 1st Oct. finally delivered over his grateful protégés to the Russian Court of Orenburg. His task thus completed, he went to St. Petersburg where a flattering reception awaited him. The Czar restored to the Khivans merchandise valued at 1 or 2 millions sterling, and 640 prisoners belonging to the wealthiest families in Khiva. Seldom, if ever, has a negotiation so creditable to all parties concerned been effected in the East, or since the brightest day of chivalry have the honours of knighthood been more worthily won. Neither is it the least noticeable part of this remarkable drama that the three chief actors therein were young officers of Bengal Artillery all trained at Addiscombe: D'Arcy Todd, James Abbott and Richmond Shakespear.

On 31st August, 1841, the honour of knighthood was conferred on Shakespear, and the same year he returned to India. During his absence the Cabul tragedy had been enacted, and he was now to take part in avenging it. On 23rd Feb., 1842, he was appointed Military Secretary to Genl. Pollock. The Government in making the appointment "trusted that the talents of this officer by which his late services in central Asia have been distinguished, will prove of much advantage to the Major-General."

In the Khyber Shakespear volunteered his services to accompany Lt.-Col. Taylor as his A.D.C., and took command of the men lately composing the garrison of Ali Musjid. "His exertions throughout the day were most conspicuous and unceasing."

He was mentioned by Pollock in his reports regarding Mammoo Khail and Tezeen, as having rendered him most effectual aid as a Staff Officer.

Having shared in the glories of the victorious march to Cabul, it fell to his lot to take a distinguished part in the liberation

of the captives. Putting himself at the head of 600 Kuzzilbash Horsemen, he urged an immediate advance to the rescue of his countrymen and women. They had bribed their guards in the Valley of Bameean, when about to be carried across the Turkistan frontier to hopeless slavery. Escorted by them they were hastening across the lofty mountain passes of the Hindoo Khoosh to the British Camp, in hourly peril of being intercepted by some of Akbar Khan's forces.

"They had just crossed the Kaloo mountain pass, 14,000 ft. high, when Richmond Shakespear unexpectedly appeared on the scene with his gallant band of horsemen, dissipated all recent fears, and bade them rejoice at their deliverance. A few more hours sufficed to restore Lady Sale to her gallant husband's arms, and her heroine daughter in misfortune to the safe custody of British bayonets."

"The return of the prisoners may be attributed in a great measure to the negotiations of Mohun Lal and the active co-operation of the Kuzzilbash chiefs, in addition to the judicious measures adopted by Major Pottinger; but I cannot advert to this subject without bringing to the notice of the Governor-General the part taken by Lieut. Sir R. Shakespear, who voluntarily accompanied the Kuzzilbash Horse and urged them on with unusual expedition, which proved to be most opportune, for had Sir R. Shakespear arrived with his party a few hours later, it is probable we should not have recovered the prisoners, as Sultan Jan arrived soon after the departure of the prisoners from Bameean with 1,000 horse, and would no doubt have followed them had he not heard of the force sent to protect them." —Pollock's Despatch.

Henceforth Shakespear was a made man, and was appointed Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, at Saugor on 28th March, 1843,

and in Oct. following was transferred as an Assistant to Lt.-Col. Sleeman at Gwallior. At the battle of Maharajpore Shakespear acted as A. D. C. to Sir Hugh Gough, and received his best thanks. (Despatch 4th Jan. 1844).

He afterwards held political posts at Jodhpore and at Baroda. During the 2nd Sikh war he rejoined his regiment, and rendered good service in command of a heavy battery both at Chillianwallah and at Goojerat.

He was afterwards Resident at Indore in Holkar's Dominions --and at the time of his death had accepted the post of Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

He died 29th Oct., 1861, at the age of 49, at Indore, when he was occupying the distinguished post of Governor-General's Agent for Central India, and was still regarded as a rising man.

The celebrated author of "Vanity Fair" was first cousin of Richmond Shakespear, and mentions in his Roundabout Paper on Lett's Diary, that, when children, they came home together from Calcutta, and were afterwards at a Public School together (Charterhouse).

When Shakespear came to England again he met Thackeray once more, and the latter remembered that Shakespear said, "Can I do anything for you?" and goes on to say, "He was always asking that question of all kinsmen; of all widows and orphans. Where could they have had a champion more chivalrous, a protector more loving and tender?"

Major-General Sir VINCENT EYRE, C. B., K. C. S. I.,
Bengal Artillery,

son of Capt. Henry Eyre, descended from the Eyres of the Peak, a very old Derbyshire family, was born 22nd Jan., 1811.

One of his ancestors, Col. Thos. Eyre, commanded a body of horse at Marston Moor.

Vincent Eyre was educated at Norwich, joined Addiscombe 7th May, 1827, and obtained his commission 12th Dec., 1828. He landed in Calcutta 21st May, 1829. This was a time of profound peace in India, and no active service was possible during the following ten years.

On 27th April, 1837, Eyre was promoted to 1st Lieut. and posted to the Horse Artillery, with which he served till Dec., 1840, when he was appointed Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Afghanistan, and proceeded from Delhi to Cabul in command of siege train, escorted by a detachment of 13th Lt. Inf. under Capt. Havelock (afterwards Sir Henry). On 28th April, 1841, the Convoy reached Cabul in safety. Here he met Richard Maule of his term at Addiscombe, who had ridden 75 miles, disguised as an Afghan, through a wild country to meet him. Maule in the following Nov. was killed at Kaharrah.

On Eyre devolved the duty of providing supply of material of war for the British army, and the arsenal was in course of erection at Cabul. On 2nd Nov. the Cabul insurrection broke out and found us utterly unprepared. Capt. Nicholl with four of his guns was in the Bala Hissar, while two of the guns were in cantonments under Lt. Waller. In the first day's fight Waller was wounded, so that the onus of commanding the Artillery devolved on Eyre, with Lt. Warburton as his subaltern. Eyre commanded all the guns in position round the fortified lines, and on 6th Nov. made a practicable breach in Mahomed Sheriff's fort, which was carried by assault the second day. He also commanded a detachment of Horse Artillery on 10th and 13th Nov. in two successful actions under Brig. Shelton. On Nov. 22nd, while assisting to drive out the enemy from the walled

village of Beymaroo, Eyre was severely wounded by a rifle ball in the left hand, and disabled from further service in the field.

The next day occurred a serious disaster to our arms, when Shelton was compelled to retreat and lost a gun. Then followed, on 22nd Dec., the murder of McNaghten, and after that the retreat with its attendant horrors. Eyre with his wife and little boy emerged safely from the Khoord Cabul Pass—and then Eyre and Mein sat up all night in attendance on the dying Sturt of the Engineers, Mrs. Sturt and Lady Sale being also with them.

Eyre's little boy, who had a very narrow escape in the pass, went to Addiscombe in 1853, entered the Bengal Artillery in 1855, and is now Colonel Fredk. Vincent Eyre, R. A. On 6th Jan., 1842, Eyre was made over as a hostage to Akbar Khan, and departed with a new batch, consisting of 7 officers, 10 ladies, and 22 children, among them being Ladies McNaghten and Sale, Mrs. Eyre, and her son. The Chiefs had now gained possession of 17 British officers, besides 10 ladies and 22 children. Eyre and his associates remained as captives for 8½ months, Eyre occupying his leisure in recording the strange and stirring incidents which he witnessed. On the 4th day they were joined by Genl. Elphinstone, Brig. Shelton, and Capt. Hugh Johnson. They were first confined in Buddeeabad, where they remained 3 months, and on 19th Feb. there was a severe earthquake, when Eyre had a narrow escape from being crushed to death by a falling wall. On 9th Apr. they were hurried off towards the mountains, and on 23rd Elphinstone died at Tezeen. Next day Colin Mackenzie was sent on a mission to Pollock at Jellalabad, taking with him the first part of Eyre's narrative, which was eventually sent to England for publication. The mission was ineffectual, and on 23rd May Akbar Khan removed

the captives from the Zaudak Valley to a fort near Cabul. From 10th to 27th July Major Colin Troup went as his next Envoy, but brought back no definite reply.

On 23rd Aug. 9 officers of the Ghuznee garrison (amongst them the celebrated John Nicholson) joined the Cabul captives, and two days after all were hurried off to Bameean *en route* to Kooloom in Ozbeg Tartary, with a threat that they would be sold into bondage.

Eyre and Mackenzie, too ill to travel, were packed into a pair of panniers to balance each other on each side of a Camel. Their route lay over the mountain passes of Suffed Khak, Oonai Hajeeguk, and Kaloo, the last attaining a height of 13,400 ft. Bameean was reached 3rd Sept. On 11th Sept. Pottinger tempted Saleh Mahomed, who was in charge of them, with a bribe, and he was bought over to our side. A new governor was set up over the Hazaret Province by Pottinger, and on 16th Sept. they set out on their return towards Cabul. They almost immediately heard of Pollock's victory over Akbar Khan—and shortly after heard that Richmond Shakespear was hastening to assist them with 600 Kuzzilbash horsemen. On 17th they recrossed the Kaloo Pass, and encamped 3 miles from its base. They had not been there two hours when Shakespear arrived. On 21st Pollock's camp at Cabul was reached, when the Horse Artillery guns fired a salute in honour of the event.

Eyre returned with Pollock's force to India, and was posted at Meerut, Dec., 1842, to the new troop of Horse Artillery raised to replace the old one which had perished in Afghan passes. Eyre volunteered to accompany Joseph Wolff to Bokhara to ascertain the fate of Stoddart and Conolly, but his letter failed to reach Wolff in time.

In Dec., 1844, Eyre was appointed Comdt. of Artillery in the

new Gwallior Contingent. In addition to his artillery duties, Eyre carried on for several years those of Exec. Engineer of the Gwallior Division, and that so successfully as to draw forth the great praise of Col. J. T. Boileau, the Supt. Engineer.

In 1854 Eyre was selected to accompany Scindia on his travels in the North West, and thus witnessed the opening of the Ganges Canal.

In May, 1855, he went to England on S.C. for 15 months. In Dec., 1855, he was appointed to command a Horse Field Battery in Burmah, but in May, 1857, was summoned to Bengal, and on 14th June was once more at Calcutta. On 10th July he embarked on the "Mutlah" flat with men and guns of No. 3 Field Battery for Upper India, in tow of the "Lady Thackwell," to join relieving army at Allahabad.

On reaching Buxar, 30th July, he received tidings that 3 mutinous Native regiments from Dinapoor, having joined forces with Koonwar Singh, were besieging the residents of Arrah, 48 miles from Buxar, in Mr. Bogle's fortified house. He at once resolved to make an effort for the relief of Arrah. He first reinforced Ghazipore with 2 guns under Lieut. Gordon, and then on his own responsibility arrested the upward progress of a small detachment of 160 of the 5th Fusiliers under Capt. L'Estrange, which had opportunely arrived off Buxar in the steamer "James Hume," and with their aid a field-force was rapidly organized. On July 30th arrangements were made for a march to Arrah, 48 miles to the east. Eyre only had 40 artillerymen with 3 guns, 154 Fusiliers with 6 officers, 2 surgeons and 17 volunteers, and they started at 5 p.m. on 30th. On 2nd Aug. Eyre engaged and defeated the Dinapoor mutineers and Koonwar Singh's Irregulars in a severely contested action near Beebeegunge, which laid open a road to within 4 miles of Arrah, where the force

was compelled to halt owing to an impassable torrent. During the night a rude sort of bridge was made, and next morning the relief of Arrah was accomplished.

He disarmed the population of Arrah, and exercised martial law upon several captured rebels of note.

In 48 hours 7,000 miscellaneous arms were collected from the inhabitants and broken up.

Major Eyre now proceeded against Koonwar Singh's stronghold at Jugdespore, 16 miles from Arrah, in the heart of a dense jungle. Having been reinforced by 2 companies of the 10th and 100 Rattray's Sikhs, Eyre marched from Arrah on Aug. 11th and again defeated a large rebel force under Koonwar Singh at Dulloor, entered Jugdespore and pursued him as far as Peroo, some 10 miles further. He here received an order of recall to join Genl. Outram on his way to the relief of Lucknow. Before leaving Jugdespore Eyre blew up Koonwar Singh's palace and the principal buildings—and now having driven the enemy entirely out of Shahabad district, Eyre returned to Buxar and re-embarked his men and guns for Allahabad, where he joined Outram's force on 5th Sept. Outram estimated Eyre's services so highly that he recommended him for the V.C., and wrote to Eyre: "If acts of devotion to one's country entitle to the Cross, then surely the devotion which you displayed at Arrah to your country, and the advantage that resulted to the country from that act, ought to secure it to *you* of all men." On 11th Sept. he was entrusted by Outram with the command of a detached field-force to surprise, and if possible, destroy a body of 400 rebels with 4 guns who had crossed the Ganges from Oude to lay waste the country in rear of our army, and were threatening our communication with Allahabad. Eyre succeeded by a long night-march in completely surprising the enemy

near Khoondun Puttee on morning of 12th, and having driven them to their boats, effected the entire destruction of the whole number after a stubborn resistance.

Outram now considered that his communications would be secure, and that this was due to the energy and decision of Major Eyre. He deemed him entitled to the thankful acknowledgments of Government, which Eyre duly obtained from the Governor-Genl. in Council.

Outram having joined Havelock on 16th Sept., Eyre exchanged his light field-pieces for heavy iron 18-pounders, and rendered further good service on the way to Lucknow. At Mungurwarra on 21st, at Alumbagh on 23rd, and at the forcible entrance into Lucknow on 25th Sept., 1857.

On 26th Sept. Eyre was appointed Brigadier of Artillery and Cavalry with Outram's force, which position he continued to hold throughout the subsequent 5½ months' operations at Lucknow and at Alumbagh, when Outram held that position till the return of Colin Campbell for the final capture of Lucknow. Shortly after joining the Lucknow garrison he was prostrated by brain-fever, brought on by exposure and fatigue, and owed his life to the tender care of Martin Gubbins of the Civil Service, and his wife.

With Outram at the Alumbagh he was on several occasions engaged with the enemy, and favourably noticed in despatches, Outram styling him in one of his despatches as "the gallant Brigadier Eyre, whose victories at Arrah and Jugdespore have already given him an European reputation."

For his services at Arrah he received his Bt. Lt.-Colonelcy on 11th Dec., 1857, and was appointed a C.B. on 5th Feb., 1858. For his services at the relief of Lucknow he obtained his Bt. Colonelcy on 24th Mar., 1858.

On 16th Mar., 1858, during the final attack on Lucknow—several thousands of the enemy's Cavalry and Infantry supported by guns, made a sudden attempt to break through the Alumbagh Camp, defended at that time by a weak force of 600 Infantry, and a few field-guns commanded by Eyre.

If the attempt had succeeded, it must have exposed Lord Clyde's flank and rear to attack, and interrupted his communication with Cawnpore.

Brig. Franklyn, who had succeeded to the command on Outram's departure, warmly acknowledged the service rendered on this occasion in his report to the Commander-in-Chief. The affair was, however, for certain reasons best known to the Head Quarter Staff, hushed up as unworthy of notice; and what is stranger still, when Sir Archdale Wilson, commanding the Artillery at Lucknow, sent in his final despatch making honourable mention of Eyre and his Artillery officers at Alumbagh, it was brought back by a staff-officer with an order for its erasure as "*the Alumbagh had nothing to do with Lucknow.*" Nevertheless, by a strange inconsistency, when Colonels Eyre and Turner were ordered to proceed to join their new appointments, a complimentary order was published to the army at Lucknow, wherein it was stated. "His Excellency parts from these officers with the greatest regret, and takes this opportunity of testifying the high opinion he entertains of them. *They have been specially retained with this force* till now in consequence of that opinion."

Col. Eyre had been appointed Supt. of the gunpowder factory at Ishapore. Outram was much disappointed at finding no acknowledgment in the Commander-in-Chief's despatch of the services of the troops at Alumbagh and especially of Eyre. The generous-minded Outram then wrote to Eyre, "I avail my-

self of one of the few leisure moments allowed me to thank you for the able, zealous, and invaluable services you have rendered me; to give utterance to the strong feelings of admiration with which I regard you as a man, a soldier, and an officer; to assure you of the warm affection I bear to you as a friend. Long before I had the pleasure and, let me add,—not as a phrase of empty compliment, but in all sincerity,—the honour of making your personal acquaintance, I had entertained for you a high respect, and every day that we have been thrown into intercourse has added more and more to that feeling and to my personal appreciation of your talents, your fine soldierly qualities, and your worth as a man. Your future career I shall continue to watch with deep and affectionate interest, and if at any time or in any manner, I can be of the slightest service to you, I shall esteem it alike a personal favour and an honour to be permitted to aid you; but you are now far above the necessity for help from anyone, for you have well and fairly earned the highest position the service affords, and doubtless will obtain it when opportunity offers."

Thus terminates Eyre's active services in the field, his remaining years in India were passed in comparative seclusion at Ishapore, until on 23rd Apr., 1862, he was appointed to the important post of Inspector General of Ordnance, and returned to Europe on sick leave 9th Apr., 1863.

On 26th Feb., 1861, he was appointed Member of a Special Commission to report on arrangements necessary for carrying out the amalgamation of the Indian Army with Her Majesty's British Forces. While at Ishapore he twice received the thanks of the Secretary of State for India.

On his going home in 1863, Sir Hugh Rose, then Commander-in-Chief, wrote: "In consequence of your gallant and success-

ful services at Arrah and at the relief and capture of Lucknow, as well as in consideration of your former services in Afghanistan, His Excellency will have much pleasure in recommending you for the honour of knighthood."

In spite of this, although the recommendation was backed by the Governor-Genl. in Council and the Home Council of India, it was not till May, 1867, that he was nominated a K. C. S. I.

Sir Vincent Eyre died 22nd Sept., 1881, aged nearly 71.

Captain JOSEPH D. CUNNINGHAM, Bengal Engineers,

son of Allan Cunningham, Esq., the poet, was baptized 4th June, 1813. Entered Addiscombe 1828, and obtained his commission 10th Dec., 1830. He then went to Chatham, and 6 months after, his brother Alexander joined him there. Sir Charles Pasley reported of the brothers that "some few officers have equalled them, but none have surpassed them." He arrived in India 13th June, 1832. He passed a few years in the P. W. Dept., but towards the end of 1837, was appointed Asst. to Col. Wade, Political Agent at Loodiana, and in charge of the British relations with the Punjab and the Chiefs of Afghanistan. He sent in plans to render Ferozepore a defensible post and a depôt for stores, and constructed a wharf for facilitating embarkation of heavy stores. The plans were not, however, carried out.

In 1838 Cunningham was present at the interview which took place between Runjeet Singh and Lord Auckland, when the Maharajah presented him with a sword.

In 1839 he accompanied Shahzada Tymour and Col. Wade to Peshawur, and was with them when they forced the Khyber Pass, and laid open the road to Cabul.

In 1840 he was placed in charge of Loodiana, and towards the end of that year was deputed with Mr. Geo. Clerk, the new Frontier Agent, to accompany Col. Shelton and his brigade to Peshawur, whence he returned with the troops escorting Dost Mahomed under Col. Wheeler.

Towards the close of 1841 he was appointed to proceed to Tibet to see that the Raja of Jummoo surrendered certain territories, which he had seized from the Chinese of Lassa. A year after he returned, and was present at the interviews between Lord Ellenborough and Dost Mahomed, and between His Lordship and the Sikh Chiefs at Ferozepore in Dec. 1842. During part of 1843 he was in charge of Umballa, but from the middle of that year till near the close of 1844 held the post of personal assistant to Colonel Richmond (Mr. Geo. Clerk's successor). When Major G. Broadfoot was nominated to that post, Cunningham was employed in the Bahawulpore Territory, and when war with the Sikhs broke out, Sir Charles Napier required him to join his army, but after the battle of Ferozeshah he was summoned by Lord Gough. He subsequently accompanied Sir Harry Smith; and he was thus present at Buddowal, and the battle of Sobraon, and acted on that day as A.D.C. to the Governor-General. He was then attached to the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until the army broke up, when he accompanied Lord Hardinge to Simla, preparatory to setting out for Bhopal, to which political agency he had been appointed. Cunningham had enjoyed peculiar opportunities of knowing the Sikhs. He had lived with them for 8 years, during a most important part of their history. He had enjoyed intercourse under every variety of circumstances with all classes of men, and had free access to all the public records. It had been his duty to examine and report on the military resources of the country,

and he had devoted all his talents to the task. No one was more competent to write a history of the Sikhs.

While at Bhopal he employed his leisure hours in writing this history. He communicated his intention to superior authority, and had no reason to suppose his idea was disapproved of. The work appeared in 1849 Extremely well written, giving the fullest and most accurate details, it told the whole truth regarding the 1st Sikh War. This in the view of the Governor-General was a crime, as it exposed the real strength of the Sikh army, the conduct of, and the negotiations with the Sikh Chiefs.

The Punjab was in process of annexation when it appeared, and Lord Dalhousie could not endure that an officer holding a high political office should write a book which, by the facts disclosed in it, reflected however indirectly on his policy. He removed Cunningham from his appointment at Bhopal, and Cunningham stunned by the entirely unexpected blow, died of a broken heart. He died in 1851, when but 38 years of age.

Major-Genl. Sir ALEXANDER C. CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Bengal Engineers,

younger brother of Joseph Cunningham, was born 23rd Jan. 1814, obtained his commission on 9th June, 1831, and arrived in India 9th June, 1833. The first 3 years of his service he passed with the Sappers at Delhi, and in various executive changes. From 1836 to 1840 he was A.D.C. to Lord Auckland, and 1829 was selected to proceed on a tour to the sources of the Beas, and explore that unknown territory to the Valley of Cashmere. In 1840, with a view to marriage, he resigned his appointment as A.D.C. and was placed in a semi-political office as Executive

Engineer to the King of Oude. In Sept., 1842, and till May, 1843, he commanded a company of Sappers with the army in pursuit of the Rajah of Jaitpur, and took part in the action of 7th Dec., 1842. He next was Exec. Engineer at Nowgong. At the battle of Punniar, on 29th Dec., he had the satisfaction of turning the enemy's guns against themselves, and was promised Brevet rank.

In 1844-45 he served as Exec. Engineer at Gwallior, building the stone bridge of ten arches over the Morar River. In Feb., 1846 he joined the army of the Sutlej, and by his successful prompitude in throwing two bridges of boats across the Beas for the passage of the troops, he established his reputation as Field Engineer.

He was selected by John Lawrence to inspect and report on the forts in the newly acquired territory of Kangra and Kulu. When he reached Kangra the Sikh garrison refused to surrender, and fired on him; on which he promptly occupied the town, and shut up the garrison till it submitted. Before June, 1846, he had taken over all the fortified places, and placed his report in the hands of the Government. He was next selected to determine the boundary between Ladakh and Chinese Tibet. The Government were so well satisfied with Cunningham, that on his return he was appointed Joint Commissioner to settle the boundary between Bikaneer and Bahawulpore.

In June, 1847, he again re-entered the Himalayas as Chief Commissioner with Capt. Strachey and Dr. Thomson, to determine the boundary between Ladakh aud Chinese Tibet.

He embodied the results of his explorations in two works of high literary merit, "The Temples of Kashmir" and "Ladakh, Physical and Historical."

For the latter he received the thanks of the Governor-Genl.

in Council. It was afterwards published by the Court of Directors, and received the commendation of the French Geographical Society. In Oct., 1848, he was appointed Field Engineer with the army of the Punjab, and had charge of the pontoon train. He was engaged at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, was honourably mentioned in despatches, and received a Brevet Majority. Afterwards he rejoined his work as Executive Engineer at Gwallior.

In 1851 he explored with Lieut Maisey (another Addiscombe cadet, who received his commission Dec., 1842, and was a very fine draughtsman [1]) the numerous Buddhist monuments of Central India, and published an account of them entitled "The Bhilsa Topes." In 1853 Cunningham was transferred to Mooltan, and there designed and erected the monument in memory of Vans Agnew and Anderson, who were murdered at Mooltan in 1848. It consists of a plain obelisk, 70 ft. high, towering from the Citadel. The Memorial still dominates the landscape.

In 1856 Lt.-Col. Cunningham was appointed Chief Engineer in Burmah. Within two years he had brought the accounts into order, had organized the P. W. Dept., and had visited all the out-stations from Tonghoo to Tavoy. Lord Canning gave him the thanks of the Govt. of India for his good work, and in Nov., 1858, appointed him Chief Engineer of the N. W. Provinces. Northern India was just emerging from the administrative chaos brought about by the Mutiny; the task of re-organization again fell on Cunningham, and was again admirably performed.

In 1861 he resigned his office as Chief Engineer preparatory to retiring from the service, but in Dec., 1861, Lord Canning appointed him Archæological Surveyor to the Government of

[1] Lately a fine work containing drawings of Buddhist temples has been published by the late Col. Maisey, who deceased in 1892.

India. Long before his appointment he had devoted himself to the task of collecting coins, inscriptions, and drawings, &c., of Buddhist, and other ancient monuments of Northern and Central India. He was therefore able to issue four Archæological Reports before the year 1865. At the end of 1865 the Government abolished his appointment, and Cunningham returned to England, but continued his work from materials which he had collected in his 32 years of service.

In abolishing the Office, the Government found they had made a great mistake, and in 1870 Lord Mayo re-established it, and General Cunningham returned to India as Director-General of the Department. He presided over this Department for no less than 15 years, and did not resign his post till Sept., 1885, when he was in his 72nd year. There can be no question as to the value of the works which have proceeded from Genl. Cunningham's own hand (*i. e.*, 11 out of 19 volumes). They form a monument of industry, ability, and research such as very few Englishmen have reared. He wrote numerous works; among others, "Ancient Geography of India" and "Corpus Inscriptionem Indicarum."

It has been given to few Englishmen to serve their country in India for 54 years, nor have any of the veterans of Indian service won a higher place than General Sir Alexander Cunningham in the world of letters for enduring work, scholarly acumen, and original research.

He died in November, 1893, when nearly 80 years of age.

Sir Alexander Cunningham has left a son, Allan Joseph Champneys, born 29th Oct. 1842, who entered Addiscombe in 1859, and obtained his commission June, 1860, passing out at the head of his term with the Pollock Medal. He served with the Bhootan Field Force at Dewangiri in 1865-66. From

1871-81 he was Asst. Principal of the Thomason C. E. College at Roorkee, and during this time wrote many papers on Indian Engineering, and conducted a most extensive series of Hydraulic experiments, published in 3 Vols in 1881, under the title of "Roorkee Hydraulic Experiments," which has been noticed at length in numerous scientific papers all over the world, and gained the Telford Medal and Premium, at the Institute of Civil Engineers, 1881. He was instructor in Construction at Chatham from 1885-90, and C. R. E. at Dublin and Shorncliffe 1890-91. He became Lieut.-Col. in 1886, and retired in 1891. In 1893 he was appointed a Member of Council of the London Mathematical Society. His son, Allan H. C. Cunningham entered the Royal Engineers 27th July, 1889.

Col. Francis Cunningham, Madras Infantry,

another son of Allan Cunningham, was born 1820, went to Addiscombe and entered the Madras Army in 1838, and retired in 1862. He served in Afghanistan, and took part in the defence of Jellalabad. He was subsequently Secretary to Sir Mark Cubbón, Chief Commissioner of Mysore. After his retirement he devoted himself to literature. He edited Ben Jonson's works, and the plays of Massinger and Marlow. He was a frequent contributor to the Saturday Review, and at the time of his death was engaged on a new edition of his brother's, Peter Cunningham's, "Handbook to London." He was a man of much research, of great erudition and original powers of judgment.

He died 3rd Dec., 1875, when but 55.

Sir JOHN W. KAYE, K.C.S.I., Bengal Artillery,

son of Charles Kaye, Esq., of Pirbright, Hants, was baptized 30th June, 1814, educated at Salisbury and Addiscombe, and obtained his Commission 14th Dec., 1832. He arrived in India 16th Sept., 1833. He suffered from ill-health, and went back to England on sick leave less than a year after, returning on 25th Nov., 1837. On the 29th May, 1838, he commanded a detachment of Golundauze at Kyouk Phyoo in Aracan, but in the following Sept. was obliged to go to sea for 6 months. He resigned the service on 1st April, 1841—and a few days after was employed on the Bengal Hurkaru—"The Atlas."

He started the "Calcutta Review," and edited it, besides contributing nearly 50 essays on political, military, and social subjects.

On his return to England he wrote the "History of the War in Afghanistan", a work which established his reputation as an historian. He next wrote "History of Administration of the East India Company", and after this "Life of Mr. St. George Tucker", "Life of Lord Metcalfe", "Life of Sir John Malcolm", and, in 2 volumes, "Lives of Indian Officers", illustrative of the history of the Civil and Military Services of India. This last appeared in 1867.

His literary efforts were somewhat arrested by his appointment to the India House as Chief of the Political Department, in succession to John Stuart Mill. He wrote, however, when in office, his "Lives of Indian Officers" and finally his "History of the Sepoy War", which he was unable to complete owing to his death in Dec., 1877. His contributions to periodical literature were constant, and his articles in the "Cornhill" were published in 1878 as "The Essays of an Optimist." His greatest

work, perhaps, was the "History of the Sepoy War," of which three volumes only were published. The work was continued by Colonel Malleson. Volume I. of Colonel Malleson going over the same ground as vol. 3 of Kaye. He was created a K.C.S.I. in 1871, and for his official and literary services to India, Lord Salisbury and the Council of India made liberal provision for his declining years. He was editor of the "Overland Mail" from 1858 to 1868, and for many years was also editor of the "Homeward Mail."

Colonel RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.,
Bengal Engineers,

son of R. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Laswade, N.B., was born 31st Dec., 1818. He entered Addiscombe 6th Feb., 1835, and passing out at the head of his term, taking 1st prizes in Mathematics and Latin, obtained his commission on 9th Dec., 1836. He was posted to the Madras Engineers, and arrived at Madras 6th July, 1838, when he was ordered to join the Madras Sappers on the Neilgherries. On 20th Feb., 1839, he was appointed to act as Adjt. to the Corps; at this time, however, it was resolved to increase the strength of the Bengal Engineers, and Baird Smith was offered a commission in that Corps. He accordingly proceeded to Calcutta, and was transferred to the Bengal Engineers on 12th Augt., 1839. Soon after his arrival, he became Adjt. to the Engineers, and was employed with Capt. M. R. Fitzgerald, B.E., (who obtained his commission at Addiscombe 1st Sept., 1818), in removing by gunpowder the wreck of the "Equitable" in the Hooghly, an operation which attracted much interest at the time, and in Oct., 1840, their work was reported to be "very creditable to their professional service and skill."

In Aug., 1840, he was appointed Asst. to the Supt. of the Dooab Canal, and in Dec. following had charge of the 6th Div. of P. Works. In May, 1841, the services he rendered to the Boring Committee were highly commended. For 18 years he was attached to the Canal Dept. He served under Proby Cautley, and when that officer was relieved of his immediate charge of the Jumna Canal in 1844, that he might devote himself to working out his great project for the Ganges Canal, Baird Smith succeeded him. When the first Sikh war broke out, Baird Smith, with the whole of the Engineer officers of the Canal Dept., was ordered to join the army. He hastened up by rapid marches, but did not reach the camp till a few days after the battle of Ferozeshah. He was attached to Sir Harry Smith on his diversion towards Loodiana; was with him at Buddiwal and at the more successful battle of Aliwal, where the aid he gave the General was cordially acknowledged in Sir Harry Smith's celebrated despatch, and often afterwards in private correspondence. Baird Smith returned with the General to headquarters, was again on his Staff, and again mentioned with distinction at the battle of Sobraon.

At the commencement of the Punjab campaign 1848-49 he was again summoned from his irrigation duties, joined the headquarters at Ferozepore and marched with them to Lahore. From this he was detached to join Brig. Colin Campbell, who was in advance watching the movements of Shere Sing on the Chenab; and was with him in the unfortunate affair of Ramnuggar. He was then detached, under Sir Joseph Thackwell, on the flank movement by which the Chehab was passed at Wazirabad, 25 miles to the east. He conducted the passage of the force across that river on the 1st and 2nd Dec., 1848.

The operation commenced at 6 p.m. on the 1st, and was

entirely completed by noon on 2nd. The force consisted of 28 guns, 4 Regts. of Cavalry, 7 Regts. of Infantry with Baggage and Commissariat Trains, and the passage only occupied 18 hours.

This must be considered to have been highly satisfactory, considering that 2-3rds of the work was done during the night, with only a few hours' previous preparations. Lieut. Yule was with Genl. Campbell's Division, and Lieut. Crommelin with Brig. Pennecuick's Brigade—while Baird Smith was in personal attendance on the Major-General commdg.

Baird Smith took part in the action at Sadoolapore on 3rd Dec., and was also present at the battle of Chillianwallah 13th Jan., 1849, at the "crowning mercy" of Goojerat 21st Feb. following, and in the official reports of all these actions was honourably mentioned.

Early in 1850 he went to Europe, and was absent 3 years. While there, he undertook a mission to examine the Irrigation and Colmatage works of Italy in Lombardy and Tuscany. He spent 5 months on this work, and returned to England in May, 1851. The result of this journey was a work on Italian Irrigation in two volumes, which passed through two editions—the second being published in 1855. On 6th November, 1852, the Government of Victor Emmanuel acknowledged the receipt of five copies of Capt. Baird Smith's work; ordered them to be placed in the Royal Academy of Sciences at Turin; and in order to show Capt. Baird Smith "the esteem in which he holds his person and the value he places on his uncommon talents, His Majesty desired to decorate him with the order of Knight of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus," and forwarded the insignia through the Court of Directors.

Owing to the rules in force, Gapt. Baird Smith was not al-

lowed to accept the decoration, and the Earl of Malmesbury felt himself obliged to return the decoration to the Sardinian Government with an explanation.

On his return to India at the end of 1832, he landed at Madras, visited the great Irrigation works there, and afterwards published a work descriptive of them, entitled, "The Cauvery, Kistnah and Godavery." For the next 3 years he was employed on the Ganges Canal, and in 1856 was appointed Dir.-General of the works and Supt. of the Canals, N. W. Prov.

Hence it was that at the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, he was stationed at Roorkee, some 60 miles from Meerut. In May, Major Fraser, Commanding the Bengal Sappers, was ordered to proceed with his regiment by forced marches to Meerut, and Baird Smith suggested their being sent by the Ganges Canal —500 Sappers proceeded by that route reaching that place on the 15th. The day after their arrival, they mutinied, and Fraser was shot dead; while Maunsell, the Adjt., was fired at, but providentially escaped. Baird Smith was meantime arranging for the defence of Roorkee, the workshops being made the Citadel, while two companies of Sappers who had been left at Roorkee, were placed in charge of the Thomason College buildings. It was known that the Sirmoor battalion under Major Reid, was coming down from Dhera on its way to Meerut. Baird Smith thought that the Sappers might fancy this was a hostile movement against them, so he requested Reid to march straight to the Canal, and embark in boats prepared for them, and this was done; and Reid considered that "this forethought was the means of saving the place and the lives of the ladies and children at Roorkee."

In the last week of June, Baird Smith heard that he was required at Delhi; he at once improvised a body of 600 Pi-

oneers, &c., started on 29th June, and reached Delhi at 3 a. m. on 3rd July. At this time it had been intended to assault the city, but the intention was abandoned at the last moment, as it had been heard that we were to be attacked in great force that morning. Directly after joining, Baird Smith carefully examined our offensive means. He found that our artillery and ammunition was totally inadequate, and that the idea of a siege must be abandoned, at any rate, for the time. He then considered the question of an assault from every point of view, and as a result, urged the immediate execution of an assault by escalade, and blowing in certain gates. He thought that if the place had been assaulted any time between the 4th and 14th July we should have carried it. At this time Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera, and was succeeded by Genl. Reed, who was at the time very ill. He would not accept the risk of an assault, and before he resigned the command two severe actions had been fought, causing us a loss of 500 in killed and wounded, with some of our best officers—so that the chance of success passed away, and the question finally resolved itself into doing nothing by sheer force of circumstances. On 17th July Genl. Reed resigned, and the command fell to Brig. Archdale Wilson. Baird Smith now found that the General was scarcely less an obstacle to be overcome, than the walls of the place or the bayonets of the garrison. He found him impracticable and obstructive, as well as weak and incompetent.

For some little time it had been thought that a retrograde movement would be necessary, and it seemed likely that Wilson would entertain the proposal. But directly Wilson assumed command, Baird Smith eagerly pressed on the General the duty of never relaxing his hold on Delhi, and urged him to "hold on like grim Death until the place is our own." His ar-

guments prevailed, and swept away Wilson's doubts. Baird Smith told him that as soon as we could bring down a siege train of sufficient magnitude and weight to silence the guns on the walls of Delhi, success would be certain.

On 12th Aug. Baird Smith had been struck by the splinter of a shell on the ancle joint, but this did not for a moment interfere with his duties as Commanding Engineer. Of course the injury had to be neglected, and as a consequence had grown worse and worse till the whole foot below the ancle became a black mass, and seemed to threaten mortification. But he insisted on being allowed to use the limb till the place was taken, and though the pain was sometimes horrible, he carried his point and kept up to the last. On 14th Aug. Nicholson marched into camp at the head of his force. Our siege train was now approaching from Ferozepore, and the enemy had determined to send out a strong force to intercept it, but on 25th Nicholson attacked and defeated them at Nujuffghur, and by this victory the safety of the siege train was assured, and from that moment preparations were set on foot for carrying out active operations for the capture of the city. On the 20th Aug. Wilson wrote a letter which he intended to send to the Gov.-Genl., but before doing so, he sent it to Baird Smith for remarks and emendations. In this letter Wilson said, "He could not hold out any hope of being able to take the place until supported by the force from below." Baird Smith was "for prompt and immediate action, and against waiting for re-inforcements, which would involve inaction which might last for weeks."

Though Wilson did not share Baird Smith's opinions, he yielded, and directed the Chief Engineer to prepare a plan of attack. The reluctant assent of General Wilson threw upon the shoulders of his Chief Engineer the responsibility for the success

of the siege. Far from shrinking from the burden, Baird Smith eagerly seized it.

Baird Smith in conjunction with his 2nd in Command submitted his plan previously prepared, and the result showed how well placed was the confidence bestowed by Baird Smith on the Engineer officers serving under him.

Arrangements were made for the placing of 56 pieces of siege ordnance of various dimensions, in batteries against the front, between the river and the Cashmere bastion, and in about 4 days the whole opened with terrific effect (on the evening of the 7th the first battery was commenced). Two excellent breaches were made in the walls within 48 hours; the cover for the enemy's infantry was at the same time utterly swept away; an incessant storm of shot and shell poured into the place, and on the 6th day of the siege all was ready for the final assault, which was accordingly given with brilliant success on the morning of the 14th Sept.

To Baird Smith the whole period of the siege was, of course, one of deep and unbroken anxiety, aggravated greatly by the total absence of all moral and material support from the General, whose whole soul seemed to be absorbed by providing as well as he could, for protecting himself from blame in case of failure, by showing that the Chief Engineer *would* have his own way, and *would* pay no attention to his advice.

The assault took place on 14th, and by the 20th the city was entirely in our hands. On the 14th a lodgment had been gained, but at a very heavy loss. The assaulting column numbered 5160 men, and of these 1104 men and 66 officers (nearly 1-4th) had been killed and wounded. "The success had not corresponded with Wilson's hopes, and he thought of withdrawing to the Ridge, but from this fatal determination Wilson

was saved by the splendid obstinacy of Baird Smith, aided by the soldierly instincts of Neville Chamberlain." When Wilson referred the question to Baird Smith his reply was, "We *must* retain the ground we have won." Baird Smith most earnestly deprecated all street fighting, as reducing our disciplined men to the level of any rabble who could hold houses; and he recommended that having firmly established ourselves in the open ground inside the Cashmere Gate, taken possession of the College, Magazine, and other strong posts, we should gradually work onwards through the houses, and thus under cover, till getting in rear of the enemy's position we could force him to evacuate them.

Having followed this slow process for 5 or 6 days, the work was at an end on 20th, when Head Quarters were established inside the Palace. From what has been written above, it seems clear that the man to whom the capture of Delhi was mostly due, was without a doubt Baird Smith. This statement in no way detracts from the brilliant services of Nicholson, Chamberlain, Reid, Johnson, Brind, and Alexander Taylor, and many other gallant soldiers, but it seems to me that the palm should be presented to Baird Smith.

His rewards were utterly incommensurate with his grand and important services, and the least the Government should have done was to have knighted him.

Why this was not done, it seems impossible to understand, when we consider the rewards showered upon Wilson, who, though nominally in command, had less to do with our success than many a man serving under his orders.

It was not until 23rd Sept. that Baird Smith gave up his command at Delhi and then proceeded by slow marches to Roorkee, where he arrived on 29th, suffering from scurvy and the

effects of exposure and work, aggravated by his wounded foot He remained at Roorkee about 3 weeks unable to leave his bed. He was not able to regain his strength there, and so went to Mussourie about the middle of Oct., and by the beginning of Nov. he was "nearly as good as ever again" and was once more able to walk.

For his services at Delhi he received the Brevet of Lt.-Col. (a rank which he already held officially), a C.B., and a little later was made A.D.C. to the Queen.

On his recovery he was appointed to the military charge of the Saharunpore and Moozuffernuggur Districts, which he held along with his duties as Supt.-General of Irrigation. In 1858 Lord Canning appointed him Master of the Mint at Calcutta.

This appointment afforded leisure for other public services which made his manifold powers of usefulness better known. His crowning service was the survey of the great famine of 1861, the provision of relief, and the suggestion of safeguards against such calamities. But the labour of these journeys, investigations, and reports, followed by the long-continued and depressing wet weather of the season, appears to have revived the disease originally produced by the exposure and fatigues of Delhi.

For a week before he left Calcutta in the "Candia," in Dec. 1861, the physicians had taken a very desponding view of his case, and he had to be carried on board. He improved slightly owing to the sea air, but before the vessel reached Madras he had passed away. His body was landed at Madras, and he was buried with military honours; all the Engineer officers and many other distinguished officials attending the ceremony. At the time of his demise he was but 43.

He married, in 1856, Florence, daughter of the celebrated De

Quincey, and in 1861 Baird Smith left his widow and 2 daughters to mourn his loss. In the Cathedral of Calcutta a handsome monument was erected to his memory. The inscription, composed by Col. Sir Henry Yule, is a truthful record of his public life.

"In memory of Colonel Richard Baird Smith of the Bengal Engineers, Master of the Calcutta Mint, C.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen, whose career crowded with brilliant service, was cut short at its brightest. Born at Lasswade, N.B., Dec. 31st., 1818. He came to India in 1838. Already distinguished in the two Sikh wars, his conduct on the outbreak of revolt in 1857, showed what a clear apprehension, a brave heart, and a hopeful spirit could effect with scanty means in crushing disorder. Called to Delhi as Chief Engineer, his bold and ready judgment, his weighty and tenacious counsels, played a foremost part in securing the success of the siege, and England's supremacy; and the gathered wisdom of many years spent in administering the irrigation of Upper India, trained him for his crowning service in the survey of the great famine of 1861, the provision of relief and the suggestions of safeguard against such calamities. Broken by accumulated labours he died at sea Dec. 13th, 1861, aged scarcely 43. At Madras, where his career began, his body awaits the resurrection unto life; whilst here the regard and admiration of British India erect this cenotaph in honour of his virtues and his public services."

A minor Memorial was erected at Lasswade, near Edinburgh, his native place.

General Sir Arnold Burrowes Kemball, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., Bombay Artillery,

son of T. Kemball, Esq., Bombay Medical Board, was born 18th Nov., 1820. He obtained his commission 11th Dec., 1837. He

first served in the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan including the capture of Ghuzni, and the occupation of Cabul. He was then appointed on 14th Feb., 1842, Asst. to the Resident, Persian Gulf. On 2nd Feb., 1843, he was deputed to the Arabian Coast to effect an adjustment of a dispute between two chiefs; and in the following April he received charge of the Residency in the Persian Gulf. His conduct was approved, and on 21st. Sept., 1844, he was appointed to officiate as Resident At this time, instead of renewing the maritime truce with the Arab Chiefs, he extended it for 10 years, and arranged that to those Chiefs who were faithful to their bond, presents were to be given. He went on leave on 30th March, 1844,—but returned on 7th Nov. In the following January he was appointed to conduct the duties of Political Agent in Turkish Arabia during the absence of Major Rawlinson, when his services were brought to the favourable notice of the Government of India. On 15th Oct., 1849, he was appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Turkish Arabia; and on 17th Jan., 1852, resumed charge of his post as Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf, and in May following was appointed Resident.

In 1855 he became Consul General and Political Agent at Baghdad. The Persian Expedition brought him back again to warfare in 1856-57. The Governor-General in his notification of 18th June, 1857, stated that "the valuable assistance afforded on every occasion of difficulty and danger, and especially in the brilliant expedition against Ahwaz, by Capt. Kemball, had been highly commended by Sir James Outram, and merited the unqualified approbation, and the hearty thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

In 1870 he resigned the Political Agency, but was soon after selected as a Commissioner to settle the Turko-Persian frontier,

a business which was stopped by the outbreak of hostilities in Servia. Thereupon he was appointed to follow the military operations, and was subsequently sent to Asia Minor to perform the same task during the struggle there between the Turks and the Russians.

In all these situations he showed himself a keen and correct observer, full of energy and indifferent to danger. "Sir Arnold Kemball is one of the best and best known of the race of soldier statesmen bred by service in the East. He has an intimate acquaintance with the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, and he not only understands well the habits, customs, and modes of thought of Oriental peoples generally, but has also what is at least equally important, a thorough knowledge of Oriental manners; withal he is genial, and kindly, honest, straightforward and manly, and so great a confidence does he inspire, that when he was Consul-General in Baghdad, it was found that a word from him would procure the presence of shy Arab chiefs when all the efforts of Turkish Authorities had failed."

He became Col.-Comdt. of the Bombay Artillery 30th June, 1878, and attained the rank of General 26th Feb., 1880.

For his services in the Persian campaign he was nominated a C. B., and obtained his Brevet Majority; and in May, 1866, he was made a K. C. S. I. for his political services. He served on the Turco-Persian Boundary Commission, and in Servia and Asia Minor from April, 1875, to March, 1878, and for these services was nominated a K. C. B. on 29th July, 1878.

General Sir ORFEUR CAVANAGH K. C. S. I.,
Bengal Infantry.

son of P G. Cavanagh, Esq., Surgeon, Hythe, was baptized 25th Jan., 1821, entered Addiscombe Aug., 1835, obtained his commission 12th June, 1837, and reached Calcutta 16th Dec., 1837. He was present at the battle of Maharajpore with his regiment the 2nd Irr. Cavalry, when a round shot mortally wounded his charger, and carried off Cavanagh's left leg. In Oct., 1845, he succeeded to temporary command of his regiment and was present at the action of Buddiwal, when he was again severely wounded in the left arm. Soon after this he was appointed to look after the Mysore Princes in Calcutta and subsequently he had to attend to the care of the Ex-Ameers of Scinde and the captive Sikh Sirdars. In Mar., 1850, he was posted to the charge of the Nepaulese mission which was about to visit England; at its head was the celebrated Jung Bahadur. After 3 months in England the mission visited Paris, etc., and returned to Bombay by 6th Nov. Cavanagh accompanied Jung Bahadur back to Nepaul. Cavanagh had considerable trouble in making necessary arrangements for the mission, but invariably displayed great tact in his difficult duties, and in parting with him, Jung Bahadur said, that the greatest grief he experienced was owing to Cavanagh's refusal to accept any return for all the kindness he had shewn him. In July, 1854, Cavanagh assumed charge of the office of Town or Fort Major, Calcutta. Next year he went home, his health heaving given way, but he returned Aug., 1856, and resumed his office, and retained his post during the whole progress of the Mutiny. At that time he was enabled to render some important services to the Government in regard to the safety of Fort William and Calcutta. In recognition of his services Lord Canning, on 1st

July, 1859, offered him the post of Governor of the Straits Settlements, and he assumed charge on 8th Aug. He was Governor when the Anglo-French Expedition went to China, and held the post till Mar., 1867, when the Straits Settlements were transferred to the Sec. of State for the Colonies. During his tenure of Office, extensive Public Works of every description were carried out; every Department of the Public Service was placed on an efficient basis, and he left the Straits a most flourishing Colony, with a revenue amply sufficient to meet all legitimate expenditure. Cavanagh was nominated a K. C. S. I., and attained the rank of General.

General JOHN REID BECHER, C,B.,
Bengal Engineers,

the 8th son of Col. George Becher, was born at sea in 1819, baptized 25th July, and obtained his commission 11th Dec., 1837, when he passed out of Addiscombe at the head of his term He arrived in India 7th Oct., 1839. On 27th Aug., 1841, he was appointed to act as Adjt. of Sappers, and was shortly after ordered to command a detachment of Sappers proceeding to Ferozepore. On 25th Jan., 1842, he received the thanks of Lt.-Col. Moseley on his return from Ali Musjid for his able assistance. On 11th May, 1842, he was appointed to officiate as Field Engr. with Pollock's force, and was present in his advance into the Khyber, when Pollock brought to notice "the very essential services rendered by Lt. Becher, Field Engineer, in clearing the Pass of impediments constructed by the enemy, which he did with a degree of celerity, notwithstanding their strength and the difficulty of removal, that elicited his warmest satisfaction."

He accompanied Brig. Monteath, and was instrumental in destroying 25 forts.—Despatch of 22nd June, 1842.

He was engaged in the attack on the enemy in the Shinwarrie Valley 26th July, 1843, and the Brigr. reported, "My thanks are particularly due to Lt. Becher for the zealous and satisfactory manner in which he, with his detachment of Sappers, constructed a road for the guns, and fired the enemy's forts in the valley." (Cal. Gaz., 31st Aug., 1842.) He commanded Sappers at dislodgment of the enemy from Mamoo Khail and Koochee Khail, when his name was favourably mentioned by Pollock in his despatch of 25th Aug., 1842. He was also thanked for his services in the storming of the Heights of Jugdulluck in the action at Tezeen. On 24th Jan., 1843, he was employed in the superintendence of buildings at Loodianah, and Major Abbott reported, "I can bear testimony to Lt. Becher's talents being of a high order, and to his zeal which has often been distinguished." After being employed for a few years in the D.P.W., he was called off again to active service, and arrived with his friend, Major F. Abbott, at Head Quarters before the battle of Sobraon, and on 10th Feb., 1846, was employed with Capt. Baker in conducting the leading attack by Sir Robert Dick's Division. A serious check occurred, and while Becher with others was rallying the troops he received a severe wound from a bullet in the left cheek and mouth. His gallant conduct in this occasion was honorably mentioned in the C.-in-C's. Despatch, and in the G.O. Lord Hardinge wrote, "To Capt. Baker and Lt. Becher of the Engineers the G.-G.'s acknowledgments are due for leading the division of attack into the enemy's camp. These officers well maintain the reputation of their corps whenever gallantry and science may be required of it."

After this war was over, Becher was employed in a Revenue

Survey in the Jullunder Doab, which had just been annexed. From thence he was sent on Special Duty as Commissioner for the Adjustment of the boundaries between Bhawulpore and Bikaneer and Jessulmere.

During the 2nd Sikh War he was still engaged on the Rajputana boundary question, but on his return to the Punjab after the annexation in 1849, he was employed for 2 or 3 years under Sir Henry Lawrence, when he was engaged in reporting on the Jaghirs, and other rent-free holdings of Native Chiefs. In 1852 after finishing his work at Lahore he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Batala, west of Umritsur—but at the end of 1853 he received charge of Hazara, where he succeeded James Abbott. This position he held for 6 years. This district was the wildest in the Punjab. "The valleys of Hazara are shut in on the north by Alpine peaks of 11,000 ft. in height, and abound in magnificent forest scenery, whilst the tribes inhabiting them had, during the native *régime*, been constantly engaged in wars with one another, or in fierce revolt against the Sikh Government." "During Abbott's administration Hazara had passed from a desolation to a smiling prosperity." And Herbert Edwardes wrote of Becher, "John Becher is James Abbott's successor, and is to Hazara all that Abbott was."

Becher was in Hazara during the Mutiny of 1857. "He gathered the principal men of his district around him, assured them of his reliance on their loyalty, and endeavoured to dispel the alarming rumours which would be sure to come among them." "The chief danger to the district proved to be from the Mutineers escaping from Peshawur, who broke away from the north into Swat, and thence across the Indus into Hazara, necessarily avoiding the high road by Attock and Rawal Pindi. "A large body of the 55th N. I. especially took this

line, but Becher's plans had been effectually laid beforehand."

He obtained high recommendation from those under whom he served, and when honours came to be distributed a brevet promotion and a Civil C. B. fell to his lot.

In 1858 Becher was employed in an expedition under Sir Sidney Cotton, against Mahomedan fanatics in the Yusufzai country—north of Peshawur and west of the Indus, opposite Hazara. This expedition was very successful. Sir S. Cotton notes in his despatch the admirable conduct of Major Becher and his troops (consisting of two 12-pd. Howitzers, one 3-pd. mountain gun, 300 Sikhs and 750 Punjab Infantry) and highly commended him for "the disposition of his troops, proving that he was as good with the sword as with the pen." In the spring of 1860 Becher was at home on furlough, but returned in 1862, when he was appointed Commissioner of the Derajat. Here he worked very hard—but the work was not congenial—he felt it "a constant treadmill, and had no time to see the people." In 1864 he went on short leave to Simla to visit Sir John Lawrence, then Viceroy.

A vacancy having occurred in the Commissionership of Peshawur through the death of Col. James, Becher was sent to succeed him. Here he carried on his onerous duties for two years, when "his health broke down utterly, and he had to quit the scene of his duties for ever."

In the spring of 1866 he accompanied, as Commissioner, a force under Brig. Dunsford, C. B., to coerce certain villages on the N. Yusufzai border. The objects of the expedition were attained without conflict.

His successor wrote of him, "Of all the prominent Punjab officials, there was certainly none more loved and respected than Becher."

At the end of May, 1884, General Becher was taken with a serious illness at Southampton, and at length passed away on 9th July, 1884, and was buried at Southampton.

Major-Genl. ALBERT FYTCHE, C.S.I.,
Bengal Infantry,

son of J. Fytche, Esq., of Thorpe Hall, Suffolk, was baptized 22nd Sept. 1820, and obtained his commission 11th Dec. 1838. He was educated at Rugby and Addiscombe.

On 7th Augt., 1841, he was appointed to the Aracan Local Battalion. In the following Dec. he was in command of a detachment sent into Koladyen Hills for the chastisement of the Walleng tribe, who had committed several raids on the British Frontier. The service was of an arduous nature, and was admirably performed. The position to be attacked was on a precipitous mountain 4,000 ft. high, and more resembled the retreat of wild animals than the habitation of man, and was only accessible by ladders. Fytche dislodged the enemy, and received the thanks of Government. On 17th Feb., 1842, he was appointed Adjutant to the Aracan Local Battalion. In 1845 he joined the Commission of Aracan. In 1848 he was employed in the 2nd Sikh War, and distinguished himself both at Chillianwallah and Goojerat. In the last-named battle he was severely wounded, in the storm of the key of the Sikh position. He was present in the pursuit of Dost Mahomed. After this campaign Fytche returned to Aracan, but in 1853 was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Bassein in the new British Province of Pegu. On several occasions when holding this post, he distinguished himself in his attacks on the bands of armed robbers which infested the country. His most daring exploit was against the Ex-Gov-

ernor of Bassein, who had collected an army af 3,000 men with a gathering of camp-followers which raised the aggregate to 10,000 men. Fytche, after a forced march, attacked them with his Irregulars and 4 field-pieces. He dispersed the enemy, killed their leaders, and captured 9 guns and 3,000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of plunder, sufficient to pay for the cost of the expedition.

In 1857 Major Fytche was appointed Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban, a most important post which he held for 10 years. One of his earliest measures was to provide a more rapid and regular communication not only between Rangoon and the frontier town of Thayetmyo, but between Thayetmyo and Mandalay, and as far as the remote and decaying commercial city of Bhamo. In 1864 Fytche carried on some important negotiations with the Siamese Commissioner respecting the line of boundary between British Territory and Siam. Matters unsettled for forty years, were brought to a successful issue. In less than 2 years the line of frontier was surveyed and demarcated. An excellent and much lamented officer, Lieut. A. Bagge, Bengal Engineers, who left Addiscombe Dec., 1856, was engaged in this work.

In March, 1867, Colonel Fytche was appointed to the still more important post of Chief Commissioner of Burmah, in succession to Sir Arthur Phayre.

Fytche succeeded in negotiating a very important treaty with the King of Burmah, under which the oppressive monopolies of the King were abandoned, and a fixed rate of frontier duties was finally settled; whilst the country was fairly opened up to European enterprise.

At the same time Col. Fytche obtained the King's permission for the depatch of an Expedition under Major Sladen, towards

western China viâ Bhamo. By this expedition, in 1868, the energetic and fearless Sladen cast a line of light around a hitherto unknown region. He succeeded in visiting Bhamo, and in penetrating the Kochyen Hills as far as Momein, and opening up communications with the Panthay Chiefs of Talefoo, the capital of Yunan.

A British officer was appointed to reside permanently at Bhamo. As regards Public Works—a complete system of roads was prepared, and a line of railway surveyed between Rangoon and Prome. Embankments were constructed whereby large tracts of culturable territory which had been abandoned to swamp, were rescued. New lighthouses were constructed at Krishna Shoal, China Bacheer and Eastern Grove. Plans were submitted to the Govt. of India for connecting Burmah with India by a submarine cable. Gaols and Civil Courts were constructed at every important station. Education was promoted, and a more regular system was introduced into the Revenue and judicial courts throughout the province.

The internal administration of Burmah from 1867 to 1871, during which time Fytche held office, seems to have been a complete success; and there was a large increase of trade in the Province, especially in the years 1868 and 1869. The Chief Commissioner had an interview with Lord Mayo at Calcutta early in 1870, and took back with him to Burmah his Lordship's reply to a Rangoon address.

Col. Fytche was appointed Major-General in Nov., 1868, and a C.S.I.

General Fytche returned to England in 1871, and in 1874 contested Rye in the Liberal interest, but after a severe struggle was defeated by a small majority.

He resided in Essex at Pyrgo Park, Havering-atte-Bower, and

was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for Essex; as also a Magistrate for Co. Tipperary, where he had an estate. In 1878 he brought out a most interesting work in 2 volumes, "Burma, Past and Present."

He died a few years ago leaving his widow to mourn his loss.

Colonel JAMES TRAVERS, V. C., C. B.,
Bengal Infantry,

son of Major-General Sir Robt. Travers, H. M. S., was born 6th Oct., 1820, and obtained his commission 11th June, 1838. On 18th April, 1839, he was posted to 2nd N. I. at Ferozepore. He was engaged in Afghanistan during 1840-42. Capt. Griffin commanding a Field Detachment in Zamindawar, in reporting the dispersion of a combined rebel force headed by Akram Khan and Akbar Khan, amounting to upwards of 5,000 horse and foot, on 17th Aug., 1841, said, "The enclosures in front of the column to the right, were speedily and gallantly carried under a heavy fire of matchlocks, by 2 companies of 2nd B. N. I. under Lieuts. Cooke and Travers, supported by a party of 1st Inf. Shah Sooja's force under Lt. Gardiner, in effecting which numbers of the enemy were shot and bayoneted." Ordered by Genl. Nott to do duty with detachment of (Skinner's) 1st Irrg. Cavalry under Capt. Haldane. He was engaged in 5 days' operations under Genl. Nott in March, 1842, and when Lt.-Col. Wymer completely defeated the enemy on the 25th March, Travers was slightly wounded.

He was next engaged in 2 Cavalry actions, on 28th and 31st August, and at the recapture of Ghuzni by Nott, also at the attack of the enemy at Mydan on 14th Sept., and on 17th en-

camped some 4 or 7 miles from Cabul. During the advance to Cabul, Travers was engaged against the enemy in many attacks they made on the rear guard, and was constantly employed with foraging parties. He was appointed to the escort proceeding with the Gates of Somnauth 23rd Dec., 1842.

In March, 1843, he was directed to return to regimental duty, and on the 15th March was appointed Adjt. Bhopal Contingent. He was present at the battle of Sobraon with Sir Harry Smith's Division, and was mentioned in Gough's Despatch. In 1846 he served in Bhopal, and commanded Misseree Goorkha battalion in action, and at Kullea Karee, 10th Oct., 1846, commanded the Cavalry.

Was mentioned by Major Sanders comdg. Bhopal Contingent, and received the best thanks of the Governor-General. He also received the acknowledgments of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, for his services in the field in 1856 against the rebel, Sunkur Sing.

In July, 1857, Travers was with Durand when the Indore Residency was suddenly attacked by Holkar's troops. He here performed a daring act of bravery in having charged their guns with only 5 men to support him. He drove the gunners from the guns, thereby creating a favourable diversion which saved the lives of many persons, fugitives to the Residency. It is stated, that officers who were present, considered that the effect of the charge was to enable many Europeans to escape from actual slaughter, and time was gained which enabled the faithful Bhopal Artillery to man their guns. Travers' horse was shot in 3 places, and his accoutrements were shot through in various parts. His services were specially brought to notice by Col. Durand in his despatches, he was awarded the V. C., and was the Senior Addiscombe Cadet who won that much coveted de-

coration. He obtained his Bt. Majority for his services in Afghanistan, and his Brevets of Lt.-Col. and Colonel for his services during the Mutinies.

He was also appointed a C.B.

Colonel ARCHIBALD JOHN M. BOILEAU,
Madras Engineers,

son of T. E. J. Boileau, Esq., M. C. S., was born 30th Sept. 1820, and obtained his commission 11th Dec., 1838. He arrived in India 26th Sept. 1840, and was posted at once to C. Co. Madras Sappers. On his way to join the Company he lost the whole of his baggage owing to floods in the Bolan Pass.

In May, 1841, we find him at Quetta with the C. Company. Until Dec., 1842, he was engaged on various duties at Quetta, Bagh, Sibi, Sukkur, and Shikarpore, and in Jan., 1843, was marching with Sir Charles Napier's force.

On 6th Jan. he marched from Deejakote with a detachment of Sir Chas. Napier's force—across the desert to Emaumghur, and was employed in the destruction of that fortress, leaving Emaumghur again on 16th, *en route* to Peer-Aboo Bukur, where they rejoined the army.

On 17th Feb., he was present at the battle of Meeance, and his services were favourably noticed. On 20th Feb., he marched with a force to take possession of the Fort of Hyderabad, and assisted in erecting a flagstaff and hoisting the British flag on the top of its highest tower; and after this was employed in repairing and improving the Fort. On the 24th March he was present with the C. Co. at the battle of Hyderabad where his services were again favourably noticed in Napier's despatch. After the battle he was employed at Hyderabad

in repairing the Fort and building barracks in the entrenched camp, and various other duties up to Nov., 1843, soon after which he left Scinde on sick certificate, and ultimately went to Europe on sick leave 1st Feb. 1844.

During the Scinde Campaign he was an Asst. Field Engineer, but not being eligible for Brevet promotion, was recommended to the protection of the Court of Directors by the Duke of Wellington. He returned from Europe on 1st June, 1846, and was then appointed 1st Asst. to the Civil Engineer 5th Division.

He served in the D.P.W. for the next 10 years. On 1st Nov., 1856, war was declared against Persia, and in Jan., 1857, the B. Co. Madras Sappers embarked at Coconada, but did not arrive at Bushire till March, so they were not present at the first part of the campaign. Major Boileau was in command of the Sappers. They proceeded to Mohumera on board the Indian Navy S.S. "Victoria," up the Shat-ool-arab river, to within 3 miles of the south battery of Mohumera. On 24th March Major Boileau and other Staff-officers reconnoitred the enemy's position, and in this reconnaissance they approached the batteries within 300 yds. in a small canoe; and a raft with 2 8-pd. and 2 5-pd. mortars was established behind a low swampy island in mid-stream. On evening of 25th the B. Co. was transferred to the "Hugh Lindsay," and next morning the squadron ran up the river to opposite the forts, and engaged the batteries. The carronades of the "Hugh Lindsay" were worked by H.M.'s 64th assisted by the Sappers. After 3 hours' fire the infantry disembarked at 11 a.m. At 2 p.m. all were on shore, and an advance was made. As they advanced, the irrigation canals they passed were bridged by date trees felled by the Sappers. The enemy on our approach fled precipitately, after exploding their largest magazines, and left their stores, etc., and 16 guns behind.

The work of the Madras Sappers was extremely heavy. Batteries were destroyed, roads made, landing stages constructed, streams dammed or turned, and huts erected. On 4th April news arrived that peace had been concluded at Paris on 4th Mar.

The force was shortly after broken up, and the Madras Sappers arrived at Bombay on 1st June, 1857, in time to take part in the Central India campaign, for which service they volunteered with great alacrity.

Sir James Outram greatly appreciated the services performed by Major Boileau and his Sappers, and gave them "his best thanks for the very efficient service they have rendered."

On 8th June Boileau wrote to the Adjt.-General asking that the Company might be attached to the force about to be sent from Poona against the Mutineers, and on 10th received "the thanks of Government for the readiness with which they have volunteered their services."

On 16th June they proceeded by rail to Aurungabad, and joined the Deccan field-force under Major-General Woodburn, C.B , on 5th July. On 12th the force left Aurungabad and relieved Asseerghur on 23rd and Mhow on 2nd Aug., the Sappers having had frequent employment by the way in making roads passable.

On 20th Oct. the left half Company marched for Dhar, and on 21st the other half conducted the siege train from Mhow to Dhar, arriving on 24th. Dhar is considered the strongest fort in Malwa, and presents a most formidable appearance. On 31st the breach was reported practicable, and on 1st Nov. it was about to be stormed, when it was found that the enemy had escaped during the night. Brigr. Stuart, in his despatch, brought to notice the services of Major Boileau, Commdg. Engineer, and the officers and men of the Madras Engineers and Sappers.

On 8th Nov. the Malwa field-force marched for Mundisore, on 24th defeated the enemy at Goorariah, when the Sappers were engaged in the storming of the village.

Neemuch was relieved, and the camp again pitched at Mundisore. The Sappers effected a breach in the walls of Mundisore, and returned to Indore viâ Mehidpore. Sir Hugh Rose now arrived, and the force assumed the name of the Central India Field Force with Major Boileau as Comdg. Engineer. Sir Hugh Rose's force was divided into 2 brigades, 1st under Brig. General Stuart, and the 2nd under Sir Hugh Rose himself. The Madras Sappers were attached to 2nd Brigade. They reached Ratghur on 25th January, 1858, and on 28th evening the breach was reported practicable. The enemy evacuated the fort during the night. On 3rd February Saugor was relieved. The General now determined to gain the table-land by a flank movement through the Pass of Mudhanpore, and by 16th March they had reached the right bank of the Betwa, 8 miles N. of Tal Behut. The river was found fordable, the force crossed on 19th, and on 20th picquets were placed on all the principal roads round Jhansi. On 21st a reconnaissance in force was made by the General and Major Boileau. The breach was reported practicable on 30th, and it was intended to storm the fort on 1st April, but the General's action with the so-called army of the Peishwa on 1st April caused the assault to be deferred. On 3rd April Jhansi was stormed and taken, after severe fighting. On 25th the force commenced its march on Calpee, and on 23rd May, after some very hard fighting, the General entered the town. After this the Central India Field Force was about to be abolished, and Hugh Rose issued a stirring address to his troops. But their work was not yet at an end. The rebels had marched on Gwallior, defeated Scindia, captured his fort, guns, and treasure,

and compelled him to fly to Agra. It now became necessary for Sir Hugh Rose's force again to take the field. After a rapid march Sir Hugh Rose reached Gwallior on 16th June, and on the morning of the 20th the Fort was carried, after a desperate fight, by Lieuts. Rose and Waller of 25th Bo. N.I.

Boileau for his services in this brilliant campaign received his Brevets of Lt.-Col. and Colonel, but, strange to say, did not receive the C. B. which he had well earned. Col. Boileau returned to his duties in the D. P. W. and finally held the post of Deputy Chief Engineer, having charge of one-third of the Madras Presidency. He died in India on 8th Aug., 1871, in his 51st year.

Colonel Sir HENRY YULE, K. C. S. I., C. B.,
Bengal Engineers,

son of Major Yule, Bengal Army, was born 1st May, 1820, and obtained his commission on 11th Dec., 1838.

Reaching Fort William on 23rd Nov., 1840, in Apr., 1841, he was appointed to superintend the road from the Cherra coal mines to the Roonah Ghaut, and to report on the coal mines at Cherrapoongee. In 1843 he was employed on the Irrigation Works in the upper waters of the Jumna and Sutlej. During this period he assisted in the construction of a bridge over the Sutlej, for the return of the Army of Afghanistan, and he took part in the arrangements for quelling a local disturbance at Kythal.

In 1846 he succeeded Lt. (now Lt.-General) R. Strachey in charge of the head works of the Ganges Canal.

In the 1st Punjab war he was called away from his work there, but his duties were merely confined to making bridges

across the Sutlej for the advance of the Army. In 1848 [1] he was again called away, and was present at the battle of Chillianwallah.

In 1843 he had gone to England to get married, but returned by the close of year. In 1849 he again went to England on furlough, and did not return till 1852.

He was at once sent on a surveying mission to Aracan at the time of the 2nd Burmese War. He made his way, almost unattended, across the Aracan Mountains, and walked into the British camp at Prome on the Irrawaddy. Thence he passed on to Singapore to report on the defences of that settlement. On his return to Calcutta he was appointed Depy. Consulting Engineer for the railway system then commencing in India. In 1855 he was appointed Under Secy. in the D. P. W., Col. W. Baker being the 1st Secretary.

At this time Sir Arthur Phayre was directed to proceed on an embassy to the King of Burmah, and Yule was appointed Secy. to the Embassy. The political results were not of great importance, but the report of it by Yule contains a fund of useful and curious information about that country, illustrated with his clever sketches. In 1857 his labours were checked by the breaking out of the Mutiny. Yule's part in this was confined to Allahabad, at which place he had to improvise defences, etc. He visited Cawnpore soon after the terrible tragedy, and he afterwards designed the beautiful monument which marks the fatal well.

He was called back to Calcutta by press of work in the D. P. W., and when Colonel Baker retired, Yule succeeded him as Secy. to Government.

[1] Yule was engaged under Baird Smith in the passage of the Chenab Dec., 1848, when he was attached to General Campbell's Division

He occupied this position until his retirement in 1861. His early retirement at the age of 41, was caused partly by his own state of health, and partly from family reasons. In 1860 he had been obliged to take some months' sick leave, which he spent in visiting Java. During his service he was brought into personal intercourse with Lords Elgin, Dalhousie, and Canning, who all greatly appreciated his talents. The fact of his being selected to fill the post of Secy. to Government in P. W. D. at the age of 36, after only 17 years' service, is sufficient evidence of this. His two brothers, who served in India at the same time, were both distinguished men. Robert was killed in a brilliant charge of 9th Lancers at Delhi, when in temporary command of his regiment, and Sir George, in the Civil Service, rose to be Resident at Hyderabad, and finally had a seat in the Council at Calcutta On leaving India, Henry Yule resided in Italy for some years, and gave his mind to literature. His first work was followed in 1871 by the well-known and important work "The Travels of Marco Polo." "The merit of his workmanship was not so much the care with which the text was transcribed, or in the accuracy of the translations, but in the remarkable wealth of the notes which embrace every branch of the subject, whether it relates to China itself or the countries visited *en route* by Marco Polo." ('Times' Notice). In 1875 he came to England, and was soon appointed to the Council of India. In this position he remained till nine months before his death when he retired at his own request. In 1885 he had been made one of the few permanent members of the Council, the ordinary tenure of the office being 10 years. On his retirement, the Secy. of State made a special request to Her Majesty, to mark the high opinion of his service by appointing him a K. C. S. I. He was a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and received its Gold Medal.

He was also a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and was President from 1885-87. He had the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of Italy, and was a corresponding member of the French institute.

Besides these fixed employments, he was continually at work on some literary productions. He wrote frequently for magazines, and for the Societies of which he was a member, and also many biographical notices of deceased Indian officers. In 1886, he published in concert with the late Mr. A. Burnell, M.C.S., "A glossary of Anglo-Indian terms, or Hobson-Jobson."

In the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica he contributed 20 articles on matters connected with the East, and the subjects of his contributions to journals of all kinds would fill a page of this book.

For ten years before his death he suffered from illness, and finally passed away on 30th Dec., 1889, in his 70th year.

Lt.-General Richard Strachey, C.S.I.,
Bengal Engineers,

son of C. Strachey, Esq., B.C.S., was born on 24th July, 1817, at Sutton Court, Somersetshire, which had been in the possession of his family since the time of the Commonwealth. His grandfather, Sir Henry Strachey, went with Lord Clive to India as his Secretary, when he was sent out to re-organise the Government there in 1765. In 1772 Lord Clive from his place in Parliament said regarding Sir Henry Strachey, "Without his abilities and indefatigable industry, I could never have gone through my great and arduous undertaking, and in serving me he served the Company."

Richard Strachey entered Addiscombe in 1834, and left it head

of his term 10th June, 1836. He was appointed to the Bombay Engineers, and was stationed at Poona and Kandeish. On the augmentation of the Bengal Engineers in 1839, he was transferred to that corps, and in 1840 was posted to the Jumna Canal under Captain (afterwards Sir W. E.) Baker. In 1843 he was appointed Exec. Engineer on the Ganges Canal under Cautley, and at Hurdwar commenced the construction of the head works, without any assistance other than that of subordinates with no sort of technical training. In Dec., 1846, he was hurried off, with all the other Engineer Officers within reach of the Sikh frontier, to serve in the Sutlej campaign. He was posted to Sir Harry Smith's division, and was present at the skirmish of Budiwal, and took part in the battle of Aliwal, where his horse was shot under him. He was also present at Sobraon, and after the battle was employed to make a plan of the Sikh position and the attack, and subsequently assisted in the construction of the bridge across the Sutlej by which the army crossed into the Punjab. He was mentioned in despatches, and received a Bt. Majority for his services in the campaign. At the end of the campaign he returned to the Ganges Canal. During his employment on the Canal he commenced the scientific studies, (to which he subsequently more specially applied himself,) bearing on the physical phenomena of the surrounding regions; and his acquaintance with Cautley gave him a great impulse in a direction to which he had always been inclined After the Sikh war he was attacked frequently by fever, and was compelled to go to Naini Tal. Here, in 1847, he made the acquaintance of Major E. Madden B A., and under his guidance, took up the studies of Botany and Geology, and made excursions into the mountains. Through the influence of Mr. Thomason, Lieut.-Governor of N W. Prov., he was enabled

to remain in Kumaon for 2 years. His headquarters during 1848 and 1849 were at Naini Tal and Almore. In 1848 he made a journey into Tibet with Mr. J. E. Winterbotham, a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and together they made a collection of about 3,000 species. The result of these 2 years' work, was to establish the fact that there were in Kumaon, glaciers in all respects similar to those of the Alps. Now, also, was settled for the first time the true position of the snow line. He further established the existence of a great series of palæozoic beds along the line of passes into Tibet, with Jurassic and tertiary deposits overlying them. These investigations took him over some of the highest passes into Tibet, as far as the Lakes Rakrastal and Manasarowar, previously visited by his brother, Capt Henry Strachey, in 1846, who obtained his commission at Addiscombe in June, 1835

In 1850 Richard Strachey returned to England, where he remained nearly 5 years, occupied in arranging and classifying his Kumaon collection. In 1854 he was elected an F.R.S., returned to India in 1855, and for a short time had charge of Irrigation works in Bundelkhund.

In 1856 he was appointed to act for Capt H. Yule as Under Secy. in P.W.D., Col. Baker being Secretary. At Calcutta he came under the notice of Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. P. Grant, then a Member of the Supreme Council. When the Mutiny broke out, and the Lieut.-Governor N. W. P., beleaguered by the Mutineers in Agra, was cut off from all communication with a portion of his territory, it was determined to constitute this portion into a temporary Government, to be called the Central Provinces, under the Lieut.-Governorship of Mr Grant, who offered Strachey the appointment of Secretary under him. They proceeded to Benares in July, 1857, being accompanied so far by Outram

and Napier on their way to Lucknow. For the next 6 months, as sole Secy. to Government in all Depts. and under one of the ablest of Indian Statesmen, Strachey acquired much experience in administration. After the fall of Lucknow, Grant moved to Allahabad; and shortly after, Lord Canning came up and himself took charge of the Government of the N.W.P. with Mr. W Muir as Secy, when the Central Provinces Govt. was abolished. Mr. Grant returned to Calcutta as President in Council, while Strachey remained behind for a time to lay out the new station of Allahabad.

Col. Yule had meanwhile become Secy. in D.P.W., and when he left Calcutta in attendance on Lord Canning, Strachey was sent there to take charge, his substantive appointment being that of Consulting Engineer for Railways. In 1859 his health broke down; and after some months at Ootacamund, he took sick leave to England until the end of 1861. On his return, he was appointed Secy. P.W.D., in succession to Major Yule. He retained this office till 1865, when he resigned and went to England with the intention of retiring, but the failure of the Agra Bank led to his return in 1866, when he was appointed Inspector General of Irrigation, which he retained till the end of 1869, when he acted as Secretary to P.W.D., in place of Col. Dickens, on whose return to India, in 1871, Strachey left the country, not intending to return. Thus his connection with the P. W D. continued through the Vice-royalties of Lords Elgin, Lawrence, and Mayo, during all which time he was in close communication with the Supreme Government on many other matters than those concerning his Department. In the later years he had a seat in the Legislative Council. On his leaving India in 1871, Lord Mayo caused a Resolution to be published in the Gazette, dated Simla, 23rd May, conveying the "thanks of the Gov-

ernment for the valuable services he has rendered to British India during a long series of years." The Resolution finished by stating, "Colonel Strachey's services have been so conspicuous, his ability so rare, and his departure from India is such a loss to the Public Service, that the Governor-General in Council feels it proper to record his acknowledgments of those services, in the form of a Resolution of the Government, to be published in the Gazette of India."

Soon after reaching England he was made Inspector of Railway Stores under the India Office, and in Jan., 1875, was appointed by Lord Salisbury to the Council of India. In 1876 Strachey retired from the Army with the rank of Lt.-General. In 1877 he was deputed to India to arrange with the Government there, the terms for the purchase of the E. I. Railway. The terrible effects of the famine of 1877-78 led the Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the causes and possible remedies, and Strachey was appointed President. In the middle of 1878, Sir John Strachey having to leave India on account of bad health, Richard Strachey temporarily filled the post of Financial Member of the Council. He was thus associated with the Council of India through all the negotiations which led to the rupture with Shere Ali, and the declaration of war with Afghanistan.

At this time, also, the depreciation of the Rupee was causing anxiety to the Government, and Strachey suggested the closing of the Mints to the free coinage of silver, and this proposal was recommended to the Secretary of State, but led to no result.

On the return of Sir John Strachey, Richard Strachey became Mily. Member of Council for a few weeks, to fill a temporary vacancy, and left for England Feb., 1879. On his return he

was re-appointed to the Council of India, as one of the three permanent members

In 1889 he retired from this position to become Chairman of the E. I. Railway Company. In 1892 he was appointed one of the delegates to represent India at the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, and the same year was placed on the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India, to enquire into the question of the Silver Currency, under the presidency of Lord Herschell, when the proposal to close the Mints to the free coinage of silver was adopted.

In 1884 he was sent to Washington as one of the British Commissioners at the Prime Meridian Conference, at which he discharged the duties of Secretary.

In 1887 he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, and held the post for 2 years and is an Hony. Member of the Geographical Societies of Italy and Berlin. Since 1873 he has been on the Kew Committee appointed by the Royal Society for managing the Kew Observatory, he has served several times on the Council of the Royal Society, and was chosen to be one of their Vice Presidents by successive Presidents.

In 1892 he received the Hony. degree of L. L. D. from the University of Cambridge, on the occasion of the installation of the Duke of Devonshire; was made a C. S I. in 1866, and awarded a good service pension in 1867. He is joint author with Sir John Strachey, of "The Finances and Public Works of India." Has published a volume of lectures on Physical Geography, is the writer of the articles on Asia and Himalaya in Brit. Encyclopædia, and has contributed papers to various scientific journals.

Major-Genl. Sir George Bourchier, K. C. B..
Bengal Artillery,

son of Rev. Ed. Bourchier, Rector of Bramfield, Herts, was baptized 30th Sept., 1821, and obtained his commission 11th Dec., 1838. He reached India 30th July, 1839, and was first engaged in 1843 at the battle of Punniar. During the Mutiny, 1857-59, he commanded a Field Battery, was present at Phillou where Nicholson disarmed the 33rd and 35th B. N. I. He was also engaged at Trimmoo Ghaut, when Nicholson routed the Sealkote Mutineers. He afterwards accompanied Nicholson to the siege of Delhi. During the siege Bourchier's battery was employed on detached duties in connection with the siege, and at the time of the assault two of his guns were attached to the 1st Column, and two to the second. Bourchier was mentioned in despatches and obtained his Bt. Majority. After the siege he accompanied Col. Greathed's column, and was present at the actions of Bolundshuhur, Allyghur and Agra.

He was also engaged at the relief of Lucknow by Lordl Cyde, and defeat of the Gwallior contingent at Cawnpore; was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, and received his Bt. of Lt.-Col. and was nominated a C. B. In 1865-66 he commanded the Royal Artillery of the Bhootan Field Force. In 1871 we find him Brig. Genl. of the Eastern Frontier District—and soon after, in 1871-72, he commanded the Cachar Column of the Looshai Expedition, when he was wounded in the arm and hand.

He was thanked by the Govt. of India and by H. M.'s Govt. in England, and was nominated a K. C. B. in 1872.

He commanded the East Frontier District for three and a half years; was awarded a good service pension in Sept., 1869, and attained the rank of Major-Genl. 1st. Aug., 1872.

General Sir WILLIAM OLPHERTS, V.C., K.C.B.,
Bengal Artillery,

son of William Olpherts, Esq., who was grandson of Wybrantz Olpherts, Esq., of Durbey, near Armagh; was born 8th March, 1822. He was educated at Dungannon School; he went to Addiscombe in 1837; obtained his commission on 11th June, 1839; sailed for India in Aug., and arrived at Calcutta 24th Dec., 1839. He remained at Dum-Dum for 2 years, and was then sent to Moulmein with 4 24-pd. Howitzers in Oct. 1841, where he stayed till 1842, when he came back to Dum-Dum. In Oct., 1842, he went to join a battery at Saugor, that territory being at the time in a state of insurrection.

A force under Col. Blackall was sent against the rebels in Nov., and Olpherts accompanied it with 2 guns. The enemy was met at Jhirrna Ghat south of Saugor, and defeated; the fire of the guns having been very effective. For this he received the thanks of the Comdt. of Artillery. After this he returned to Saugor, and passed as Interpreter in the native language; went out a second time against the rebels and then commanded 2 guns at Jubbulpore. In 1843 he was sent to command a field-battery at Nowgong. In Nov. of the same year he joined the left wing of Grey's army, in command of a field-battery; Lieut. Tombs (afterwards Sir Henry) being his subaltern. The night before the battle of Punniar, feeling assured there would be a fight the next day, he detailed Lieut. Tombs with 2 guns on Rear Guard, which was first attacked by the enemy. With 4 guns, after a long march, he hastened to the scene of action, and seeing a battery of H.A. under Captain (afterwards Lt.-General) Campbell opposed to a heavy battery of the enemy, he took up a position enfilading the battery at 600 yards, and materially assisted

in silencing his guns. In May 1844 he was selected by Lord Ellenborough to raise and command the Artillery of the Bundelkund Legion, consisting of a Horse field-battery with natives, which was required to accompany the Legion which had volunteered under Beatson to go to Scinde, when the Sepoys of the regular army refused to march to that country. He raised this Horse battery during the hot weather and rains, and marched with it to Scinde and the hill campaign (a distance of 1,260 miles) on 15 Oct., 1844. For his services on this occasion he received the thanks of all with whom he acted, including Col. W. F. Beatson K.S.F., Col. Geddes, C.B., Lt.-Genl. G. Hunter, C.B., and Sir Charles Napier, who wrote to Lord Hardinge in terms of the highest praise of his conduct. Olpherts returned to Upper India in 1846, and was employed as a volunteer at Kote Kangra, and was after appointed to raise a battery of Sikhs by Sir H. Lawrence. He was then nominated to command a battery in the Nizam's service, and in Feb., 1848, appointed Comdt. of Artillery of Gwallior Contingent. Before leaving for Gwallior he had a characteristic interview with Sir Charles Napier, the latter said, "You are going back to Gwallior, Olpherts; take my advice and make money, Sir! because if you have got money, you will be independent, and if you are not independent, they'll kick you about like a football." In Nov., 1851, he resigned this post, and joined his regiment at Peshawur. In May, 1852, he proceeded to England on Medical Certificate, and in the following Aug. was appointed Orderly Officer at Addiscombe, where he remained till Oct., 1854. On his departure Sir Frederick Abbott expressed his deep regret, and stated that "his high professional ability, soldierly and gentlemanlike qualities had won his friendship and esteem." In Nov., 1854, he was selected to join General Williams at Kars and Erzeroum, and next month he left England in company with

Captain (afterwards Major) Thompson, proceeded to Constantinople, where he was well received by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and with his approval went to the the Crimea before going to Erzeroum. He was under fire in the advanced trenches, and having reported himself to Lord Raglan, was entrusted with a despatch for General Williams. He visited Sir Colin Campbell at Balaklava. He returned to Constantinople, and shortly after left for Trebizonde, where he met Mr. Calvert, Vice Consul, and then rode through the snow to Erzeroum. He remained a short time there with Genl Williams, who recommended him to Lord Clarendon for the local rank of Lt.-Col. This, Lord Panmure, the Minister of War, refused. From that time, though he worked hard at Kars, helping Col Lake, he felt that his influence with Genl. Williams was on the wane Knowing that Olpherts corresponded with Her Majesty's Ambassador, who had asked him to write to him, and learning from Olpherts that General Beatson wanted him to join him, he could not be persuaded that Olpherts was friendly to him, though Olpherts endeavoured to prove his devotion to the service he was engaged in.

Olpherts was detached from Kars, with a Turkish force of some 7,000 men and 24 guns, at Uchkelissee, near Bayazid, watching a Russian Column from Erivan. He recommended the Turks to fall back on Kupri-kui which they finally did. Having thus secured their base of operations with Erzeroum, Olpherts rode into Kars (at considerable risk) through the Russian lines which surrounded the place (Mouravieff had 13,000 Cavalry), and after the Turkish Mail posts had been cut off and intercepted He was received coldly by Williams, after he had risked his life and reputation to help him in his critical position. Olpherts immediately left Kars, and rejoined the Turks at Kupri-kui 25 miles from Erzeroum The Russians advanced, the Turks fell back

on Devi Bournoo, 5 miles from Erzeroum, and by Olpherts' advice the Turks determined to stand at Devi Bournoo. Had this not been done, Erzeroum would have been seized, and the Russians would have gained all the country to Trebizonde. For these services Olpherts received no reward or acknowledgment. In Oct., 1855, Olpherts left Erzeroum for Constantinople, having been transferred to the Bashi Bazouks under Beatson, although he desired to remain at Erzeroum. Finding that Beatson had resigned, Olpherts returned to England in Jan., 1856, on 2 months' leave. He returned again, and obtained command of a Regiment of Bashi Bazouks; and was first for a brigade command, when peace was declared, and he left for England.

In Jan., 1857, he returned to India, and landed at Bombay on 6th Feb., when he proceeded to Kurrachee up the Indus to Mooltan, Lahore, Agra and Meerut, where he stayed with Major Tombs, and then was transferred to Benares, which place he reached in April, 1857, just previous to the Mutiny. He served throughout the Mutiny Campaign. He commanded 3 guns which, with Detachment 10th Foot and some Madras Fusiliers under General Neill, routed 3 Native Regiments at Benares on 4 June, 1857. After this, Olpherts commanded a battery with Havelock's force in the actions at Bithour (where his horse was shot), at Mungarwar, and at Alumbagh, and he was present at the 1st relief of Lucknow by Havelock. He acted as Brig. of Artillery in defence of the Residency, from 27th Sept. to 16 Nov. 1857. He was mentioned in despatches, and wounded. During the whole time Sir James Outram held the position at Alumbagh, from 22nd Nov., 1857, to 17 March, 1858, he commanded a battery, and was present in all the engagements there during that period. After that, he was present at the final capture of Lucknow by Lord Clyde. For his services he received his

brevets of Major and Lt.-Col., was appointed a C.B., and received the V.C. and Medal with 2 clasps. He was awarded the V.C. for highly distinguished conduct on 25th Sept., 1857, when the troops penetrated into the city of Lucknow, having charged on horseback with Her Majesty's 90th Regt. when, gallantly headed by Col. Campbell, it captured 2 guns in the face of a heavy fire of grape; and having afterwards returned under a severe fire of musketry, to bring up limbers and horses to carry off the captured ordnance, which he accomplished. (Ext. from Field Force Orders by the late Major-General Havelock, dated 17 Oct., 1857.) But this piece of bravery was almost surpassed the next day by another, which, if less dashing, was perhaps still more serviceable to the force. When the main body had reached the Residency, the rear guard, consisting of the 90th Regt., was with some guns and ammunition waggons quite cut off at the Motee Mahal, and placed in such peril that Outram gave permission that the guns might be abandoned. Several officers including Brig. Cooper, Col. Campbell and Capt. Crump, of the Madras Artillery (at Addiscombe 1842-43), had been shot down one by one, and it seemed impossible that the guns could be saved. However, Olpherts sallied out with Col. Napier, and by his cool and skilful determination brought in, not only the killed and wounded of the beleaguered rear guard, but even the guns and wagons which Outram had given the troops permission to abandon. For his actions on these occasions Capt. Olpherts was elected by his comrades to receive the V.C., and when Outram, who had witnessed his conduct, had occasion to write to him sometime afterwards, he addressed him as "My dear heroic Olpherts," and used the words "Bravery is a poor and insufficient epithet to apply to a valour such as yours." Col. (afterwards Lord) Napier, who had made over the execution of the operation to Olpherts,

wrote, "Without the aid of an officer so cool and determined, so skilful in the use of the means at his disposal, and so possessed of the confidence and devotion of his men as was Capt. Olpherts, it would have been impossible to have succeeded in an undertaking so apparently desperate, or to have extricated the unwieldy train and its escort from its perilous position." Seldom has it fallen to the lot of an officer to be so highly eulogised by such commanders.

After the capture of Lucknow he commanded a battery of Horse Artillery in Oude in 1858; and in 1859-60 he served as a volunteer with the frontier expedition against the Wuzerees, under Sir Neville Chamberlain.

In 1861 he married Alice, daughter of Major-Genl. George Cautley, of Bengal Cavalry, by whom he has one son (Capt. Olpherts, of Royal Scots) and 3 daughters.

He remained in India till 1868, when he came home and was presented with a Sword of Honour by the County and City of Armagh. In 1870 he returned to India with the rank of Brig. General in command of Gwallior District, and subsequently of the Rohilkund District and Sirhind (Umbala) and Oude (Lucknow) Divisions. In 1875 he quitted India, and was promoted to Major-General. Then, while waiting for another command, he was appointed Lt.-General 1st Oct., 1877, and 31st March, 1883, became General. In 1886 he was created K. C. B., and in 1888 became a Colonel Comdt. of Royal Artillery.

"General Olpherts' contempt for danger, coupled with a somewhat eccentric disposition, generally has been deemed to amount almost to madness. In his earlier days he was possessed with the desire to die in the battle-field—not from any weariness of life or desperate condition of his fortunes—but because he regarded that as the most fitting manner of a soldier's death. He

felt no fear even under the hottest fire, and, in fact, so much did he seem to relish being under fire, and so carelessly did he expose himself to danger, that he won from the army the sobriquet of "Hell-fire Jack." He has met with several hairbreadth escapes of losing his life, besides those on the battle-field—notably with a boar in Asia Minor, and a bear in India; and though just now somewhat crippled by an accident, having been thrown out of a dog cart last year at York, he is ready, if called upon, to take up arms at any time for his Country and his Queen."

Major-General EDWARD JOHN LAKE, C. S. I.,
Bengal Engineers,

son of Major Edward Lake of the Madras Engineers, was born at Madras on 19th June, 1823. He was brought up by his grandfather, Admiral Sir Willoughby Lake, was educated at Wimbledon, went to Addiscombe 1839, and passed out with his commission on 11th June, 1840, in three terms taking the 1st Mathematical prize. He arrived in India 30th July, 1842, and was posted to the Sappers to suppress an outbreak at Kythal, near Kurnal; and was employed in road making under Sir Henry Lawrence. In autumn of 1845, he served as a settlement officer in Umballa District, under Major George Broadfoot. He was soon ordered on active service in the Sutlej Campaign, and was present at the battle of Moodkee on 20th Dec., where he was severely wounded in the hand, had a horse shot under him, and only escaped by running at the stirrup of a dragoon for a mile. He was after sent to Loodiana, where he strengthened the defences and forwarded troops and supplies to the army in the field. When Sir Harry Smith's camp equipage fell into the hands of the enemy just before the battle of Aliwal, he was

able to replace it, and received the approval of the Governor-General for his promptitude. He was present at the battle of Aliwal. When the Jullundar Doab was made over to us, Lake was appointed an Assistant under John Lawrence, and had charge of Kangra Dist., being stationed at Noorpore, and at Jullundur. In May, 1848, when Mulraj, Governor of Mooltan, showed hostility, Lake was specially selected as political officer to the Nawab of Bahawalpoor, and in virtual command of his troops co-operated with Herbert Edwardes against Mooltan. He took part, on 1st July, in 2nd battle of Suddosain, near Mooltan, and for seven months was engaged in the operation against Mooltan. On the fall of Mooltan, Lake took part in the battle of Goojerat on 21st Febr., 1849, accompanied General Gilbert to the Indus in his pursuit of the Afghans, and was present at Rawal Pindi when the Sikhs laid down their arms. For the next 2 years he had charge, under John Lawrence, of the northern part of the country between the Beas and the Ravee. In 1852 he went home, and travelled in Russia, Prussia, Norway and Sweden. He returned in 1854 and on 22nd Aug. was promoted Brevet Major for his services in Punjab Campaign. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, and in 1855 became Commissioner of the Jullundur Doab. In 1857 he occupied the fort of Kangra against the rebels, and held it till the mutiny was suppressed. In 1860 he was obliged to go to England on sick leave. He became Lt.-Col. on 18th Febr., 1861, and in July married daughter of T. Bewer, Esq., of Beaumont, Plymouth. The same year he returned to Jullundur. In 1865 he was appointed Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and in 1866 was made a C. S. I. In 1867 he again went to England on sick leave, and owing to ill-health was obliged to decline Lord Lawrence's offer of the post of Resident at Hyderabad.

On 31st Dec., 1868, he was promoted to Col., and on 1st Jan., 1870, retired with the rank of Major-General. Owing to lung disease he had to leave London for Bournemouth, and thence went to Clifton, where he died on 7th June, 1877, at the age of 54. Lord Lawrence and Sir Robert Montgomery had a very high opinion of him. Montgomery wrote, "The names of Herbert Edwardes, Donald McLeod, and Edward Lake will ever be remembered as examples of the highest type of public servants and devoted friends." "He had great aptitude for business, and remarkable tact in the management of Natives." Lord Lawrence wrote,—"Had Lake's health stood the wear andtc ar of the continuous hard work inseparable from civil employment in India, he would have risen to a very high position. He might indeed have become the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, and I would have rejoiced to have seen him in that post."

Captain JOHN WILLIAM RUNDALL,
Madras Engineers,

son of Lt.-Col. Chas. Rundall, Madras Army, was born 29th Sept., 1812. He obtained his commission 11th June, 1830, and arrived in India in 1832. His first active service was against Coorg. He marched from Cannanore on 31st Mar., 1834, with the Western Column under Colonel Foulis. On 2 Apr., they entered Coorg territory. They had to fight their way up the Ghaut, and a series of hard conflicts took place in carrying the successive barriers. On the 4th Apr., they reached Heggala with a loss of 12 men killed, and 36 wounded, besides Lieut. Erskine of the 48th, who was killed. The force afterwards marched on Mercara. On the 1st Apr., 1840, Rundall was attached to the Sappers proceeding on service to China, and was appointed

Adjt. He was mentioned in despatch of Major Pratt on 11th June, 1841, and also by Sir Hugh Gough. Rundall received a severe grape-shot wound in the right knee.

He afterwards served with the northern division of the Army in China till the termination of hostilities. On 27th Aug., 1844 Rundall was appointed to the command of the Madras Sappers.

On the outbreak of the 2nd Burmese War a force was sent from Madras, consisting of H. M.'s 51st, 5th, 9th and 35 N. I,, 3 Co. of Artillery and 2 Co. of Sappers, these last being under the command of Bt. Capt. J. W. Rundall. They reached Rangoon 11th Apr., 1852, and next day the troops landed to attack the White Stockade, which was carried, but with considerable loss on our side. Major Fraser, B. E., and Capt. Rundall headed the assaulting parties. During the assault of the Great Pagoda, on 14th Apr., Capt. Rundall, M. E., and Lt. Ford of the Sappers were wounded, and the former received the thanks of the Governor-General under date 28th April.

In Sept. Rundall accompanied the force against Prome in command of 4 Co. of Sappers. The Sappers left for Prome on 26th Sept., and on the 10 Oct., Prome was occupied. The same month Bundoola, the Burmese Commander-in-Chief delivered himself up to Sir John Cheape. While the troops were at Prome Capt. Rundall died on 12th Nov.

He was a zealous soldier of high talent, and of the most exemplary character. He died in the prime of life (being only 40) beloved and regretted by all."

General FRANCIS HORNBLOW RUNDALL, C. S. I.,
Madras Engineers,

a younger brother of Capt. J. W. Rundall, was born 23rd Dec., 1823, obtained his commission 10 Dec., 1841, and arrived in India 23rd Dec. 1843. He first served with the Madras Sappers for a few months in Sept. 1844, joined the D. P. W. and was posted to Vizagapatam. He afterwards served under Capt. (now Sir Arthur) Cotton on special duty in the Godavery, and was employed in taking a series of levels, making surveys, &c, for the great Irrigation Project in that Delta. Pending their consideration he was ordered on duty to Tanjore, to acquire a knowledge of the Great Cauvery Irrigation Works under Capt. Lawford, M. E.

In 1845 he returned to the Godavery, and was employed under Capt. A. Cotton in the construction of the works up to 1851. He was then appointed District Engineer of Vizagapatam and Gangam from 1851 to 1854, when he took charge of the Godavery works from 1855 to 1858.

In 1859 he was appointed Consulting Engineer for the Madras Irrigation Company, while he was also Supg. Engineer of the Northern Circle, and Dep. Secretary to Government, which posts he filled till 1861. He then was allowed special leave from the Government of India to officiate as Chief Engineer to the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, in projecting and constructing the Irrigation Works in Orissa, and the delta of the River Sone, and here he remained for 5 years. He was then appointed Chief Engineer of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal which post he held for 4 years. In 1871 he was made Inspector General of Irrigation and Dep. Secretary to Government of India during part of the Viceroyalties of Lords

Mayo and Northbrook. In 1872 he succeeded to Colonel's allowances, but was permitted to retain the Inspector Generalship for 2 years, so that he did not leave India till 1874.

In 1875 he was created a C. S. I. Ten years later on 18th November, 1885, he attained the rank of General.

He passed the greater part of his service in the projection and construction of extensive Irrigation Works, and proved himself to be a most talented, energetic, and excellent Engineer.

Lt.-General WILLIAM ARDEN CROMMELIN, C. B.,
Bengal Engineers,

son of Charles B'. Crommelin, Esq., was born 21st May, 1823. Both the father and grandfather of Charles Crommelin had belonged to the Civil Service, and the grandfather had held the Government of Bombay from 1760 to 1767. The family of Crommelin is an old one in French Flanders.

Armand Crommelinck dwelt in his château at Ingelmunster, near Courtray, in 1579, and a great grandson of his migrated to the Low Countries from Picardy at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In 1698 he emigrated to Ulster, where he became practically the founder of the Ulster Linen Manufacture.

William Crommelin entered Addiscombe Feb., 1840, and left it as first Engineer of his term Dec. 10. 1841. He arrived at Calcutta in Nov. 1843, and became Asst. to Garrison Engineer at Fort William.

In 1844 he was transferred to Hazaribagh. After the battle of Ferozeshah, he was called upon to join the army of the Sutlej. He arrived just after Sobraon, and was sent to join the Engineers engaged at Kundaghat, in front of Ferozepore, in preparing to

pass over the army; and then had to prepare 2 bridges of boats at Nagarghat, 9 miles further up, for the return of the troops. In March, 1846, Crommelin became one of the two Exec. Engineers of the new Province of Jalundar, and commenced the provision of cover for troops at 3 cantonments, when he was called upon to proceed with the expedition to Kotekangra, Crommelin went as Brigade Major. The difficulty was to get the 18-prs. up a distance of 40 miles from the exit of the Beas into the plains, up to Kangra. This was done in a week, but a very hard week's work. The only practicable plan for such hurried work was to follow, in the main, the bed of the river which came down from Kangra, and the river was crossed probably 50 times. The Sikh Sirdars were at first inclined to resist, but when they saw a couple of large elephants slowly and majestically pulling an 18-pr. tandem fashion, with a third pushing behind they were amazed, but said not a word.

When the last gun had reached the plateau, they returned to the Fort, and an hour later the white flag was raised. Crommelin was now appointed Garrison Engineer at Lahore. In the following year the 2nd Sikh War began with the troubles at Mooltan.

Crommelin was diligent in the preparations, and made 2 boat bridges across the Sutlej and Ravi. He served throughout the Campaign in Northern Punjab, and was present at the action of Ramnuggur on the Chenab, and afterwards with Sir J. Thackwell in the flank movement by which the Chenab was crossed twenty miles above Ramnuggur, whilst the Chief remained there facing the enemy; and at the action of Sadoolapore between Thackwell and the enemy. He was present at Chillianwallah, and also at the crowning victory of Goojerat, on which occasion he served in immediate attendance on the Chief Engineer, Sir John Cheape.

After the battle he was sent in charge of a pontoon train to follow Sir Walter Gilbert in his pursuit of the defeated Sikhs, when he made a bridge over the Jhelum and one over the Indus. In fact, during this campaign he bridged all the great rivers of the Punjab. After the war he was Exec. Engineer at Peshawur, but in 1850 went home on furlough, not returning till 1853, when he became Civil Engineer of the Peshawur District. While there he designed a great suspension bridge over the Indus; but it was never taken up in execution, being superseded for a time by the tunnel project, and in course of time the railway consigned all the older projects to "pigeon holes."

In 1854 Crommelin was attached as Assistant to Col. Napier, then Chief Engineer of the Punjab. In 1856 he was transferred to P.W. office in Calcutta as a Deputy in Consulting Engineer's office, and held that post when the Mutiny broke out. Crommelin was ordered to join Havelock, and arrived at Cawnpore 25th July, 1857. When Havelock, after his first advance, decided on returning to Cawnpore with his sick to get reinforcements, Crommelin strengthened the position at Mangalwara, 6 miles from the river, so that Havelock might remain there until the bridge was ready On Aug. 12th the third battle at Busserat Gung was fought, and at its close Crommelin returned to the river to make final arrangements; on 13th everything was ready, and in less than a day the passage was successfully accomplished.

On 15th followed the fight at Bithoor.

Havelock remained at Cawnpore till Sept. 15th, when Outram arrived. During the previous month, Crommelin had made frequent reconnaissances, and had completed arrangements for crossing the river again. The force now advanced on Lucknow, and on 25th they marched into that place. In the final rush

up to the Residency, where our troops suffered so severely, Crommelin was struck by a bullet just above the right ankle—a second nearly cut his scabbard in two, and a third mortally wounded his horse. When he was obliged to give up active work, both Outram and Napier insisted that he was to retain the Chief Engineership of their force. His wound gave him a great deal of trouble, and after 5 weeks' incessant work, hospital gangrene set in so rapidly, that at one time he feared he must lose his leg. The mining operations which formed such a remarkable part of the defence, had been initiated by Capt. Fulton in the earlier days of the siege, but were developed in an extraordinary manner under Crommelin's command, so as to cover the greatly extended position occupied after the first relief. After the effectual relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell and the arrival of the force at Cawnpore, when he had regained his health to a certain extent, he offered his services for active duty in the field, but Sir Colin thought his lameness incapacitated him for further active duty at that time. Strange to say, Havelock in his despatches omitted to mention the work, or the name of the Engineer officer who had rendered him such eminent and essential services. But the gallant Outram did not fail to notice the omission, and on 25 Sept., 1858, wrote to Crommelin that he had written officially to Army Head Quarters on the subject. Outram remarked, "These operations were certainly most remarkable efforts of engineering skill, accomplished under great personal exposure and exertion on the part of the Engineer and his corps." Lord Canning thus wrote to the Court of Directors, "Your Honourable Court will observe that while the first passage of Genl. Havelock's force in July last occupied nearly a week, the same force owing to the admirable arrangements made by Capt. Crommelin recrossed in about 5 hours.

The bridge by which the third passage was effected in Sept., was carried across the Ganges when within 3 feet of its highest level. Considering the means and force by which it was completed, and that in face of an enemy in full possession of the opposite bank, it was one of the most remarkable operations of the kind that military history can show. Yet amid all the comments that have been made in England on that remarkable campaign, and the praise that has been bestowed on the leaders, the fact that the expedition involved three passages of the Ganges in full flood or nearly so, would seem to have altogether escaped notice." In 1858 Crommelin was appointed Chief Engineer of Oude, when he had to provide barrack accommodation for European troops at 6 cantonments. He held this post till 1864, when he was specially selected to devise and superintend a general scheme for the provision of barracks under the title of Inspector General of Military Works. On the retirement of Genl. Dickens early in 1877, he became Secretary to Government of India, D.P.W. In 1878 he had a very severe illness, and in Jan., 1879, his resignation was accepted in a gratifying letter which gracefully acknowledged his valuable services; first, as a Military Engineer in the Punjab, and in the Mutinies of 1857; and secondly, as Chief Engineer in Oude, and afterwards as Inspector-Genl. of Military Works, and as Sec. to Government. "Your services in connection with the provision of accommodation for the European troops, command the special acknowledgment of the Government, your thorough acquaintance with the real wants of the soldiers in respect to barracks, enabled you to give the Government advice of the utmost value, and your notes and reports on this subject, as well as on the defences and fortresses of India remain in the archives of the P.W. Dept. as a guide and text book of information for your successors."

Crommelin in 1875 was awarded a pension for distinguished services. Soon after his return to England he settled at Putney.

On 29th Oct., 1887, he was seized with apoplexy, and died next day. He was a most honourable, gallant, able and indefatigable soldier and engineer, always buoyant and cheerful, a steadfast friend, and a man without guile.

He was three times married; first, in his youth, to Miss Charlotte Cooper; second to Miss Anne Hankin, and lastly, to Miss Florence Voyle, daughter of the late Major-Genl. Voyle, B.A., who lives to lament his loss.

General Sir MICHAEL KAVANAGH KENNEDY, K.C.S.I.,
Bombay Engineers,

son of M. Kennedy, Esq., was born 28th Apr., 1824. He obtained his commission 11th June, 1841, arrived in India 1842; next year joined the D.P.W, rose through the different grades of the Dept., and was selected in 1863, (when 39) for the post of Sec. to Government of Bombay in the P.W. and Railway Depts. He held this appointment for 17 years, and on his resignation in 1880, Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of Bombay, thus wrote of his services:

"His general acquaintance with the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, combined with his conscientious zeal, excellent judgment, and remarkable ability, rendered his services particularly valuable to Government at all times in disposing of important questions relating to public works of every description; but especially so, during the famine of 1876-77, when he rendered Government devoted and able assistance in its efforts to organize a system of relief suitable to the circumstances which then existed, adapting thereto the professional and non-profes-

sional resources of the State; developing suitable projects of Public Works; obtaining an adequate return for expenditure on relief; ensuring village inspection being carried out for the prevention of mortality among the poorer classes, securing on the one hand, the safety of the people, and on the other, economy of the public expenditure; and in all these respects showing a tenacity of purpose, and a capacity for administration which proved most valuable to the Government he served."

In 1877 the famine in the Madras Presidency having assumed a very acute form, Lord Lytton visited Madras taking with him Major-Genl. Kennedy. The famine administration was placed entirely in the hands of the Duke of Buckingham, then Governor, and to him General Kennedy was attached as "Personal Assistant to the Governor of Madras" for famine matters, with authority to represent the Government of India. At the termination of the famine, Sir Michael Kennedy (on the 1st Jan., 1878, he had been created a K.C.S.I.) was appointed an additional Member of the Governor-General's Council. In the autumn of 1879 the British Envoy at Cabul was murdered, and it became necessary to advance at once on Cabul. During the previous campaign which had terminated with the Treaty of Gundamuck, great difficulties had been experienced in respect to transport and supply of the forces engaged, and it was considered essential by the Government of India that, in the coming war, more efficient arrangements should be made. Sir M. Kennedy was asked to take control of these services, under the title of "Controller General of Supply and Transport." He accepted the appointment, but stipulated that he should have a free hand, and be responsible only to the Governor-Genl. and his Council. As soon as he had completed arrangements within the base of operations, he proceeded along the line of communication to the

front, and was present at the operations in and around Cabul, and during the investment of Sherpur in Dec. 1879. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and received medal and clasp. At no time were the forces unable either to march or to fight by reason of any failure of transport, and during the whole period the troops and followers were well and amply supplied with all necessary clothing requisite in the severe winter of Northern Afghanistan, with food and even with many comforts.

Lord Lytton on 4th June, 1880, thus noticed Sir M. Kennedy's services: "In selecting Sir M. Kennedy for this task, I was strongly influenced by the conspicuous proofs he had already given of remarkable intellectual and moral faculties for organization in the administration of the Bombay famine; and I am happy to say that my selection of him, was on the same ground immediately and cordially approved by my military colleagues. As, however, the task, which at my request, he, not without reluctance, consented to undertake, was not only a very difficult one, but might also prove to be, in regard to some of its conditions, of an unavoidably invidious character, I deemed it indispensable for the fair performance of such a task, to entrust the Controller General with special powers in regard to the personal selection of his agents; and to direct personal communication with the higher military authorities, both administrative and executive, respecting the operations of his Dept. The confidence which dictated these arrangements has been fully justified. The duration of the present Afghan campaign has been unavoidably longer, its operations more extensive, and its requirements more onerous than those of the previous one. Yet, throughout the whole course of this campaign, the large bodies of troops set in movement by it, have been at no time unable to move when and where they wanted owing to insufficiency

either of transport, or of the supplies requisite for their sustenance and comfort in all seasons."

On the termination of the war, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Lytton's successor, thus referred to Sir M. Kennedy's services: "It remains, therefore, only for me, after having received Sir Michael Kennedy's report, to supplement what Lord Lytton has said by expressing my own opinion of the very able and successful manner in which the officers of the Transport and Supply Department have performed their duties during the time I have been Governor-General. The march of Sir Fredk. Robert's division from Cabul to Candahar, and the withdrawal of Sir Donald Stewart's forces from Cabul to India, were operations requiring the greatest intelligence and energy on the part of everyone connected with the business of Transport and Supply; and the complete and perfect success which has attended these operations, is the best proof of the way in which the duties of the Department have been discharged; while the large and sudden demands made upon the Dept. in connection with the despatch of reinforcements from India to Kandahar after the battle of Maiwand, were met with the utmost rapidity and skill. Having worked personally with Sir M. Kennedy during these operations, I can speak from my own knowledge of the fertility of resource with which he overcame every difficulty, and of the calmness which he preserved under circumstances which were at times of a very trying nature, and I beg to tender him my best thanks."

At the end of 1880 Sir M. Kennedy, having completed his work, and having placed on record a full report of the Transport and Supply during the period of his connection with those services, together with suggestions for their future control and organization derived from the experiences of the late war,—

proceeded to England on furlough. He succeeded to Colonel's allowances in 1876; but, contrary to the usual practice in such cases, he had been retained on active service till the close of 1880 in connection with the famines of Bombay and Madras, and the war in Afghanistan. He attained the rank of General on 10 May, 1881.

Major-General Sir HENRY TOMBS, V. C., K. C. B.,
Bengal Artillery,

son of Major-Genl. Tombs, Bengal Cavalry, came of an ancient family settled since the 15th century at Long Marston, Gloucestershire; was born on 10th Nov. 1825. He passed out of Addiscombe 11 June, 1841. He first served in the Gwallior campaign at the battle of Punniar, and Major-Genl. Gray reported that "Lt. Tombs, attached to the rearguard of the left wing of the army of Gwallior, with 2 guns of No. 16 Light Field Battery, fired several shots with great precision and effect on the enemy's left in action near Punniar." At this time he was but 18 years of age. (Bronze Star). He next served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 as A. D. C. to Sir Harry Smith. He was present at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and also at Budiwal and Aliwal. He also took part in actions of the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 as D. A. Q. M. General of Artillery, and was present at Ramnuggur and the passage of the Chenab, as well as the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. For his services he received Medal with 2 clasps, and Brevet of Major.

During the Mutiny campaign he commanded a troop of Horse Artillery at the battle of the Hindun in May, 1857, where his horse was shot under him; he was also engaged at the battle of Badle-ka-Serai where two horses were shot under him.

He was present at the siege of Delhi, and was wounded in July. He commanded the column which assaulted and took the Eed Gate, near Delhi, in June, when he was wounded, and had two horses shot. On 9th July, 1857, he and Lieut. James Hills were both awarded the V. C. for gallant conduct; a description of the affair will be found in the notice regarding Sir James Hills-Johnes.

Tombs commanded the Artillery at the battle Nujjufghur, and the Horse Artillery at the assault of Delhi in Sept., when he was wounded. He was afterwards present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, the affair at Allygunge, the battle of Bareilly, and was also engaged in the Rohilcund campaign. For his services he received a C.B. and V.C. with brevets of Lieut.-Col., and Colonel. He was mentioned in despatches on every occasion in terms most unprecedentedly eulogistic. He was also referred to in the House of Lords by Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War.

In 1865 he commanded a force which re-captured Dewangiri, in Bhootan, for which he received the thanks of the Government, and was nominated a K.C.B. He died July, 1874, in his 49th year. His contemporaries in public and private alike, unite in affectionate and loving admiration of his character.

On receipt of the news of his death, Lord Napier of Magdala, then Commander-in-Chief, issued the following G.O.: "The army of India will share with the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief the deep regret with which he has received the intelligence of the death in England of Major-Genl. Sir Henry Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., of the Royal, late Bengal Artillery.

"The career of this distinguished officer is identified with the history of this country for the last 30 years. The decorations which he bore on his breast for Gwallior, the Sutlej campaign,

the campaign of the Punjab, the siege of Delhi, and capture of Lucknow, and for the recapture of Dewangiri, in Bhootan, under his independent command, bore testimony to the conspicuous part he took in nearly all the more important military events that have taken place during that period. Appointed to the command of a Division in 1871, Sir Henry Tombs displayed all those attributes of a general of which his early career had given promise, and fully justified his selection for the high trust which had been confided to him. Firm in the maintenance of discipline, courteous in his demeanour, strict and impartial in the exercise of his command, he acquired in a remarkable degree the respect, confidence, and affection of all with whom he was associated."

"His premature death, which Lord Napier of Magdala so greatly deplores, has deprived the Government and Country of an accomplished and devoted servant, the Commander-in-Chief of a valued friend and trusted Lieutenant, and the army of a gallant comrade and one of its most brilliant ornaments."

Colonel JOHN CUMMING ANDERSON, C. S. I.,
Madras Engineers,

son of James Anderson, Esq., was first cousin of Sir James Outram as well as his brother-in-law, Sir James having married Anderson's sister, Margaret. He was born 14th Feb., 1825, entered Addiscombe in 1841, obtained his commission Dec., 1842, and arrived at Madras 14th Apr. 1844. On 17th Mar., 1846, he was appointed Asst. Field Engr. at Aden, and was present during the attack made by the Arabs in Aug., 1846.

A heavy fire of round shot and shrapnel soon caused the retreat of the Arabs with a loss of 20 killed and wounded.

Anderson continued to serve at Aden till 29th Oct., 1849. In 1850 he was appointed to the North of India, and was engaged in maintaining and improving certain irrigation works on the south side of the Sutlej. While there he proposed to construct a dam at Ferozepore, to prevent the silting up of the South Canals in connection with that great river. For the proposed works he sent in an estimate amounting to £630,000. At the outbreak of the Mutiny he was serving in Oude, and owing to this became one of the garrison of Lucknow. He was engaged throughout the defence of the Residency. Major Anderson, B. E., was garrison Engineer till the day of his death, 11th Aug., when Capt. Fulton succeeded to the post. On 14th Sept. Capt. Fulton was unfortunately killed by a round shot which struck him on the head. This officer "constructed the greater part of the defences, and up to the day of his death displayed the most unremitting energy, in spite of bad health, in advancing our work. In particular he took a most active part in foiling the enemy's attempt to destroy our advanced post by mine; and the manner in which he conducted the blasting operations during our sorties invariably excited the admiration of all who were present, officers and men." Anderson succeeded to his post, and although suffering from ill health, accompanied the storming parties sent out between the first and second reliefs. Brig. Inglis in his despatch dated 12th Nov. remarks, "Neither must I omit to record my appreciation of the gallant bearing of the Engineer officers Lieuts. Anderson, Hutchinson, and Innes who accompanied the storming parties." On 29th Sept. Anderson accompanied a sortie from the left square Brigade Mess to destroy the enemy's guns left in front of Brigade Mess, in front of Cawnpore battery, and on the left of Cawnpore Road. Three large houses were destroyed, thus removing the principal mus-

ketry cover of the enemy against our defences between the Brigade Mess and Cawnpore battery; and the destruction of the gun in front of the latter, together with that effected by the storming parties acting to the right, relieved a considerable portion of our work from serious annoyance. But our loss was severe, two officers and ten men killed, while one officer and twelve men were wounded, the total casualties being 25.

After the second relief of Lucknow, Anderson was sent down to Calcutta very ill, suffering from scurvy brought on by privations which he, in common with the rest of the garrison, endured; and on 30th Dec., 1857, he obtained three years' leave on sick certificate.

On 24th Mar., 1858, he obtained his Brevet Majority for his services with the "Illustrious Garrison" of Lucknow. He returned to India in 1860, having, while at home, married Miss McLean. He was now appointed to the charge of the Kistna Works, and afterwards Sup. Engineer of 1st. Division, including the Kistna and Godavery Works, as well as Nellore, Ganjam and Vizagapatam. In Apr., 1865, he became Consulting Engineer for Railways, and on 15th Oct., 1867 he was appointed the first Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Joint Sec. to Government. After nearly a year and a half in this post, he was nominated in Mar., 1869, Inspector General of Irrigation under the Government of India.

He died of fever at Simla on 13th Oct., 1870, before he had reached his 46th year, to the great regret of everyone who knew him. He wrote several works on Engineering, notably one on Canals and Rivers. A monument was erected at Madras by his brother officers, to mark their esteem for his great talent and fine character. He attained the rank of Colonel 30 Apr., 1868.

General Sir ALEXANDER TAYLOR, G. C. B.,
Bengal Engineers,

was born 1826, entered Addiscombe Aug., 1841, and obtained his commission in June, 1843. Landed in India in 1844, and in Sept., 1845 joined the Head Quarters of the Sappers at Meerut; next month was sent to Ferozepore in command of a Company of Sappers, and placed in charge of the Military Bridge Equipment of 60 large boats, which had just arrived from Bombay. Taylor was present throughout the war, and formed the bridge of boats by which the army crossed the Sutlej in Feb., 1846; and he was engaged at the battle of Sobraon. At the close of 1846 he was appointed to the P. W. Dept. In Aug., 1848, under the orders of Major R. Napier, he took the 60 boats of the Military Bridge Equipment laden with ordnance stores for the siege of Mooltan, and landed all the stores, uninjured, at Adumwaken, 200 miles down the Sutlej. He was in charge of the Engineer park during the first siege of Mooltan. The interval of 3 months between the two sieges was chiefly employed in reconnoitring. In Nov., 1848, he was sent as guide with the Cavalry regiment that was detached to endeavour to cut off a battery of 6 guns which the enemy had advanced, and which had for some days been firing into our camp. The attempt was successful, and the Cavalry captured all the guns, and brought them into camp. He continued in charge of the Engineer park throughout the second siege. When the breaches had been completed in the city wall, he was sent as a guide with the assaulting party of the left breach. The assault was successful, but Taylor was severely wounded. After the capture of Mooltan in Jan., 1849, he took the Engineer park over 200 miles to Goojerat, and joined the Commander-in-Chief. He was

present at the battle of Goojerat on the 29th Feb. as Orderly Officer to the Chief-Engineer, Sir John Cheape; after the battle he was appointed Adjt. of Engineers under Major Napier, and in that capacity marched to Peshawur with Sir Walter Gilbert's force, and was present at the surrender of the Sikh army near Rawal Pindi. In May of the same year, was sent to that place to house the troops that were stationed there. In 1850 he was charged with the construction of a new main military road from Lahore to Peshawur. The work was a difficult one; no roads existed; the country was but little known to us; the distance was 265 miles; there were no maps, and the hot weather had just set in. Between 1850 and 1857, Taylor was employed in the Punjab in the P.W. Dept., and in June, 1857, joined the force before Delhi, and was present through the whole operations as second in command of the Engineers under Baird Smith. The actual siege operations did not begin until the 7th Sept. The long interval was passed in defending our position against the constant attacks of an enemy who were numerically immensely superior, and in preparation for the siege when reinforcements and a siege train should arrive from the Punjab. During the interval Taylor succeeded on several occasions in penetrating alone, and in daylight, through the enemy's outposts to study the ground on which our operations would have to be conducted. On the detailed information so obtained and his own general knowledge of the locality, Capt. Baird Smith prepared the project of attack. On the evening of 6th Sept. the project was formally considered by Genl. Wilson, but he was not able to accept Taylor's verbal explanation of the facilities offered by the ground and the buildings on it, for the reason that he considered it impossible any officer could have visited the sites in question, as they had constantly been occupied by

the enemy. At this juncture Genl. Nicholson volunteered to accompany Taylor if he would then and there take him to the ground. It was now dark, and they did not know in what force the enemy was then occupying it, but there appeared to be no better way of overcoming Genl. Wilson's misgivings. They went to some of the places of most importance, and had the immense good fortune to find them unoccupied. Nicholson was entirely satisfied, duly reported what he had seen to Genl. Wilson, who then gave his sanction to the Chief Engineer's proposals, and on 7th Sept. the siege was commenced in accordance with them.

Throughout the siege Taylor was the Senior Engineer Officer in the trenches, and it may be of interest to know that Nicholson remained with him every day in case any contingency should arise in which the weight of his authority might save time.

The assault took place at dawn on the 14th. Taylor was attached to the column under Nicholson, who was not, however, actually present whon the assault was delivered. His command was extended at the last moment, and he left Taylor in charge while he went to give instructions to his new column. In this way it came about that the assault was actually made under Taylor's orders in Nicholson's temporary absence. Nicholson, however, followed on sharp after them.

After the assault there remained 8 Engineer Officers fit for duty out of 27 who had joined the force during the operations.

On the 19th Sept., with a small detachment of one of H.M.'s. Regts., Taylor worked through the houses and captured the Burn Bastion. This followed on a reconnaissance Taylor had made on the 18th., when he penetrated as far as the Chandnee Chouk; he found the houses in part occupied, but by their usual inhabitants, and not by an armed enemy. In the Chandnee Chouk

he came on the enemy's sentries, one of whom was posted just outside the window of the room he was in. In the afternoon Taylor took Sir Henry Norman to the same place, and the sentry was still there. Next day the palace, and the rest of the city was taken. In the middle of Oct. Taylor marched in command of Sappers to Agra, and afterwards joined the column under Genl. Seaton which was proceeding to effect a junction with Sir Colin Campbell. He was present with Seaton's force at the actions of Khasgunge, Gungeree, Puttialee and Mynpooree. In the early morning of the day the affair of Puttialee took place, an interesting incident occurred in the career of Hodson of Hodson's Horse.

In the grey of the morning they came to a village which was supposed to be occupied by the insurgents. Finding the gates built up, a horseman was sent to bring up some Sappers with powder bags. While waiting, Hodson wandered alone into an enclosed yard, at one end of which was a long low house with three doors. Forcing in the centre door, he found himself, armed with a short hog spear only, without sword or firearms, in the presence of 13 swordsmen who immediately attacked him. To give himself the best chance, he stepped back from the door one pace into the yard, and as each swordsman came through the door, in an attitude in which he could not use his sword, met him with a fatal spear thrust. This occurred within a few yards of where Taylor had been sitting. Hodson was away a few minutes only, and when he took Alex. Taylor to see what had happened in that short interval, he found 13 armed men dead and dying on the floor of the room.

The action which followed at Puttialee was an interesting one. The insurgents were by report 5,000 strong with 13 guns. Our strength was probably 1,200. Hodson's regiment came

upon them in the early morning entrenched in front of the village. Our Infantry and the General were a few miles in rear. The entrenchment seemed to be a parapet and a ditch in a straight line. It was of importance that we should ascertain the position of the guns, whether they were distributed along the face, and so probably immovable, or concentrated and therefore perhaps to be readily moved.

Alex. Taylor obtained the information by riding along the front at a suitable distance. The whole of the guns were tempted to fire in succession as Taylor came opposite each of them. The result of this was, that a sketch of the position was sent back to the General with a suggestion that our field-battery should come up with a suitable cavalry escort, place itself on the prolongation of the front, and open fire.

The Artillery accordingly hastened to the front and enfiladed the line. Before the Infantry could arrive and take part in the fight, the enemy, some 5,000 strong, broke and fled, leaving all his guns, camp-equipage and carriage in our hands, our loss being nothing.

Seaton's force joined the Commander-in-Chief about Xmas, 1857, and Taylor was sent on to Cawnpore to prepare an Engineer park for the siege of Lucknow, and a bridge of casks for the passage of the Goomtee. Alex. Taylor commanded the Bengal Engineers at the siege of Lucknow, when he was severely wounded.

After this he served in the D.P.W. till Oct., 1863, when he was appointed Commanding R.E. with the Umbeyla field-force, and was present throughout the sharp operations in which that force was engaged. On their conclusion, near the end of the year, Taylor rejoined the D.P.W., and was awarded a good service pension. From 1876-78 he was President of the Defence Committee for India. Was appointed a K.C.B. in 1877, and in 1889 was promoted to the dignity of a G.C.B.

He retired from the service 31 Dec., 1878, and has been President of the Royal Indian Engineering College since 1880.

Colonel JOSEPH HENRY DYAS, Bengal Engineers,

son of Capt. Joseph Dyas, 51st. Regt., who served in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, was born 7th Apr., 1824, and educated at Dungannon College. He entered Addiscombe and passed out Dec., 1843, at the head of his term. He left for India in 1845, and was at first employed on making calculations for a suspension bridge over the Kalanuddee, which runs into the Hooghly above Calcutta. On 24th Dec., he left to join the army for the first Sikh War. But although he and Young (B.E.) did their best to get over the ground quickly, they did not join the army till two days after the battle of Sobraon. He was afterwards present at the siege of Kangra, which fortress was surrendered when the Chief found we were able, in spite of difficulties, to bring up siege guns.

During 1847-48 Dyas was employed in making a road to Kangra, while commanding the 10th. Com. Sappers.

In 1848-49 Dyas was employed on the Jumna Canal. During the rule of the Lahore Durbar, at the recommendation of Col. Henry Lawrence, the Resident, a sum of 3 lakhs of Rupees was allotted for general improvements of roads and canals, and Lt. Anderson, Bombay Fusiliers, was directed to make a reconnoitring survey of the Baree Doab. But the work was almost immediately suspended owing to Lt. Anderson's mission to Mooltan, and its fatal termination. Lt. Anderson, Bombay Fusiliers, was a brother of John C. Anderson of the Madras Engineers. The annexation of the Punjab followed, and then the project of irrigating the Baree Doab was resumed.

Dyas was at Delhi on the 12th Jan., 1850, when he was placed at the disposal of Lt. Col. Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala) with reference to the Baree Doab Project. He commenced his levelling operations on 8th March, 1850, and on the 13th Dec. following sent in his report.

Napier on the 18th Oct., 1851, forwarded the report with approval to the Board of Administration, Lahore, and remarked, "I cannot speak too highly of the talent, zeal, and industry displayed by Lt. Dyas in the preparation of this project, in which he has shown a degree of thought and judgment which would do credit to a much older head."

Dyas bore full testimony to the assistance afforded to him by Lieuts. C. S. Paton and J. Crofton of the Bengal Engineers. The former left Addiscombe the same time as Dyas, and the latter a year later. In Aug., 1856, a revised estimate was sent in, from which it appears the cost was to be 135,000,000 Rupees.

The total length of Canal was 469 miles, with 32 miles of Escape; the main Canal being 261 miles, while the Kussoor Branch was 85 miles, Sobraon Branch 63 miles, and the Lahore Branch 60 miles in length. Dyas remained in charge of the construction of the works till 1859, and the Baree Doab Canal was opened on the 11 April, 1859, when an order thanking Dyas for his services was published in the Punjab Gazette.

In 1857 Dyas was present on 12 and 16th July under Nicholson when he utterly defeated the Sealkote Mutineers. After this he was appointed Director Genl. of Canals in the Punjab, and remained in that post till 1864, when he was transferred to a similar position in the N.W. Provs., and at that time another complimentary order appeared in the Punjab Gazette.

He continued Director-Genl of Irrigation in the N.W. Provs. until his death from dysentery, at Delhi, on the 4th March,

1868, when he had not reached his 44th year. During his tenure of office he greatly improved the Ganges Canal, which had suffered severely owing to the excessive slope of the bed; and to remedy this evil, parts of the canal had to be remodelled.

Col. Dyas' death was a severe loss to the Government of India as he was considered the ablest man they had as an Hydraulic Engineer. He was an excellent practical mathematician, and applied the tests of science to ideas and inventions which occurred to him; then experimented, and the results were generally sound In 1867 at the Agra Exhibition he received medals for his inventions connected with Hydraulic Engineering. One being for a Canal Lock Gate, and another for a Canal Fall. After his death orders appeared in the Gazette N.W. Provinces as well as in the Gazette of India, deeply regretting his premature death

Lieut.-General ARTHUR BUNNY, C. B., Bengal Artillery,

son of J. Bunny, Esq., of Speen Hill, Berks, was born 5th May, 1825, entered Addiscombe Feb., 1842, and obtained his commission in Dec., 1843. He first served in the Sutlej campaign 1846, and was present at the battle of Sobraon (Medal). He also served in the Punjab campaign, 1848-49, including the first and second siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress, actions of Sept., 12 (wounded) and Nov. 7, on which last occasion, when in command of two Horse Artillery guns, he was particularly brought to the notice of the C.-C. in General Whish's despatch, he was afterwards present at the battle of Goojerat (medal with 2 clasps).

He was engaged in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in

1857-58 including the battle of Badle-ka-Serai, siege and capture of Delhi (slightly wounded July, 23), battle of Bolundshuhur and Agra, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde (mentioned in Despatches), battle of Cawnpore, taking of Futtehghur. He was Brigade Major of Siege Artillery at the siege of Lucknow (mentioned).

He was present with Walpole's column as staff-officer of Artillery at Fort Rooya, and action of Allegunge (mentioned); present at battle of Bareilly (mentioned) and actions of Mohumdee and Shahabad (Brevet of Major and Medal with 3 clasps). He was nominated a C. B. May, 24, 1873, and was awarded a good service pension in Dec., 1880. He retired from the service July, 1882.

This record does not sufficiently represent the many good and deserving qualities of Genl. Bunny. His war services were all in his subalternhood, 1844-58, and it may with truth be said of him, that his early promise of distinction, had opportunity subsequently been permitted, would have been more than maintained, since he possessed in an eminent degree the many requisite soldierly qualifications which conduce to high distinction in the field, as well as the social qualities which commanded the respect, esteem and affection of all who had the good fortune to have been associated with him from a cadet at Addiscombe to General officer. He died on 9th Nov., 1883, aged 58.

He married on 6th Jan., 1851, the daughter of Geo. H. Smith, Esq., B. C. S., and left three sons, all in the Military Service.

Major-General WILLIAM WILBERFORCE HARRIS GREATHED, C. B., Bengal Engineers,

youngest son of Edward Greathed, Esq., of Uddens, Dorsetshire, was born 21st Dec., 1826. He entered Addiscombe Feb., 1843, and obtained his commission 9th Dec., 1844. He arrived in India in 1846, and joined the Sappers at Meerut. In 1847 he was posted to Irrigation Dept. in N. W. Provinces. In 1848 he joined the field-force before Mooltan, and took part in the siege and assault of the town, 2nd Jan., 1849, and he was the first officer through the breach. After the siege he joined Lord Gough's army, and was present at the battle of Goojerat 21 Feb., 1849. He then rejoined the Irrigation Dept. but took furlough in 1852. In 1854 on his return, he was appointed Executive Engineer at Barrackpore, and in 1855 became Consulting Engineer in connection with the East Indian Railway. In 1857 he was at Allahabad, and as soon as the catastrophe at Delhi was known the Lieut.-Governor of N. W., Mr. John. Colvin, summoned him to Agra, placed him on his staff, and employed him to carry despatches to the General at Meerut. In spite of the disorder of the country, Greathed succeeded in reaching Meerut and returning to Agra. He then was sent in command of some English volunteer cavalry to release some English in the Doab, and a month later was sent off with despatches from Colvin and Lord Canning to the General commanding against Delhi. A second time he succeeded in reaching Meerut. He was the last European who passed between Allyghur and Meerut for 4 months. From Meerut he went across country, and joined Sir H. Barnard beyond the Jumna.

On Genl. Barnard's staff he took part in the action of Badle-ka-

Serai on 8th June, which gave the Delhi field-force the famous position on the ridge, it held so long.

When the siege began, Greathed was appointed Director of the left attack. He greatly distinguished himself in an engagement on 9th July, on the occasion of a sortie from Delhi.

Towards the end of the day, he and Burnside of the 8th. Regt. were surrounded with their party in a Serai. They resolved on a sudden rush, and killing the men immediately in front, led the way out, saved their little party, and put the enemy to flight. Greathed had 2 brothers with him at Delhi: Hervey Greathed, the Civil Commissioner attached to the force, and Edward (now Sir Edward), Colonel of 8th Regt. On the morning of the 14th, the day of the assault, he was senior Engineer of the column commanded by Col. Greathed. As they approached the ditch he was severely wounded through the arm and lower part of the chest. When he recovered from his wound he joined the column under Col. Seaton which marched down the Doab, and took part in the engagements of Gungeree, Pattialee and Mynpoory.

He next served as directing Engineer of the attack on Lucknow, under Col. Robt. Napier, where he again distinguished himself. On the capture of Lucknow he returned to his railway appointment. For his services he obtained a Brevet Majority, and a C. B.

In 1860 he accompanied Sir Robt. Napier to China as extra A. D. C., and was present at battle of Sinho, capture of the Taku forts on the Peiho, and took part in the campaign till the capture of Pekin when he went home with despatches. He arrived in England end of 1860, was made Bt. Lt. Col. on 15 Feb., 1861, for his services in China; and in March succeeded

Norman as Asst. Military Secretary at the Horse Guards. He held this post for 4 years.

In 1863 he married Alice, daughter of Rev. Archer Clive, of Whitfield, near Hereford.

In 1867, after serving at Plymouth and on the Severn defences, he returned to India, and was appointed Chief Engineer of Irrigation in the N. W. Prov.

In 1872, when at home, he read a paper before the Institute of Civil Engineers on the Irrigation works of N. W. Prov., and was awarded the Telford Medal and premium of books. On his return to India he resumed his irrigation duties; and the Agra Canal from the Jumna, and the Lower Ganges Canal are monuments of his labours. He was C. R. E. at the camp of Delhi at the reception of the Prince of Wales in Dec., 1875, and Jan., 1876.

In 1875 he became ill from over-work, and in July, 1876, left India. He lived for two years longer, and meantime was promoted Major-General, but died 29th Dec., 1878, when only 52. In 1876 he obtained a good-service pension. He had been honourably mentioned in 18 despatches, 10 General Orders, in a memorandum by the Lieut. Governor N.W.P., and in a minute by Lord Canning.

He received Medal and 3 clasps for Punjab, Medal and 3 clasps for the Mutiny, and Medal and 2 clasps for China.

Col. Comdt. GEORGE ALEXANDER RENNY, V.C.,
Bengal Artillery,

obtained his commission 7th June 1844.

He was first engaged in the Sutlej campaign, and was present at the battle of Sobraon. His next service was in the Indian

Mutinies. He commanded a troop of H. A. which fired on the Mutineers at Jullundur on 7th, June 1857. He was afterwards at the siege of Delhi from 23rd June. On 14th Sept., he commanded No. 4 siege battery, while a mortar battery was manned by his troop in the Cashmere bastion, 14th and 15th Sept. and he was engaged in the capture of the magazine on 16th. Lt.-Col. Farquhar, comdg. 1st Belooch Regiment, reported that he was in command of the troops stationed in the Delhi magazine, after its capture on 16th Sept. Early in the forenoon of that day a vigorous attack was made on the post by the enemy, and was kept up with great violence for some time without the slightest chance of success.

Under cover of a heavy cross-fire from the high houses on the right flank of the magazine, and from Selimghur and the palace, the enemy advanced to the high wall of the magazine, and endeavoured to set fire to a thatched roof. The roof was partially set fire to, but was extinguished on the spot by a Sepoy of the Belooch Regiment, a soldier of the 61th Regt. having in vain attempted to do so. The roof having again been set on fire, Capt. Renny with great gallantry mounted to the top of the wall of the magazine, and flung several shells with lighted fuzes over into the midst of the enemy which had an almost immediate effect, as the attack at once became feeble at that point, and soon after ceased there. For this act Capt. Renny was awarded the V.C. Renny was also engaged in the capture of the palace, on 20th Sept. He received his Bt. Majority for his services. He commanded afterwards a troop of Horse Artillery in Rohilcund in 1858, and in Brigadier Walpole's action at Sisseya near Philibheet on 15th Jan., 1859. The conduct of the troop was stated by Lord Clyde to be beyond all praise.

Renny attained the rank of Col. Comdt. and died on 5th Jan. 1887, at the age of 60.

General JAMES THOMAS WALKER, C.B.,
Bombay Engineers,

son of J. Walker, Esq., M. C. S., was born 1 Dec., 1825, obtained his commission 9th Dec., 1844, when he was head of his term, and arrived in India 10 May, 1846. He served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 as Field Engineer, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan when he was mentioned in Brig. Capon's despatch of 28th Dec., 1848, and his services stated to be "deserving of every praise."

He was afterwards at the battle of Goojerat, and the subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans. From 1849-53 he was employed in making a Mily. Survey of the Northern frontier from Peshawur down to Dera Ishmael Khan, during which he served as Field Engineer at many of the encounters with the Hill tribes on the frontier, at the attacks of Suggow, Pulli and Zormundi under Col. Bradshaw; in the affair of the the Kohat Pass under Sir Chas. Napier; in the actions of Prangzai, Nowadund, Shahkote and Raneezai under Sir Colin Campbell; and the attack of Boree under Col. Boileau. In the short space of 3 years he completed a survey of mountainous country larger than Wales, for the most part inhabited by lawless Highland tribes, who from the earliest traditions of history have been notorious for their savagery.

In 1857, during the Mutiny, he was at first attached to the staff of Brig.-Genl. Neville Chamberlain who commanded the Punjab Movable Column; and subsequently accompanied him

to Delhi where Walker was employed as Field Engineer, and was severely wounded on 14th July.

Baird Smith thus alludes to this incident: "The casualties in the Engineer Brigade included 3 officers; Lieut. J. T. Walker of the Bombay Engineers, a young soldier of rare daring and self-possession, who was shot through the thigh after performing one of those cool and noble acts of devoted valour which done anywhere but at Delhi, would assuredly have earned for him the V. C. Directed to blow in the gate of a Serai occupied in force by the enemy, he could only obtain a number of cartridges from the nearest field-battery, as the supply of powder needful for the purpose. Carrying these cartridges himself in the full view of the enemy under a heavy fire, he was fortunate enough to succeed in lodging them against the gate without being hit. He lit the match, and retired; but seeing after a time, that the port fire had burned out, he advanced again and re-lit it, when again it failed. He then procured a musket, moved out to the vicinity of the gate, and fired into the powder, exploding it at once, and blowing away the woodwork effectually. The attacking party at once rushed in, and slew the whole of the enemy found inside. After this successful shot, however, Lieut. Walker received a very severe gunshot wound in the thigh, the ball passing quite through the leg. Before recovering from this wound, an attack of cholera supervened and his services were lost for the remainder of the siege, just at a time when his excellent qualifications as a Military surveyor, his clear intellect, sound judgment and cool courage would have made his aid invaluable to me. The worse than barren credit of driving the enemy within the walls of the place, was dearly bought by all arms at the price of this day's losses in each. Lieuts. Geneste and Perkins were also each slightly wounded."

For his services Walker received his Bt. Majority and Medal with clasp.

In 1860 he served under Sir Neville Chamberlain in the expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees.

He was subsequently for many years Supt. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, and retired from the service on the 12th Jan., 1884, with the honorary rank of General, having been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General on 10 May, 1881.

He was nominated a C. B.

Lieuts. DUNCAN C. HOME, V. C., and PHILIP SALKELD, V. C., Bengal Engineers.

Home left Addiscombe in Dec., 1846, at the head of his term, and Salkeld obtained his commission in June, 1848.

They both served at the siege of Delhi, and highly distinguished themselves at the blowing in of the Cashmere Gate on 14th Sept. On the 13th it was considered by Baird Smith that two sufficient breaches had been made, and it was arranged that they should be examined. Medley and Lang examined that in Cashmere bastion, and Greathed and Home that in the Water bastion. Both breaches were reported practicable, and orders were given for the assault at daybreak on 14th.

The 3rd Column under Col. Campbell of 52nd, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was directed to assault by the Cashmere Gate, after it should have been blown open. The Engineers attached to it were Lieuts. Home, Salkeld and Tandy. It was arranged that while the 1st and 2nd Columns should direct their attack on the breaches near the Cashmere and Water bastions, the Explosion party should steal ahead, and blow in the Cashmere Gate. The explosion

party consisted of Lieuts. Home and Salkeld, Sergts. Smith and Carmichael, and Corporal Burgess of the Sappers covered by 200 men of 60th Rifles under Col. Jones. The explosion party advanced straight on the gate under a very hot fire. Home and 4 men carrying powder-bags, pushed through a barrier gate to the foot of the great double gate, succeeded in laying their bags successfully, and jumped into the ditch unhurt. Salkeld was not so fortunate. Before he could reach the gate, from either side of the top of the gateway, and from the open wicket a deadly fire was poured on them. Salkeld, however, laid his bags, but was almost immediately shot through the arm and leg. He handed the port-fire to Sergt. Burgess He, trying to light the fusee, was shot dead. Sergt. Carmichael then seized the port-fire, lighted the fusee, but immediately fell mortally wounded. Sergt. Smith thinking that Carmichael had failed, rushed forward, but noticing the fusee burning threw himself into the ditch. The next moment the massive gate was shattered with a tremendous explosion, and Home at once ordered Hawthorne to sound the bugle call. The call was repeated three times, but in the noise of the assault it could not be heard; however, Campbell ordered the advance, the 52nd led the way, and in less than a minute they dashed over the bridge, and entered the city just as the other columns had won the breaches.

The 3rd column pushed on to within sight of the Jumma Musjid with its gates and arches bricked up and incapable of being forced without powder-bags or guns. Campbell remained in front of it for half an hour in expectation of the other columns, but not seeing them retired on the Begum Bagh. This place Campbell held for an hour and a half exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, grape and canister. Finding that the 1st and 2nd columns had not been able to get further than the Cabul Gate,

Campbell fell back leisurely on the church, placed the 52nd in the church, occupied Skinner's house with the Kumaon battalion, and posted 1st Punjab Infy. in houses at the end of the two streets which led from the interior of the City into the open space round the church.

The blowing in of the Cashmere Gate was one of the most daring and gallant exploits which has ever been recorded. Sergts. Burgess and Carmichael were killed on the spot; and Home and Salkeld, Sergt. Smith and Bugler Hawthorne were recommended for the V. C., but Salkeld died on 13th Oct. owing to the severe wounds he had received: and Home was killed accidentally at Malaghur on 1st Oct., so that of the party only Smith and Hawthorne survived.

As soon as Genl. Wilson felt his hold on Delhi secure, he detached a force in the direction of Allyghur. Lt.-Col. Ed. Greathed was sent in command, and on 24th Sept. the force marched and moved on Bolandshahur and defeated the enemy there on 28th; Greathed then pushed on to Malaghur, and at once reconnoitred with a view to attack; the rebels, however, evacuated it. Malaghur was occupied and orders given to destroy the fortifications. In carrying out this operation an accident happened by which Lieut. Home was unhappily killed on the spot on 1st Oct.

Salkeld had previous to the siege of Delhi been present with Genl. Wilson at the battles of the Hindun 30th May, and at Badle-ka-Serai on 8th June, under Genl. Barnard, when the enemy was signally defeated, and the action gave us the celebrated position of the "Ridge."

It may be mentioned here that Lt. F. L. Tandy, B. E., who had been attached to 3rd Column in the assault on Delhi, was also killed during that severe struggle. Tandy obtained his

commission Dec., 1853, and had not been in India two years when he met his death.

Lt.-General Sir RICHARD HIERAM SANKEY, K. C. B.,
Madras Engineers,

son of Matthew Sankey, Esq., was born in 1829, and obtained his commission Dec., 1846. He arrived in Madras Nov., 1848 and was at once sent to the Sappers at Mercara, then commanded by Capt. J. W. Rundall; but in 1850 took up the officiating post of Supt. Engr. Nagpore Subsidiary Force. This appointment he retained for the next 3 years, when he became very ill and went home for 3 years. He returned in 1856 still far from well, but was at once appointed Supt. East Coast Canal. In May, 1857, he was sent up to Calcutta as Under Secretary, P. W. Dept., under Sir William Baker. On the breaking out of the Mutiny he was first commissioned as Captain of the Calcutta Cavalry Volunteers, but in Sept., 1857, was posted to Allahabad for General field-duties. In addition to the completion of the defensive works along the Jumna, he had some heavy work in levelling the whole of the Allygunge quarter of the city, (on which some 6,000 workmen were engaged), to clear the front of the entrenchments, and in addition to this, he had to construct a causeway across the muddy bed of the Ganges, some 1,000 yds. wide, and to establish a bridge of boats to prepare for the crossing of the troops then expected from home. He was also specially charged with providing shelter for the bodies of advancing troops all along the Grand Trunk Road in N. W. P., and while so engaged arrived at Cawnpore the day before that place was attacked by the Gwallior force under Tantia Topee. He acted as Assist. Field Engr. under Genl.

Windham, the C.R.E. being Lt.-Col. N. C. McLeod, B.E. When driven back to our entrenchments he had of course the usual duties in the defence, and at this time he connected an outpost some 600 yards to the north by a simple screen of mats fixed during one night, and though the whole place was swept by fire, hardly a life was lost after the mats were put up. The siege coming to an end with the defeat of the Gwallior Force on 6th Dec., 1857, Lord Canning appointed him Field Engineer to the Goorkha force under Jung Bahadur, to which General MacGregor acted as Commissioner and Agent for the Governor-General. Only one other Engineer officer, Lieut. Garnault, B. E., (date of commission Dec., 1855,) was with the force, and between them, they had to organize an Engineer Park at Goruckpore as best they could, with scant materials, and with the whole country disaffected. To provide means for the passage of the Gogra and the Goomtee on the line of march to Lucknow, required the collection of 120 large grain boats (which were towed up the first river under protection of Col. Rowecroft's force, some 3,000 strong, consisting of the Naval brigade and Goorkhas), and the manufacturing a pontoon train from Jheel boats collected from all sorts of places, 100 miles off, and carried on carts to the Gogra with the main Goorkha force. Sankey reconnoitred alone the river Gogra, in view of effecting the crossing into Oude. On 19th Feb., 1858, the Gogra was crossed opposite Nowrance and the fort seized. The next day the action of Phoolpore took place, which caused the enemy to retreat—owing to darkness, the success was not so great as it would otherwise have been. At Phoolpore, Sankey constructed a bridge of boats in 2½ days. The bridge was 960 ft. long, and 3 miles of road had to be made. The next day the Goorkha army 20,000 strong with 24 guns and 5,000 carts crossed into Oude.

Lt. Sankey received the thanks of the Commander, as well as those of the Government for "his great and successful exertions on that occasion."

On 26th Feb., while on the line of march from Mobarakpore to Akbarpore, they were informed that at a small fort called Jumalpore there was a small party of rebels; and troops were at once sent to attack it.

The fort proved a very "hedgehog" of fortification, and very great difficulty was experienced in forcing an entrance. After a long time a gun was forced with great labour through the outer fence of bamboos, into a position within 10 or 12 yards of the wall; another a 12-Pr. and a third were placed at right angles to the first, and the cross-fire thus produced was attended with the happiest results. "Lieut. Sankey of the Engineers who had been on the ground the whole day discovered a small breach made by the first gun; it ceased firing. He enlarged the opening with his hands until it was sufficiently large to admit his head and shoulders, forced himself through it, and was the first man inside. The gallantry of this act which I was an eye-witness of, I venture to bring particularly to the notice of the Brig.-General."—Capt. Edmonstone's Report. The Military Commander in his despatch to Government remarked. "The conspicuous gallantry of Lieut. Sankey was the admiration of everyone. It was by his advice the gun was brought up which breached the wall, and he was the first man in the fort." General MacGregor strongly recommended Sankey for the V. C., Lord Canning supported the recommendation, and forwarded it to England. It was considered informal and was referred back to India. Meantime Lord Canning had died; Sir Hugh Rose, then Commander-in-Chief, referred the case to a Committee of officers, and they reported that "while considering the action a gallant one, yet

from the circumstance of Major Sankey having been made a Brevet Major while a subaltern they could not support it."

General MacGregor thus wrote, "The fact of Major Sankey having been made a Brevet Major one month earlier than he had a right to expect, can hardly be looked upon as weighing in the balance against a decoration which in many respects is deservedly considered the proudest honour in the gift of the Crown. No man in my opinion ever better earned the V. C. than did Major Sankey. In the performance of his duty he exposed himself to almost certain death, setting a brilliant example of courage to the men who were engaged with him at the fort; and I may add with much truth that his services on that occasion contributed greatly to the capture of the place; and while it would be a mere act of justice on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty to confer the V. C. on Major Sankey, it would be at the same time a delicate compliment to the memory of the lamented Earl Canning, who recommended Major Sankey for this honourable distinction."

The Authorities would not, however, move in the matter. As a matter of fact Sankey was first made a Brevet Major, on 20th July, 1858, but after some years it was discovered that being a subaltern at the time he had no right to it; it was changed to 28th Aug., 1858, the day after he attained the rank of Captain in the Madras Engineers.

How the date of a Bt. Majority could affect the question of a V. C. it is utterly impossible to understand, as Sankey would have obtained that even had he not been present at Jumalpore. His services in bridging the Gogra and Goomtee, &c., would have sufficed to gain him the Brevet.

Sankey was present at the action of the Kandooah Nulla on 4th Mar. (mentioned), shortly after they had crossed the Goom-

tee. He had constructed the bridge for our passage at Sultanpore, and received the thanks of the Government. "Lieut. Sankey's exertions were as conspicuous as they were successful, and they merit the best thanks of the Government."

A few days after this the Goorkha force reached Lucknow, and took possession, on the left of Sir Colin Campbell's force, of a suburb south-east of the Charbagh.

On the evening of the 12th March they made an attack on the Charbagh. On the 13th, a battery under Sankey's advice was established near the Hussain Gange Bridge to enfilade the enemy's entrenchments with 12 guns. After two hours' heavy fire, the Goorkhas rushed over the entrenchment in their front and carried all before them to a point in the City, three-quarters of a mile south of Kaiser Bagh. Lieut. Sankey was engaged with the Goorkhas in this attack, and while waiting with Lt. Robertson at the point they had reached, they heard that Genl. Franks and Napier had then carried the Kaiser Bagh, and at once pushed on through the city with 80 Goorkhas, while the enemy was on the run (magazines exploding on all sides), to the gate of the Kaiser Bagh where they reported themselves to Genl. Franks.

At night they returned by Bank's House, and rejoined the Goorkha force. On 15th. Sankey was present with the Goorkhas in the attack on the enemy who were threatening the Alumbagh; and on the 18th and 19th the Goorkhas attacked the southern suburbs, resulting in the final capture of the City.

Lt. Sankey made immediate arrangements for establishing the bridge over the Canal near the Char Bagh. The bridge was made on 18th and 19th under difficult circumstances. The gap was 70 ft. wide, and 38 to 40 ft. deep, while the ripped up roofs of houses only afforded baulks of 16 ft.

After the 19th the Goorkhas had no more fighting; they encamped at Nawabgunge, and soon marched back to Nepaul. Sankey shortly after the siege returned to Calcutta sick, and saw no further service. On 2nd July, 1858, he went on 6 months sick leave. In 1859-60 he was appointed Exec. Engineer and Supt. of Convicts at Moulmein; in 1860-61 was Garrison Engineer, Fort William, and in 1861-64 Asst. Chief Engineer in Mysore. In 1864 he took up the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Mysore, and during the next 13 years managed the Public Works of that Province in a masterly manner. In 1870, while holding the post of Chief Engineer, at the request of the Government of Victoria, he was nominated by the Viceroy, Lord Mayo, to proceed on special duty to that Colony. He proceeded to Melbourne, and made a full enquiry into the subject of the large reservoirs and distributary canals, intended mainly for the supply of water for washing down the gold-bearing alluvium of several valleys. This duty, which was mainly that of an arbitrator, occupied him seven months, when he returned to Mysore. On the completion of the duty he received the thanks of the Government.

In 1877 he was appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India, and on the breaking out of the Afghan war, C. R. E. to the South Afghanistan force under Sir Donald Stewart. He organized the Engineer Park at Mooltan, and in Oct., 1878, examined the Indus for the crossing of the army. He reconnoitred the Gwajah Pass, Pisheen Valley, and with a brigade of several regiments and 4 Cos. of Sappers, opened it for the passage of heavy artillery, receiving the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief in India. He was present at the cavalry combat on the 4th Jan., 1879, at the Ghlo Kotul, and at the occupation of Kandahar, and Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Mentioned in despatches and

received the medal for the war, and a C.B. In Apr., 1879, his services being urgently required, he was appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government at Madras. He held this post till 1883, when he returned to England, and was on 1st Jan., 1884, appointed Chairman of the Board of Works in Ireland, which position he has held for more than 10 years.

On the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday, 25th May, 1892, he was gazetted a K C.B.

He has been twice married; 1st in 1858 to Sophia, daughter of W. H. Benson, Esq.; and 2ndly, in 1890, to Henrietta, daughter of P. Creagh, Esq., and widow of Ed. Browne, Esq., J. P. By his first wife he has two daughters, one of whom is married to his nephew, Capt. M. Sankey, R.E.

Major Morgan C. Sankey, Bengal Artillery,

elder brother of Sir Richard Sankey K. C. B., born 3rd Nov., 1827, entered Addiscombe in Feb., 1844, and obtained his commission June, 1846. He highly distinguished himself. He first served at the siege of Mooltan, 1848-49, and was severely wounded in Jan., 1849, when commanding an advanced howitzer battery. In May, 1857, he performed a most important duty at a critical juncture. Phillour Fort, 30 miles from Jullunder, was at this time in charge of a regiment of Nat. Infy. It contained an important magazine and was situated on the high road from Jullunder to Delhi, commands the passage of the Sutlej at Loodiana, and had it fallen into the hands of the enemy would have proved a most serious obstacle to the advance of Chamberlain's and Nicholson's forces to Delhi; to say nothing of the valuable siege-train which was preserved from the hands of the rebels and was afterwards made use of at the

siege of Delhi. On 11th May, Sankey with Lt. Dobbin and 150 men of H. M.'s 8th left Jullunder, and at 3 a. m. on the 12th arrived at Phillour. Sankey with 6 men crept past the Native Guard and thus Phillour was ours without a blow. Leaving Lt. Dobbin at Phillour, Sankey with a few Artillerymen and a Co. of 8th, 6 guns and ammunition returned to Jullunder. Sir John Lawrence was greatly and justly praised for sending troops and siege-train to Delhi, and what is mentioned above shows whence the siege-train came, and to whom we were indebted for their preservation from the Sepoys. In June Sankey went to Delhi and was engaged there till its capture in Sept., 1857. He was present at the battle of Nujuffghur and was mentioned. During the assault he served as Staff-Officer H. A. under Sir Hope Grant and was mentioned. In Jan., 1859, he commanded half a troop of H. A. in an expedition towards Bikaneer after Tantia Topee.

In Feb., 1865, he was Major of Brig. Right Column Bhootan Field Force under Genl. Tombs V. C., C. B, and was present at capture of Dewangiri. He did excellent service on this occasion and the capture of the place was a great deal due to his advice and exertions. He suffered from Bhootan fever and afterwards got cholera; this brought about a complication which ended in his death at Sealkote in 1866 before he was 39.

Lieut. George Dobson Willoughby,
Bengal Artillery,

obtained his commission Dec., 1846.

At the time of the outbreak of the Mutiny at Delhi in May, 1857, he was in charge of the Great Magazine in that fortress, and with him were associated Lts. Forrest and Raynor of the

Ordnance Dept. and 6 European Conductors and Sergeants, the remainder of establishment being Native "In the early morning, while Willoughby was at his accustomed duties, the magistrate, Sir T. Metcalfe, informed him that the Meerut Mutineers were streaming across the river, and Willoughby at once braced himself up for the defence of the magazine. The outer gates were closed and barricaded, guns were brought out, loaded with double charges of grape, and posted within the gates. One of the nine stood ready to discharge the 6-Prs. if the enemy should find their way into the enclosure. A train was then laid from the powder magazine, so that if necessary the magazine might be blown into the air.

Again and again messengers came from the Palace ordering the surrender of the magazine in the name of the King. No answer was sent. Scaling ladders were brought by the enemy, and they commenced to swarm over the walls, while all the Native subordinates joined the enemy.

As the enemy came over the walls round after round of grape shot was delivered from our guns, riddling the advancing multitudes, but still they came on. The Englishmen held their ground till their available ammunition was exhausted. They could not leave the guns to bring up shot from the magazine, and there were none to help them. Two of the defenders were by this time wounded, and it was plain they could not longer hold the magazine from the grasp of the enemy—so the signal to fire the train was given. Conductor Scully fired it In a few seconds there was a tremendous explosion, and the magazine was blown into the air Not one of that gallant band expected to escape, but in the confusion which ensued, four of them (though at first stunned and bewildered, shattered and bruised) made good their retreat.

"Willoughby and Forrest escaped to the Main Guard, while Raynor and Buckly eventually reached Meerut. Scully and his gallant comrades were never seen alive again. The enemy paid dearly for this sacrifice. Hundreds perished in that great explosion, and others at a distance were struck down by the fragments of the building, or by bullets flung from the cartridges ignited in store. The effect of the heroic deed can never be exactly computed, but the grandeur of the conception cannot be measured by its results. From one end of India to another it filled men's minds with enthusiastic admiration, and when news reached England that a young Artillery officer named Willoughby had blown up the Delhi Magazine, there was a burst of applause that came from the deep heart of the nation. It was the first of many intrepid acts which have made us proud of our countrymen in India, but its brilliancy has never been eclipsed." (Kaye's History)

The gallant Willoughby escaped from Delhi, but only to perish by the way It is believed that he was murdered with several companions by the inhabitants of a village near the Hindun river on the 12th May.

His brother Edward Henry Willoughby who obtained his commission on 14th June, 1850, died from the effects of a wound received on 22nd June, 1857, at the blowing open of the gate of the fort of Balabet, when he was with a force under Major Gaussen which had been sent from Saugor by Brig Sage.

Major-General George Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I.,
Bengal Engineers,

son of Col. George Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers (who obtained his commission at Addiscombe on 23rd Dec., 1812), was born 18 Mar., 1826, went to Addiscombe in 1842 and left in June,

1844. Soon after reaching India in Feb., 1846, he joined the army of the Sutlej, just after the battle of Sobraon, and marched with the army from Sobraon to Lahore. At Lahore, *before* the treaty was signed, he, with 4 other Engineer officers, completed a survey of the environs of the city. It was in March, 1857, that Sir Henry Lawrence assumed the reins of Government in Oude, and Hutchinson was then employed in the P.W.D. On the 10th May Hutchinson was at Mahumdee on the extreme of the Oude frontier, 18 miles from Shahjehanpore where he visited Mr. Thomason, Dep. Commissioner. At that time the only alarming quarter was Seetapore. On 19th May Hutchinson reached Seetapore, examining a line for a new trunk road. Here he met Mr. Christian, and ascertained from him the exact state of affairs. He remained there till 25th May, and then returned to Lucknow carrying with him a scheme by Mr. Christian for removing a portion of the native troops from Lucknow, so as to neutralise their evil propensities by marching them up through Seetapore, and eventually posting them along the N. frontier. Next day the scheme was laid before Lawrence, and on the 27th he decided to carry it out, although at first he said, "My dear Hutchinson, do you want to have your throat cut?" Lawrence appointed Hutchinson his A.D.C., and ordered him to proceed as Political Officer. The troops to go consisted of 2 troops 7th Lt. Cavalry and 2 Cos. 48th N.I., altogether 400 men; and the route was to be by Sundeela and Sandee towards Futtehghur. Major Marriott took command of the troops under Hutchinson's control. On the 28th the column marched and there were 6 officers with it, as well as Dr. Darby. Two days after, the troops in Lucknow mutinied; but it was not till 1st June that this news reached the column near Sundeela when their conduct changed, and they evidently wanted to get to Delhi.

The column was now very awkwardly situated, mutineers from Lucknow in its rear and flank, the Mulaon treasury standing temptingly ahead, and the Futteghur magistrate desiring that the column should on no account come there.

It was arranged that after passing Mulaon the force should encamp on the banks of the Ganges. Hutchinson and Tulloch remained behind to bring supplies so that the troops need not go to Mulaon. On reaching the Ganges next day at 12, they found all the column across the river, and that their own baggage had been put down on an island in the Ganges. Hutchinson determined not to cross, but to endeavour to get the officers to come back. Major Marriott and Dr Darby joined him, but the other officers remained with the troops. Hutchinson remained till midnight, and then commenced his return journey. On their way back to Lucknow they saved Mr. Capper and Lt. Inglis who were at Mulaon. The officers who remained, were all killed by their men, except Lt. Boulton, who managed to ride into the entrenchments at Cawnpore, and was killed there. Having perpetrated this foul deed the men marched off to Delhi. Hutchinson's party at Mulaon seized 2 guns, spiked and threw them down a well. The Sikh escort behaved admirably, they had escorted 5 officers safely through a country up in arms, and they had been sorely tempted. All were rewarded on reaching Lucknow, yet, incredible as it may appear, their leader, a very fine young man, and some 5 or 6 others deserted during the siege of the "Baillee Guard".

Hutchinson after his return to Lucknow served throughout the defence of the Residency, and had sole charge of the works of the old garrison as Senior Engineer fit for duty, from the date of the relief by Genls. Havelock and Outram till the final relief by Lord Clyde.

For the last 10 days prior to the final relief he had charge as Director of Works of the old and new garrisons. Immediately on marching out of Lucknow, Hutchinson took up the duty of Chief Engineer to Sir James Outram's force at Alumbagh until the return of Lord Clyde in March, 1858, for the capture of Lucknow. After the return of Lord Clyde, Hutchinson was Brigade Major of Engineers, and for a few days commanded the Bengal Engineers His services at the Alumbagh, at Lucknow during the defence, and at the final capture of Lucknow were eulogised on many occasions by Sir John Inglis, Sir James Outram, Sir Robert Napier and by Lord Canning

Outram said, "The outpost of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders under Captain Lockhart has also been vigorously assailed by the enemy's miners. Its proximity to the entrenchment made it convenient to place it under the charge of the Officiating Garrison Engineer, Lt Hutchinson, under whose skilful directions, the enemy have been completely outmined by the soldiers of H M.'s 78th." In a general order dated 22nd Dec., 1857, Lord Canning assured Capt. Crommelin and Lts Hutchinson, Russell and Limond that he thoroughly appreciated "the courage, skill and energy with which they bore their very arduous part in the siege."

Napier remarked, "Had Capt. Hutchinson's service terminated with the defence of Lucknow, he would have received his Brevet Majority, and the important duties he performed as Chief Engineer to Sir James Outram's force, and as Brigade Major during the recapture of Lucknow will, I trust, obtain for him some further marks of the favour of His Lordship's Government."

Outram in a Memo. dated 23rd June, 1859, states, "I am of opinion that the Engineering works planned and executed by

Major (then Lieut.) Hutchinson for the defence of the Alumbagh position were as important as ever heretofore have fallen to the charge of any field-officer of Engineers. To the skill and ability with which the defensive works were laid out and constructed, I attribute in a great measure, the gratifying fact that the enemy never was able to penetrate within our lines and picquets, though extending over a circuit of upwards of 10 miles, and the little loss we sustained in repelling their attacks." Outram in a letter to Hutchinson, dated 29th March, 1858, said, "Your high professional qualities, your great abilities, and your sterling worth ought, and I feel assured will, secure your rapid advancement and great distinction, and none of your friends will more rejoice at your good fortune than myself."

After the capture of Lucknow, Hutchinson was appointed March, 1858, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, Sir Robert Montgomery; and on 16th Feb., 1859, received his warmest thanks "for his excellent counsel, and judicious advice during the time we were associated together," and Lord Canning thanked him for his good service, saying, he knew "the value Sir R. Montgomery attached to your aid, and how much the Government has benefited by it"

In June, 1860, Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State, wrote to Hutchinson to say that "The excellent service performed by you during the Mutiny has been brought to the notice of the Queen . . . . and I have been commanded to convey to you the gracious *approbation of Her Majesty* of your conduct during that critical period." Sir Robert Montgomery wrote, "His services during the 11 months I was in Oude, were most valuable to me. The rebels held the whole country, with the exception of the localities where our troops were. It was not till Dec., 1858, that we fully occupied Oude." Shortly after Sir

R Montgomery was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, Hutchinson went to officiate as his Military Secretary. When the Police in the Punjab were newly organised, Hutchinson's great and varied excellence led Montgomery to appoint him to organise the force, and his services in that capacity proved to be equally as great and beneficial to the Government as in the other two posts he held.

In 1868 Sir Donald McLeod highly eulogised his services as Inspector General, as did also Sir Henry Davies in 1874. On 7th June, 1875, he attained the rank of Col. in the Bengal S. C. which he had joined in 1861, having heard that all Engineer and Artillery officers in Civil Employ would have to give up their appointments, or be transferred to the Staff Corps. Afterwards, when he found that "seconding" would be introduced, he endeavoured to get the transfer cancelled, but without avail.

He retired with the rank of Major-General on 14th June, 1876.

Major Charles Nasmyth, Bombay Artillery,

son of C. Nasmyth, Esq., of Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, was nominated a cadet at Addiscombe in 1843, and obtained a commission in 1845. Having served 7 years or more in India, and having, while serving in Guzerat, lost his health, he was sent to England on medical certificate in 1853, and was then recommended to seek change of air in the Mediterranean. After a short stay at Malta, he proceeded to Constantinople, and thence to Omar Pasha's Camp at Schumla. From Schumla he visited the Dobrudscha after it was vacated by the Turks, supplying information to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe regarding the state of the country. Having reached Silistria in the month of May, ere yet the siege had commenced, he made his services available to the

garrison, and for so doing he received the approbation of both English and Turkish Governments, the latter accompanied by gold medals for the campaign of the Danube and the siege of Silistria; as well as the order of the Mejidie. The hardships, privations and anxieties of that period again shattered his health, and he was for some time afterwards laid aside at Constantinople, having lost all his personal property. He afterwards served in the Crimea, and obtained the medals with clasps for Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol. From the Crimea he was invalided on account of bad health, and returned to England. In Sept., 1854, he was transferred, for his services, from the Indian to Her Majesty's Army. He was then appointed to the Kilkenny district as an Asst. Adjt.-General. Afterwards he was Brigade Major at the Curragh, and later Brigade Major and Deputy Asst. Adjt.-General in Dublin. At the Curragh, however, his health had been further damaged, and not rallying in Dublin he was transferred to Australia, and went to Sydney. But disease had taken too strong a hold on him, and in the end of 1859 he was invalided home. He reached Pau, near the Pyrennees, where he remained till his death on 2nd June, 1861. After his gallant and successful defence of Silistria the freedom of the City of Edinburgh (where he had been educated) was conferred upon him.

The early removal of one whose professional skill and personal gallantry effected so early and important successes in the Turkish campaign was greatly lamented. He faced his last enemy with the same composure and courage which distinguished his whole career. An account of the siege of Silistria and Nasmyth's connection with its glorious defence is to be found in Chap. II., Vol. II., of Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea." In Chap. III. Kinglake (who had known Nasmyth in the Crimea) thus writes, "He was a man of quiet and gentle manners, and

so free from vanity - so free from all idea of self-gratulation—that he always seemed as though he were unconscious of having stood as he did in the path of the Czar; but it chanced that he had gone to the seat of war in the service of the "Times," and naturally the lustre of his achievement was in some degree shed upon the keen watchful Company, which had had the foresight to send him at the right moment into the midst of events on which the fate of Russia was hanging; for while the State armies of France and England were as yet only gathering their strength, the "Times" was able to say that its own officer had confronted the enemy upon the very ground we most needed to win, and helped to drive him back from the Danube in great discomfiture."

General Sir George Tompkins Chesney, K. C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E., Bengal Engineers,

born 1830, obtained his commission Dec., 1848. In 1850 he arrived in India, and until the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, was employed in the P. W. D. In the Mutiny campaign he was present at the battle of Badle-ka-Serai, served as Brigade Major of Engineers throughout the siege of Delhi, and was twice severely wounded at the assault on 14th Sept., 1857. He was mentioned in despatches, and received his Brevet of Major. On the pacification of the country he resumed his duties in the P. W. D. In 1861 he was selected to undertake a comprehensive reform of the system of public accounts, being charged with the formation of the new Department of Account of which he became the head. For his services, he received particular acknowledgment from the Government of India; and in 1865 was directed to introduce a similar financial reform on the

various Indian Railways. For this he received further acknowledgments. In 1870 Lt.-Col. Chesney was re-called to England by the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, to be head of a Civil Engineering College for the Indian service, which was established in 1871 at Cooper's Hill. He held the office of President of this College till 1880, when he returned to India at the invitation of the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, to take up the office of Secy. to Indian Government in the Mily. Department, in order that he might undertake a reform of the administrative system of the Indian army on the lines marked out by Colonel Chesney in his work on "Indian Polity." These reforms were in active progress during the next five years, when Major-Genl. Chesney returned to England,

In 1886 he was appointed Member of the Governor-General's Council, and as head of the Indian War Department it fell to him to give further effect to the reforms he had been the first to advocate 10 years before.

It may be mentioned that "Indian Polity" is not concerned only with military affairs, it also advocated reforms in every branch of the Civil Administration, and Sir George Chesney as a Member of the Indian Government, had the satisfaction of taking an active part in carrying out a large number of these. It may be considered that "Indian Polity" is now obsolete, because the measures advocated, which from their novelty met with much opposition in various quarters, have, in course of time, become generally accepted.

While at the head of the Indian War Department Sir George Chesney in conjunction with the late Viceroys, the Marquises of Dufferin and Lansdowne, and the Indian Council, carried out the Great Works of the frontier and harbour defences of India, at a cost of 5 millions sterling, which have been designed to

secure the safety of India from attack by land or sea. These were begun in 1886, when Chesney first took office, and were almost completed when he left India in 1891

It may be mentioned that the separated Presidential system of Mily. Administration which Sir George Chesney recommended, has been embodied in a Bill which has been passed by Parliament in session of last year.

He was appointed a K.C.B. about 1886, and is also a C.S.I. and C.I.E. He became Col. Comdt. on 28th March, 1890, and attained the rank of General on 1st April, 1892.

At the last General Election he was elected M.P. for Oxford.

Lt.-Genl. James John McLeod Innes, V.C., Bengal Engineers,

son of James Innes, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Army, was born 5 Feb., 1830, joined Addiscombe Feb., 1847, left it at head of his term with the Pollock Medal Dec., 1848, arrived in India in Nov., 1850, and was employed until 1857 in the construction of the Baree Doab Canal in the Punjab; but on the annexation of Oude he was transferred as Asst. to the Chief Engineer in that Province, and as a consequence served throughout the Mutiny campaign in Oude from May, 1857, to April, 1858. At the outbreak he was placed in charge of the Muchee Bhowan at Lucknow, to fortify it so that it might serve as a post of refuge, and to overawe the city. After the disastrous action at Chinhut, the post had to be evacuated, and the whole force concentrated at the Residency on the 2nd night of the siege. The troops were successfully withdrawn, and the fort blown up under the direction of McLeod Innes. He served throughout the defence of the Residency, and was especially employed in the mining operations. Amongst other work of this nature he blew up Johannes' house

which had commanded the S.W. side of the position. On the relief of Lucknow by Havelock, McLeod Innes took part in all the sorties, and was then placed in charge of the mining operations in the new position occupied by the relieving force.

After the evacuation of Lucknow, he was posted to Genl. Frank's Field Column during its march through Oude, and was present at the affairs of Miratpore, Chande, and Ameerpore, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Sultanpore. For his services on this occasion, he was decorated with the V.C. "On the 23rd Feb., 1858, at the action of Sultanpore, Lt. Innes, far in advance of the leading skirmishers, was the first to secure a gun which the enemy was abandoning. Retiring from this, they rallied round another gun further back, from which the shot would in another instant have ploughed through our advancing columns, when Lt. Innes rode up unsupported, shot the gunner who was about to apply the match, and remaining undaunted at his post, the mark for a hundred matchlockmen who were sheltered in some adjoining huts, kept the Artillery men at bay until assistance reached him".

He afterwards joined the army before Lucknow, and was severely wounded on the day of joining.

For his services at the defence of Lucknow he received the thanks of Sir John Inglis for his "arduous duties" and "gallant bearing." On the day when Addiscombe was closed he was specially mentioned by the Secretary of State, and the Address of Lord Canning to him (McLeod Innes) on the occasion of the presentation of the V.C. was read to the assembled cadets at the final Public Examination.

After the conclusion of the Mutiny Campaign he served in Fort William, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab in various grades in P.W. Department till 1867.

In 1868 he was employed on the Commission for investigating the failure of the Bank of Bombay; and in 1869 he started the upper section of the Indus Valley Railway. In 1870 he was appointed Accountant General P.W.D., and this important post he held for 10 years. In 1881 he was appointed Inspector General of Military Works, when he drew up designs for Coast and Frontier Defences, and carried out most of the new internal defences.

He attained the rank of Major-General 28th Nov. 1885, and retired on 16th March, 1886, as a Lieut.-General.

He received his Bt. Majority on 28th Aug. 1886; on 30th Oct., 1855, he married the daughter of Profr. Hugh Macpherson of Aberdeen.

General John Archibald Ballard, C.B.,
Bombay Engineers,

was the son of a Calcutta merchant, who died when he was quite a child. He was born 20th June, 1830, and was educated at Wimbledon. He entered Addiscombe in 1847, and obtained his commission on 8th Dec., 1848. He went to India in 1850, and served there till 1854, when he went home on sick leave. On his way home, he turned aside to Constantinople at the very time that a Russian army under Paskievitch was marching on the Danube, with the intention of taking Silistria. At this time Silistria had been feebly fortified by a Prussian Engineer named Grach who was inside it, together with two English officers, Captain Butler of the Ceylon Rifles, and Lt. Nasmyth of the Bombay Artillery; while Omar Pasha was strongly entrenched at Schumla, 60 miles south. The Russians opened their first parallel on 19th May, but Silistria was not completely

invested; and General Cannon was able to enter it 12th June, with his brigade of Turks, and reinforcing the garrison, left it five days later. Ballard got to Schumla on 23rd May, and entered Silistria on 13th June, the bearer of orders from Omar Pasha, by whom he had been invested with the rank of Lt.-Col., and appointed a Member of the Council of War for deciding all matters connected with the siege Nasmyth left with General Cannon, and Ballard and Butler remained the only Englishmen in Silistria.

The day before Ballard arrived, Butler had been badly wounded in the forehead, when he got fever, became delirious and finally died on 21st June.

On 23rd the Russians abandoned the siege, and Ballard at once commenced a survey of the works.

"So ended this desperately fought siege, when besiegers and besieged were within 15 yards of each other, and when even the most hopeful friends of the Turk had given Silistria up for lost. Of Ballard's own performances, there was no Frank left to tell the tale, and he was so innately modest, that it was difficult to get him to allude to the siege, although at the time he wrote some letters about it to the "Times". But the Turks fully appreciated the cool young Engineer, and Kinglake in his history alluding to his presence in the town says, "Whenever the enemy stirred, there was always at least one English lad in Arab Tabia directing the counsels of the garrison, repressing the thought of surrender, and keeping the men in good heart."

Two days after the Russians retired, Bent and Burke (R.E. officers) and Nasmyth arrived.

The Turks not content with repulsing the Russians on the right bank of the Danube, crossed from Rustchuk, and on 1st

July attacked the Russians at Giurgevo. Ballard commanded the skirmishers who covered the landing, and kept back the enemy till the Turks could entrench themselves. Four times the Russians came on, but every time they were repulsed. The loss was heavy on both sides, and of 7 English officers engaged 3 were killed.

The Turks with the assistance of some English sailors and Sappers who had come up in gunboats, bridged the river, and when Gortschakoff arrived with 60,000 men on 10th July, he considered the position too strong to be attacked, and retreated. There were no further attempts on the Danube that year; and Kinglake says, "The discomfiture at Giurgevo was more bitter to the Czar than any of the disasters which had hitherto tried his patience." Ballard then thought the war was over, and took a short leave home; but by the end of November was back on the Danube, and on 9th Dec. landed with Turkish troops at Eupatoria in the Crimea. Here he was employed in fortifying the position along with a French Engineer. In Jan. he went over to see the armies before Sebastopol, and gave a terrible account of the suffering there.

On 17th Feb. Ballard was present at the battle of Eupatoria, when the Russians attacked the Turkish lines, but were driven off with heavy loss. In the beginning of April, Ballard accompanied the Turkish troops to Kamiesch Bay, near Sebastopol, and at this time he found a great contrast from what he had witnessed in Jan. Now, men and officers were well fed and clothed, and the army had been having races and other sports. In June Ballard served with the expedition to Kertch; and in July he went to Constantinople, returning to Sebastopol just in time for the final bombardment at the beginning of Sept. He witnessed the attacks on the Malakoff and the Redan on 8th, but was not personally engaged.

While the allied armies were thus occupied in the Crimea, Mouravieff was besieging Kars; and at the end of June the Ottoman Government woke up to the fact, that if they wanted to save Kars they had better do it at once. Omar Pasha prepared for the removal of the Turkish forces to the East Coast of the Black Sea to operate in Mingrelia and Georgia. The Government at home advised an expedition to Erzeroum instead, and when the Allied Generals were consulted they protested against the withdrawal of the Turks at all. All the evils of a divided authority were now apparent. English, French and Turks each urging their own views; with the result that Kars fell into the hands of the Russians, and it was not till 19th Sept. that the first detachment of Turks was allowed to embark from Balaklava.

Ballard went with this expedition in command of 3 battalions of Rifles. The campaign was, however, 3 months too late; the fine summer weather was lost, and heavy rains and high floods checked all progress.

The chief event was the battle of the Ingour River. The Turks were 3 times as numerous as the Russians; the latter were strongly posted on the left bank of the Ingour, a rapid river 100 yards wide, but easily forded, and with closely wooded banks. The Turkish army was on the right bank—the advanced guard, 3 ½ battalions of Infantry with 4 guns and a squadron of Cavalry, under Ballard Ballard was directed to line the river bank, and occupy the attention of the enemy, while officers were sent to find other fords. All that afternoon Ballard was hotly engaged with the enemy. At 5.30 Omar Pasha, at Ballard's request, relieved the troops which had been engaged, with some fresh ones; and at that time Col. (now Field Marshal Sir Lintorn) Simmons dislodged the enemy from

their position. He had crossed the river higher up, and had succeeded in taking 4 of the Russian guns. Ballard wrote to his mother: "I had great reason to be thankful for preservation, as for the 4 hours we were engaged the fire was very hot, both of grape and musketry, all at us alone. I lost 111 men altogether. Simmons' movement was no doubt the affair of the day, and I hope he will get something for it." An eye-witness writing of Ballard on this occasion says, "He and his black horse, a kicking animal led behind him as he arranged and overlooked his riflemen, seemed to bear charmed lives. His perfectly calm manner had a wonderful effect on the Turks, who themselves were brave, quiet and good soldiers. In his strolls along the bank, if he saw a man firing wildly, or unsteadily he would in the gentlest manner say to him, "My friend, don't be in a hurry, you will fire better with a rest, take aim over my shoulder." And the poor victim was compelled to have a shot with his rifle resting on his Colonel's shoulder, and with that officer's body between him and the enemy. All Orientals keenly feel satire or ridicule, and no man's steadiness required to be twice renewed in the same way. His coolness under fire was unique. His intellect always clear, was in action clearer and more distinct than at other times, and a glistening of the eye, and a slightly more earnest power or expression with occasional flashes of quiet humour, were the only outward signs of what in him, was the apparent buoyant satisfaction caused by being under a heavy fire."

Ballard crossed the river next morning, examined the Russian position, and found that the shots of his force had told well; some 50 horses and 200 dead Russians were there, besides the 3 guns and 28 ammunition waggons. Nothing further occurred worthy of note in Mingrelia; in spring the army was broken up,

and Ballard returned to Constantinople. The following is a true description of Ballard at this time, taken from "Household Words."

"Among the habitués of Misseri's Hotel, Constantinople, I remember the calm features and thoughtful brow of Colonel Ballard, the defender of Silistria, the brave and sagacious soldier, 'L'homme sans peur et sans reproche,' whose share in one of the most glorious struggles of the war is scarcely known, because of that struggle he himself was the chronicler. Afterwards, in the campaign under the Caucasus, by his watchful care over the comfort and well-being of his men, he contributed more than any one else has ever done, to impress the common Turks with respect and affection for an Englishman."

For his services with the Turkish army he was, when only a Lieut. of Engineers, made a C. B., and was offered an unattached Captaincy in the British Army, which he refused.

Ballard stayed at Constantinople till July, 1856, when he was appointed with Capt. (afterwards Genl. Sir Henry) Green to a mission to Herat; but before they started, fresh complications arose which brought about the Persian campaign, and before the end of December Ballard was in the Persian Gulf. He served as Asst. Q. M. G. in charge of the Intelligence Dept. under Sir James Outram, and was present at the storming of Reshire, capture of Bushire and battle of Khoosh-Ab. He returned to India Sept., 1857; and Jan., 1858, was appointed A. Q. M. G. to Rajputana Field Force under Genl. H. Roberts.

The first destination was Kotah on the banks of the Chumbul. It was taken by assault on 30th Mar., after a few days' siege. The force then marched to Neemuch, and Nasirabad, where it remained till end of June. They then again took the field in pursuit of Tantia Topee, whom they defeated on 14th Aug. on the banks of the Bannas.

Ballard accompanied the Cavalry pursuit which routed the rebels, and returned to camp after 19 hours in the saddle. This was his last service in the field. He returned to England in 1860, and in 1861 married the 3rd daughter of Robt. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., of Fossaway, Perthshire.

On his return to India, he was appointed Mint Master at Bombay. He held the Mint through a season of unusual activity, when the Civil War in America created an extraordinary demand for Indian cotton, and a flood of gold poured into the country, followed by reckless speculation. Often and earnestly Ballard warned those around him that this dazzling prosperity was but ephemeral; and as a Director of the Bombay Bank he recorded his protest against some of the reckless loans which brought about its failure. In 1866 he was sent to Calcutta to take temporary charge of the Mint there. Famine was then raging in Orissa, &c., and he fitted up a private relief camp at the Mint. An editor of a Calcutta paper wrote to him proposing to publish what he was doing, but Ballard begged that no public allusion might be made to what he had done. In 1868 Ballard returned to England, and the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary title of L. L. D. He returned to India in 1870, and wrote a thoughtful pamphlet on the question of introducing a gold currency into India. He advocated it, as perfectly feasible, and highly advantageous. In 1871 he went to the Australian Colonies in quest of a place to settle. He visited Tasmania, Victoria and New Zealand, but he came to the conclusion that it would be useless for him. On his return to Bombay he was appointed in addition to his other duties, Chairman of the Port Trust; and during his leisure hours he invented a torpedo.

He never ceased to have a soldier's aspirations, and said once

to a friend, "A division and the chance of commanding in the field is what I really covet;" but his health failed him, and in Nov., 1878, he availed himself of a warrant holding out an additional pension to General Officers retiring before 1st Jan., 1879. He settled quietly with his family at Blackheath. But it was hard to feel that he was permanently shelved before he was 49. His interests lay where he had won his spurs, in Turkey. He was anxious to see the state of things for himself, and to judge what solution might be found for the Eastern question in a strong Kingdom of Greece. He left England early in March, and having spent a few days at Athens started for the interior, reaching Molos close to the Pass of Thermopylæ on 1st April. He spent the afternoon on that classic ground, returned to the house of a friendly Greek who was entertaining him, ordered dinner and strolled out in the twilight. He did not return, and his guide thinking he had lost his way, went to look for him. He found him apparently asleep on the ground; but life was extinct. He had been suddenly attacked by apoplexy, and gone to rest on the death-bed of Leonidas and his 300.

He was buried in the English Cemetery at Athens, accompanied to the grave by a large funeral party of the garrison, and the officers and crew of H.M.S. 'Condor', then lying at the Piræus. The Mint Master of Bombay thus wrote of him: "Great as a soldier and administrator, he was greater still in the eyes of all who knew him as a noble, disinterested, unselfish man; and I am sure his memory will be cherished by all who worked with him during the many years he was in charge of this Mint." In 1860-61 Ballard had contributed papers to Blackwood's Magazine on "National Defences and Volunteers", "The Pursuit of Tantia Topee", "Our only danger in India", "English Embassies to China", "The Persian War of 1856-57."

Ballard became a Captain 27th Aug., 1858, next day a Brevet Major, and on 7th Dec., Lieut.-Colonel; in Dec., 1866, he was a Colonel, and a Lieut.-Genl. 29th Nov., 1878, when he was but 48 years of age. He retired 31st Dec., 1878, with the rank of General.

He had the Crimean Medal with one clasp, one gold and two silver medals from the Ottoman Government, together with the order of the Medjidie, the Medal for the Persian Campaign with one clasp, and the medal for the Indian Mutiny with one clasp.

A friend writes of him, "A good servant of his country in war and in peace, a good son, a good brother, a good husband, a good father, and a good friend, the memory of Archibald Ballard will survive long among many that loved him."

Colonel Thomas George Montgomerie,
Bengal Engineers,

a son of Col. W. E. Montgomerie of the Ayrshire Yeomanry, and of Amrich Lodge, Ayrshire, was born in 1830, and left Addiscombe in June, 1849, at the head of his term with the Pollock Medal. He arrived in India in June, 1851, and after a short tour of duty with the Sappers, was posted to the Trigonometrical Survey under Sir Andrew Waugh.

His earliest work was assisting in the measurement of the bases of verification on the plain of Chach, near Attock, in 1853, and at Kurrachee in 1854-55. After this he was employed for the next 9 or 10 years in the topographical survey of Kashmir, that is, the whole dominion of the Maharajas of Jamu and Kashmir, including the Tibetan regions of Ladak and Balti, an area of 70,000 square miles.

The field of these labours embraced one of the most stupendous mountain tracts in the world, and certainly the most gigantic group of existing glaciers not polar. Many of the stations of observation exceeded 15,000 ft. in height—while a good many ranged from 18 to 20,000, and in one case the theodolite was set up on a peak near the Chang Chenmo Pass 20,866 ft. above the sea. The success which attended the whole of the prolonged observations to their close, was due, first, to his excellent administration and method; and secondly, to the strong personal regard that existed between the head of the Survey and his assistants. The tact and ability which Capt. Montgomerie exercised in maintaining amicable relations with the Court, not at all an easy one to deal with, and in preserving discipline among his own large and mixed establishment, earned just praise from his chief and the Government. The work of the Survey went on during the whole of the period of the Mutiny. This was due in a great measure to Montgomerie's friendly relations with the old Maharaja Gulab Singh. The first fruits of these labours was sent home in 1859, and Lord Canning on 29th Aug., 1859, thus wrote of the Map and its author:—

"Last month I sent to the Secretary of State the first sheet of the G. T. Survey of Kashmir, the work of Capt. Montgomerie. To my unlearned eye it is as fine an example of topographical drawing as I have ever seen, though the subject is one on which I do not pretend to be an expert judge.

"But I can speak of the difficulties under which Capt. Montgomerie's task has been accomplished; not the physical difficulties of the ground only, but the awful discouragement and anxiety of finding himself almost alone in those wild mountains, the people of which had, to say the least, no sympathy with

the English rule in India; and surrounded by Hindustani Sepoys whose comrades and relatives were amongst the most active movers in the chaos of murder and rebellion which was boiling in the plains below. Capt. Montgomerie, however, by his own courage and tact, not only kept his men under discipline, and got good work out of them, but brought them back loyal, and attached to the service." The noble writer then went on into high commendation of the body to which Montgomerie belonged.

The Kashmir Survey was completed in 1863-64; and in the following winter, Montgomerie went home on medical certificate. In 1865 the Founders' Medal of the Geographical Society was presented to him for his Himalayan work. Long before the completion of this survey, Montgomerie had given much consideration to the means of extending accurate reconnaissance in the countries beyond the Indian frontier, and had come to the conclusion that natives properly trained might pass freely, and bring back good geographical results; and in 1863 a Mahomedan, Munshi Abdul Hamid, had been despatched to survey the route to Yarkund. Montgomerie, in a short paper read before the R. G. Society, gave an account of this successful journey, and mentioned another of still greater interest which he had started before leaving India.

This was the journey of the "Pundit" from Nepal to Lhasa, and along the Upper Valley of the Brahamaputra to the source of that river. Montgomerie's emissaries (for obvious reasons of precaution) were never known till death, or till after their work was quite finished; and it is only of late years that the most eminent of them, Nain Singh, has been known by name. Montgomerie's report of this expedition was read at R. G. Society in 1868, and ever after new reports from his pen were looked forward to with great interest, as much by foreign geo-

graphers, as by his own countrymen. Montgomerie returned to India in 1867, and was appointed in May to the charge of the Himalayan Survey in Kumaon and Gurhwal; and from 1870 to 1872 he officiated, during the absence of Col. J. T. Walker (Bo. E.), as Supt. of the G. T. Survey of India. In 1873 he was compelled to return to England owing to ill-health, and he was never able to go back to India, as his health now rapidly failed. The foundations of serious disease had been laid during his prolonged and arduous toil on the Kashmir Survey. Finding there was no prospect of his being able to resume work in India, he retired from the service in 1876 at the early age of 46. His service in connection with the Survey has been several times recognized in terms of high praise by Government. In 1872 he was elected an F. R. S., and in 1873 elected to the Athenæum Club as a person distinguished in Science. He was chosen as Honorary Member of the Italian, and other Foreign Geographical Societies. His last public service was rendered as British representative at the Geographical Congress held at Paris in 1875, when he was decorated by the French Government as "Officer of the University of Paris and of Public Instruction."

His last appearance on a public occasion was at the Brit. Association at Bristol in 1875, when he read an interesting paper on the Himalayan Glaciers.

He was a man of a kindly heart and blameless life, and though of a somewhat reserved character, he was greatly valued by all his brother officers. Montgomerie's whole heart was in his work, and in the geographical subjects immediately connected with it, and yet his candour in considering the views of others was very remarkable. Colonel Sir Henry Yule states, in the paper from which this notice is culled, that he had at various

times long letters from him on such subjects, but in none was there even a trace of the feeling that expresses itself in "*Mon siège est fait.*"

Montgomerie took much interest in connection with the grant of the R. G. Societies' Gold Medals to Pundit Nain Singh in the spring of 1877, and it was he who communicated to the Pundit the honour paid to his geographical achievements.

Col. Montgomerie, in 1864, married Miss Jane Farrington, and left three children at his death on 31st Jan., 1878, when only 48. He contributed many valuable papers to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and to that of the Royal Geographical Society.

Major-General William Spottiswoode Trevor, V.C.,
Bengal Engineers,

second son of Capt. Trevor, who was murdered at Cabul at the time of the assassination of Sir Wm. McNaghten by Akbar Khan. William Trevor and his brothers together with Mrs. Trevor were among the captives in the possession of Akbar Khan, who were finally released in Sept., 1842, after 9 months' captivity. William went to Addiscombe in 1848, and obtained his commission in Dec., 1849. He arrived in India in 1851, and soon after went with the Expeditionary force to Burmah in March, 1852. He was engaged in the escalade and capture of the White House Picquet Stockade, in the operations before Rangoon on 12th Apr, 1852, when he was severely wounded, and mentioned in despatch for gallant conduct. He was present at several minor actions with the enemy in the vicinity of Prome. He served with the Field Force under Sir John Cheape in the Donabew District, and was present in about six actions of that

force, ending with the attack of Mya-toon's entrenched position at Kym-Kazeem on 19th March, when he was again wounded. He was mentioned in the despatch as having been the first, in company with two men of H. M.'s 51st, to effect an entrance into the enemy's position, after a very obstinate resistance which occasioned us a loss of over 100 men and officers.

In Dec., 1851, he accompanied a detachment of British invalid soldiers and Goorkhas from Darjeeling, to intercept the mutineers from Dacca on their way to join the main body of their regiment at Julpigoree, and was present at engagement with them at Cherabunder on the Bhootan Frontier on the 12th Dec., by which the junction was prevented. In 1854-55 Trevor was employed on the Burmah Topographical Survey, and from 1855 to 1857 was an Exec. Engineer in Bassein Division in Burmah. In 1858-59, he was employed in Darjeeling Division as Exec. Engineer, so was not employed in the great operations of the Mutiny campaign. In 1860 he was engaged on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division; in 1861 as Garrison Engineer at Fort. William, and in 1862-63 officiated for 1 ½ years as Sup. Engineer Northern Circle Bengal. For 4 years he was Controller of P. W. accounts in Bengal, which period included time of service with the Bhotan Expedition, and 20 months' sick leave consequent thereon.

During the Bhootan Expedition he was severely wounded, was mentioned in despatches and received his Bt. Majority.

He was awarded the V.C. under the following circumstances: For gallant conduct at the attack on the block-house at Dewangiri on 30th April, 1865. Major-Genl. Tombs,, C.B., V.C., the officer in command, reported that a party of the enemy, 200 in number, had barricaded themselves in the block-house in question, which they continued to defend after the rest of the

position had been carried, and the main body was in retreat. The block-house, which was loop-holed, was the key of the enemy's position. Seeing no officer of the storming party near, and being anxious that the place should be taken at once, as any protracted resistance might have caused the main body of the Bhooteas to rally, the British force having been fighting in a broiling sun on very steep and difficult ground for upwards of three hours, the General in command ordered these two officers (Capt. Trevor and Lt. J. Dundas, B.E.) to show the way into the block-house. They had to climb up a wall which was 14 ft. high, and then to enter a house occupied by some 200 desperate men, head foremost through an opening not more than 2 ft. wide, between the top of the wall and the roof of the block-house. Major-Genl. Tombs states, that on speaking to the Sikh soldiers around him, and telling them in Hindustani to swarm up the wall, none of them responded to the call, until these two officers had shown them the way, when they followed with the greatest alacrity." Both Trevor and Dundas were wounded.

How Trevor and Dundas escaped death was a marvel. Perhaps the very restricted space at the point of entrance had something to do with their success, the defenders being unable to use their swords effectively, and getting jammed in their eagerness to close with them; while the officers used their revolvers with fatal effect till they cleared the gallery, and enabled the storming party to effect a lodgment. About 60 of the garrison, mostly wounded, surrendered, the rest were killed fighting to the last. In 1867, on his return to India, Trevor was appointed Supg. Engineer in Burmah, where he served for three years, and then returned to England on two years' furlough. In 1872 he became Supg. Engineer Military Works, and officiated as Inspector General for three months until April, 1874, when

he was transferred as Chief Engineer in charge of Famine Relief Works in Bengal. In April, 1875, on the close of the Relief works, Trevor received the thanks of Government for his services, and was then appointed Chief Engineer in Central India; and in Feb., 1876, Chief Engineer of Burmah, which important post he held for two years, and then took furlough during 1878-79. On return, he reverted to his post as Chief Engr of Burmah, but a year after was appointed Director General of Railways in India.

On 20th Feb., 1882, he was appointed Secretary to the Govt. of India P.W.D., which position he held for five years, retiring from the service on 20th Feb., 1887, with the rank of Major-General.

He was not employed in very great Engineering Works, though he had a sufficiently wide and varied experience in ordinary Departmental work to acquire a reputation for energy and ability in overcoming or evading difficulties met with. It was, however, as an organiser and administrator that he was most successful, and gained the reputation which ultimately led to his being selected as Secretary to the Government of India. He was always an advocate for simplicity and directness of procedure in the work of all branches of the P.W.D.; and in early days incurred some odium for what the upholders of the prevailing complex methods deemed his perverse opposition to a perfect system. In the course of time most of these redundant pedantries were given up—greatly to the improvement of the working of the P.W.D. His elder brother, John Salusbury, left Addiscombe June 1847, and entered the Bombay Engineers. He retired from the service with the rank of Major-General on 31st Dec., 1878—and was nominated a C.S.I.

His younger brother obtained his commission in the Bengal Engineers on 9th Dec., 1852, and retired as a Colonel on 1st Oct., 1881.

Major-Genl. DONALD MACINTYRE, V. C., Bengal Infantry.,

entered Addiscombe in 1848, and obtained his commission in June, 1850. Soon after arrival in India, he served with the 66th Goorkhas with both expeditions of 1852 under Sir Colin Campbell against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier, including the destruction of the fortified village of Pranghur, and action at Ishkakot. He was engaged also with the same regiment in the expedition under Sir Neville Chamberlain to the Koorum Valley, Afghanistan, in 1856; and with the Doaba field-force in 1864. He was employed on several occasions in 1857-58, when raising a Goorkha Regiment (now 4th), in protecting the hill passes on the Kale Kumaon frontier from the Rohilcund Rebels, and in keeping the district in order.

He served with the Looshai Expedition in 1871-72 when he was several times mentioned in despatches, and received his Bt. of Lt.-Colonel, and V. C.

He was awarded the V. C. under the following circumstances at the storming of the stockaded village of Lalgnoora on the 4th Jan., 1872. Col. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., (afterwards Sir Herbert,) commanding the 2nd Goorkha Regt., in which Major Macintyre was 2nd in command, reported that "Macintyre who led the assault, was the first to reach the stockade, from 8 to 9 ft. in height; and that to climb over and disappear among the flames and smoke of the burning village was the work of a very short time. The stockade was successfully stormed by this officer under fire, the heaviest the Looshaies delivered that day." Macintyre commanded the 2nd Goorkhas with the Khyber Column in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and was engaged in both Expeditions to the Bazar Valley. He retired on the 24th Dec., 1880, with the rank of Major-General.

Captain JAMES PALLADIO BASSEVI,
Bengal Engineers,

son of George Bassevi, Esq., (the celebrated architect who designed the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and was attaining great eminence when he lost his life by falling from the tower of Ely Cathedral)—was educated at Rugby and Cheltenham College, and went to Addiscombe in 1850—obtaining his commission in Dec., 1851. He was at the head of his term, and gained the Pollock Medal. He arrived in India in 1853, and for three years was employed in the P. W. D. In 1856 he was appointed to the Trigonometrical Survey, in which he continued to serve up to the time of his death. His natural abilities, great powers of perseverance, and fastidiously conscientious devotion to his duties soon indicated him to be one of the most excellent and valuable officers of the Department. He took a prominent part in all the various branches of the operations, but more particularly in the principal triangulations, of which he completed two chains of an aggregate length of 300 miles.

In 1860 he rendered valuable assistance in a military reconnaissance of the country of the Mahsood Wuzeeris when an expedition was sent under Sir Neville Chamberlain to punish that tribe.

In 1862, while employed on the East Coast, he, single-handed, completed a valuable reconnaissance of the wild mountain tracts of Jeypore and Bustar, west of Vizagapatam, which were then but little known. In 1864 he was selected to undertake certain operations for the determination of the force of gravity at the stations of the great meridional arc of triangles, which extends from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. The investigations were to be effected by measuring the number of vibrations which

would be made in a given time by certain invariable pendulums when swung at the several stations.

Similar operations had been made by various persons in other parts of the world, but generally on islands or coasts. Capt. Bassevi entered on his work with his characteristic ardour and devotion.

He carried his observations over at least 12 days at each station; for 10 hours daily, from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m., he never left his pendulums for more than a few minutes at a time, taking rounds of observation at intervals of an hour and a half apart; then at night he would devote a couple of hours to star observations for determining time.

Thus he voluntarily undertook an amount of work which few men would care to perform continuously, and he carried it through without flinching or at all relaxing his programme of operations during the five years that the work lasted. He also made very elaborate and laborious investigations of the corrections for temperature and pressure, to be used in the reduction of his observations. For this purpose it was frequently necessary to raise the room to a very high artificial temperature, 40 to 50 degrees above that of the external air. The room was stifling, and of the visitors who went in, few would remain in more than a few minutes; but Bassevi carried on his observations just as at his ordinary stations for weeks together.

As will be seen from the sequel, this may possibly have tended to undermine his constitution. In all cases, it was found that gravity at a coast station is in excess of gravity at a corresponding inland station, and that at the ocean station it is greater than at Cape Comorin, thereby corroborating the law of local variation previously indicated.

Thus far, observations had not been taken at a higher altitude

than 7,000 ft., and arrangements were made to swing the pendulums on some of the elevated table-lands at heights ranging from 14 to 17,000 ft. In the spring of 1871 Bassevi proceeded to Kashmir on his way to the high table-lands. The Maharajah did all in his power to assist Bassevi, sending with him a confidental agent to carry out his orders, with full powers to act. In order to reach the table-lands, Bassevi had to cross some of the most difficult mountain passes in the world, and traverse highly elevated and quite uninhabited regions in which food for man is wholly unprocurable, and fuel very scarce; while in many parts neither water is to be met with, nor grass for the beasts of burden. He required a large number of men to carry his instruments and camp equipage, and several mules or ponies to convey sufficient food for 30 or 40 days.

Early in June he reached Leh, the capital of Ladak; he then proceeded to the Khiangchu table-land in Rukshu, 80 miles south of Leh. There, at a spot called Moré, latitude 33° 16′ and longitude 77° 54′ at an altitude of 15,500 feet, he completed a satisfactory series of observations. After applying the usual reductions to sea-level, he found that the force of gravity at Moré, did not exceed the normal amount for the parallel of latitude 6° to the South, as determined by previous observations.

Wishing to have one more independent determination at a high altitude, Bassevi proceeded to the Chang Chenmo Valley, due east of Leh. Near the east end of that valley, on the confines of China, he found a suitable place lat. 34°10′, long. 79°25′, at an altitude exceeding 16,000 ft. He hoped to complete his observations in 10 days, and then return to India. But he did not live to carry out his intentions; already the hand of death was upon him, the over-exertion to which he was subjected in

a highly rarefied atmosphere, and under great vicissitudes of climate, was rapidly undermining a constitution which, though vigorous, had already been sorely tried. He reached his last station on 15 July; the next day he had a bad cough, and complained of pains in the chest. No medical aid within hundreds of miles, nor any European within some days' journey. He endeavoured to relieve himself from pain in several ways. He rose at 5 a. m. on 16th, but while dressing became suddenly very ill, lay down on his bed, and died almost immediately,—a blood-vessel had probably burst in his lungs. Some weeks previously, on crossing the Takalung Pass between Leh and Moré, he had suffered much from the extreme rarity of the atmosphere, the height of the Pass being nearly 18,000 ft.

His assistant reported that the vicissitudes of climate at the time of his death were very great, the thermometer falling below zero of Fahrenheit at daybreak, and rising to 70 or 80 in the afternoon.

It is clear, in addition to the risks entailed by severe exertion in an exceedingly rarefied atmosphere, Capt. Bassevi was exposed to very inclement weather, to great extremes of cold and heat, to frequent rains and heavy snow storms, which in a bleak and highly elevated region almost wholly devoid of fuel, must have caused much privation and suffering.

With the devotion of a soldier on the battle-field he fell a martyr to his love of science, and his earnest efforts to complete the work he had to do. In a hard struggle with the physical difficulties he had to encounter, he succumbed at the moment that the prize was almost within his reach. Thus passed away, in the prime of life, a man of sterling

NOTE.—Chiefly extracted from "A Martyr to Science," by Col. J. T. Walker, R. E.

worth and excellent abilities, a public servant of whom it may be truly said, that it would not be easy to find his equal in habitual forgetfulness of self, and devotion to duty. His age was but 38.

Lt.-Colonel PATRICK STEWART, C.B.,
Bengal Engineers,

second son of James Stewart, Esq., of Cairnsmore, Kirkcudbrightshire, was born on 28th Jan., 1832. Educated at Sunderland, and Perry Hill, Sydenham, he went to Addiscombe in Aug., 1848. He obtained his commission in June, 1850, being head of his term and carrying off the Pollock Medal. He reached Calcutta Oct., 1852, and was first employed on a survey near Burdwan, but in May, 1853, was gazetted to the office of Supt. of Electric Telegraphs during the absence of Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

Lieut. Stewart, besides making tours of inspection, was employed in arranging for the transmission of stores, &c., for the whole line from Calcutta to Lahore and Agra, to Indore, 1100 miles. In Oct., Stewart was appointed A D.C. to Lieut.-Govr., N.W.P., but he still continued his work on the telegraph. Not long after this, O'Shaughnessy returned to India, and Stewart's connection with the telegraph ceased for a while. Great praise was bestowed on Stewart for his services in connection with the successful introduction of the electric telegraph, and Dr O'Shaughnessy on his return found himself able to drive on the work as rapidly as if he had himself been on the spot all the time.

In Nov., 1853, Stewart very nearly lost his life. He had left the Lieut.-Governor's camp at Mirzapore on 25th for a day's shooting. While out, he met three brother sportsmen, and with them succeeded in wounding a tigress; while engaged in tracking the wounded animal, it suddenly and unexpectedly dashed at him, and having severely bitten him in the calf and thigh, left

him for dead, but not until it had inflicted 12 wounds. He was found by his companions, and taken in a litter to Chunar, where by care and skill, he was enabled in a few weeks to resume his wonted occupations. In Jan., 1854, he left the Lieut.-Governor's personal staff, and proceeded to Ferozepore, and from that time till the middle of 1856 he was employed in the Punjab on Public Works; but in July, 1856, he was again appointed to the Telegraph Dept., owing to the departure of Dr. O'Shaughnessy for England. Stewart suffered severely from accidental injuries, for besides the wounds inflicted by the tigress, he had at the close of 1854 a severe fall from his horse when at full gallop, when he was carried off insensible and narrowly escaped brain fever. In addition to this, at the beginning of 1856 a racquet ball struck him near the left eye, knocked him down, and cut an artery, causing him the loss of much blood. On taking up his appointment he contemplated a tour from one end of India to the other, but owing to sickness he was unable to commence this until the hot weather of 1857; and on 19th Apr. he arrived at Galle and inspected the locality of a proposed line of telegraph through the island of Ceylon. He intended to continue his tour to Bombay, but before leaving the island heard of the Mutiny at Meerut, and was summoned to Calcutta. Landing at Madras he had a long interview with Lord Harris, and took charge of important telegrams for Lord Canning which had arrived from the Punjab and N. W. P., the line from Agra to Calcutta having been cut. Before embarking, he gave orders on his own responsibility for the commencement of a line of telegraph from Madras to Calcutta in order to place the two Presidencies in direct communication at an early date.

On 18th June he left Calcutta for Benares, and a little later found himself at Allahabad. At this time Major Renaud's force

was moving in the direction of Mahgaon, 16 miles distant; Stewart thought this a good opportuuity to inspect the telegraph line, and accompanied it On the 9th July he returned to Calcutta to hurry on the new coast telegraph. A fortnight after, he again returned up country. During this second expedition, his chief work irrespective of the telegraph, was the strong fortified position at Raj Ghat. This was originated by Stewart—was sanctioned, and undertaken by Stewart himself, assisted by Lt. Limond. In some six weeks, a fortified position was constructed capable of containing 5,000 men if necessary, but easily defensible with 350. Guns, stores, &c., were thrown in, and every preparation made for a siege; and to this, the security of Benares was indirectly attributable. Stewart returned to Calcutta on 16th Sept. to hurry on the opening of the great coast line of telegraph connecting Madras and Ceylon, with Calcutta, but before the end of Oct. he was again moving towards the scene of insurrection. He accompanied Genl. Windham for more than 300 miles, and then went on in advance to arrange for transport. On 2nd Nov. he was again at Allahabad to accompany Sir Colin Campbell to Lucknow. He purposed to establish, if possible, telegraphic communication from Cawnpore to Alumbagh. On 3rd Nov. he reached Cawnpore, and on 5th he had laid down a line of telegraph for 20 out of the 53 miles between Cawnpore and Lucknow. He was attached to the Head Quarters Staff, assisted in the operations of the 2nd Relief, and in the despatch was mentioned as having "made himself particularly useful throughout." A few days later, he was one of five officers who rode in with Sir Colin Campbell to Cawnpore, while the firing there was still heavy. On 6th Dec. he accompanied the Horse Artillery and Cavalry in the pursuit of the Gwallior Contingent for 14 miles. Two days after, he

left for Calcutta on business connected with the telegraph. He had carried the telegraph to the Alumbagh, but as soon as the opportunity occurred the rebels destroyed his work, On the centre building of the Alumbagh, whence floated the British flag, Stewart raised a semaphore which sent eloquent and cheering words to our beleaguered garrison in Lucknow. Returning to Calcutta immediately after the defeat of the Gwallior Contingent, he was able to give Lord Canning details, before any written account had come to hand. At Lord Canning's request, he drew out plans illustrative of all the operations at or near Lucknow, and five copies of the connected despatches, with 7 plans attached to each, were sent to London for the Palace, the Horse Guards, and Members of the Government.

On 18 Jan., 1858, Sir Wm. O'Shaugnessy returned to India, and placed on record "the admiration and gratitude" with which he regarded the services rendered to the public and to the Govt. by Lt. Patrick Stewart.

Stewart's medical advisers now considered that he should not pass the next hot season in India, and he was to have proceeded to England in Apr. Lord Canning, however, was about to visit the N. W., the special talents of Stewart were required, and he was allowed to proceed to Allahabad, where he was for four days considering an Engineering project. This was to make Allahabad an immense military position by constructing a chain of defensive works across the country between the Ganges and Jumna, four miles above the Fort.

From Allahabad Stewart joined Army Head Quarters, and was again attached to Sir Colin Campbell's staff. Besides re-opening the telegraph to Alumbagh, he was entrusted with what he called "a glorious piece of mischief." This was the destruction of the whole of the temples and buildings on the banks of

the Ganges immediately above the entrenchments of Cawnpore. The operations in connection with Lucknow were very greatly aided by the telegraph lines which were laid down by Stewart during these operations. No sooner had the C.-in-C. established his headquarters at any spot, at which he intended to stop a few days, than the post and the wire were established also; and this was due to the zeal, energy and ability of Lt. Stewart exercised under circumstances of enormous difficulty. The line of telegraph from Cawnpore to Alumbagh in Nov., 1857, having been almost entirely destroyed, and the wire applied to other purposes, its reconstruction was no easy matter. Yet, on 17th Feb. an office was opened 34 miles from Cawnpore; on 19th the line was completed, and a second office opened at Alumbagh; and the 1st office having been closed, a new one was substituted 26 miles from Cawnpore. On 26 Feb. the last was closed, and one opened near Alumbagh Camp which remained at work up to 3rd March On the 4th the native working party delayed progress by panic and flight, but on 6th an office was opened at Dilkoosha. On the 10th the line was carried to Outram's headquarters, and a third office opened in Lucknow Camp on the day following. On the 12th the office was removed from the Martinière to a tent, for the convenience of the Commander-in-Chief; and the Alumbagh office, which had been uninterruptedly at work since 19th Feb., was closed on 18th March. This was the first time a telegraph wire had been carried along under fire, and through the midst of a hostile country.

On 9th April Stewart returned to England. On 28th Aug., 1858, he was made a Bt. Major, after but 8 years' service.

In Aug., 1860, Major Stewart married, and in the following Nov. left for India, and reached Calcutta before the end of the

year. It was at first intended to employ him in laying a cable from India towards China, but this was countermanded. While waiting he was employed on other duty; and in Sept. was appointed member of a special commission for ascertaining the cause of the great mortality from cholera, and this entailed a tour to Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Gwallior, etc., returning to send in the report in Jan., 1862.

Major Stewart was now deputed to Persia on a mission connected with the construction of a telegraph in that country. He left Calcutta in Feb. and in March proceeded to the Persian Gulf. Sickness, however, drove him from Teheran on 18th June, and he at once went home through Russia.

In Nov., 1863, having recruited his health, he proceeded to Bombay, and laid the cable from Gwadur to Fao; returned to Bombay, and thence went to establish temporary headquarters at Constantinople. He reached that place in the summer of 1864. After this, with the exception of a brief excursion into the neighbourhood, or for change of air to Therapia, he remained in Pera till the day of his death.

He expired on 16th Jan., 1865, at Misseri's Hotel.

A high authority writing after his death, said, "So much knowledge, intelligence, earnestness, kind-heartedness and winning simplicity can rarely be united in the same person, and in him there was no other side of the picture."

Three memorials have been raised to his memory; one is the tomb at Scutari, the second a subscription window and bust in the Telegraph Library at Kurrachee, and the last a subscription window in the church at Minnigaff near Newton Stewart.

Stewart had not quite attained his 33rd year. Although so young, and only of 14½ years' service, he was a Lieut.-Col. and a C. B., and had already attained great distinction.

General WILLIAM WEST GOODFELLOW, C. B.,
Bombay Engineers,

elder son of General W. C. Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers, was born in 1833, and obtained his commission in Dec., 1851. He served with the Persian Expedition in 1856-57, and was present at the battle of Borazjoon, had his horse killed by a round shot in the night attack which preceded that engagement, and during that same dark night he was close to Sir James Outram when he was thrown from his horse and disabled for the time being; so that Sir Edward Lugard commanded the troops during the engagement in the morning. He was present at the capture of Bushire, battle of Khooshab and capture of Mohumera. He was specially employed as Senior Engineer Officer accompanying Cavalry and Horse Artillery to destroy the enemy's stores of food and ammunition, 20 miles from Bushire. The raid was successful, and without loss on our side; although the enemy were close by, watching our proceedings. During the Mutiny, he was stationed at Belgaum and Sholapore, and his operations were confined to blowing mutineers from guns, and awaiting attack in fortified posts which was never delivered. In the Abyssinian Expedition he went with the reconnoitring party, and arranged for the landing of troops and stores on the beach of Annesley Bay, till the end of 1867. In Jan., 1868, he was at Senafé, and from that time to the close of the campaign served as Senior Engineer of the force which marched on Magdala, when he lined out and superintended making of road with the Advance Guard. He was present at the action of Arogi and storming of Magdala. After the fall of Magdala, he was ordered with two Companies of Sappers to burn the place. He was also charged with the final operations for evacuation of the

country in July, 1868. While conducting these operations, and awaiting transports, Madras and Bombay Sappers were placed at his disposal for exploring the site of the ancient Greek Colony of Adoolis, near Zoula There was only time to cut trenches through some tumuli, which exposed remains of temples; portions of marble sculpture and columns were excavated in a good state of preservation, and some of these were forwarded to the British Museum Just as the work was becoming most interesting, transports arrived in the Bay; the Sappers had to embark, and the explorations terminated abruptly. An opportunity lost!

He was mentioned in despatches as having "displayed great intelligence and activity in everything throughout the operations," and received his Brevet Majority, and a C. B During his service in the P. W. Department he was employed on Barracks, Roads, and Bridges; but his most useful work was the Carwar lighthouse, a little south of Goa, fitted with a 1st-class dioptric light, and visible 25 miles out at sea. During 1869-70, and again in 1885-87, he had charge of the Bombay defences; and in the latter period, the batteries of Aden, Kurrachee, and Bombay were remodelled, and re-armed with heavy ordnance to suit modern requirements. He was finally Chief Engineer and Secy. to Government of Bombay under Lord Reay's Administration. In April, 1887, he was removed from a sphere of usefulness owing to promotion to rank of Lieut.-General before he was 54. On his way home he was wrecked in the P. & O. steamer "Tasmania", and had an opportunity of observing how a large and well-formed steamship could be driven at full speed on to a clearly defined reef, marked by a beacon, and with no less than three lighthouses on the Corsican coast in sight! He attained the rank of General on 1st Apr., 1891, and was

placed on Unemployed Supernumerary List on 1st Apr., 1892.

His younger brother Charles Augustus Goodfellow, also of the Bombay Engineers, obtained his commission 8th June, 1855. He served with the Central Indian Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, and was present at the siege and capture of Ratghur, capture of Gurrakota, and the siege and storming of Jhansi. He was awarded the V. C. "for gallant conduct at the attack on the fort of Beyt on 6th Oct., 1859. On that occasion a soldier of the 28th Regiment was shot under the walls of the fort. Lt. Goodfellow rushed to the walls of the fort under a sharp fire of matchlocks, and bore off the body of the soldier, who was unfortunately then dead, but whom he supposed to be only wounded." This was when he was serving with the Okamundel and Kattywar Field Force in 1859. He served in the Abyssinian Expedition as Brigade Major of Engineers throughout the campaign, and was mentioned in despatches for the "efficient manner in which he carried on the duties of his appointment," and received his Bt. of Major.

A great deal of his service was passed in the P. W. D., and he finally obtained the post of Chief Engineer in Bombay. On 1st Apr., 1892, he attained the rank of Lieut.-General, and is still on the strength of the Bombay Engineers.

For nearly a century the name of Goodfellow has been on the list of the Bombay Engineers, and from 1857 to 1860 there were three generations of the family belonging to the Corps; Samuel Goodfellow arrived in India Sept., 1796, was present at siege of Seringapatam 1799, and with Sir David Baird in Egypt in 1801, when he received the Sultan's Gold Medal. He was with Sir Arthur Wellesley on his march to Assaye in 1803, although he was not actually present at the battle. He afterwards served in the P.W. Department for 30 years, and became Chief

Engineer in 1825 under Sir John Malcolm. Ten years after he proceeded to England, and highly gratifying testimony was borne to his character and valuable services. He died in 1860, as General and Col. Comdt., at 86 years of age. His son William Barclay went to Addiscombe in 1822, and obtained his commission 16th Dec., 1824. He served as Field Engineer against Kolapore in 1827. He was employed for 39 years in the P.W.D., and became Chief Engineer 20th April, 1852, under Lord Falkland. He died in 1891, as General and Col. Comdt., leaving two sons in the Corps, whose services have been alluded to above.

Lieut.-General ÆNEAS PERKINS, C. B.,
Bengal Engineers,

obtained his commission 12th Dec., 1851. He served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, including the battle of Badle-ka-serai, and siege of Delhi where he was wounded. Served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present at the capture of the Peiwar Kotul (mentioned), in the engagement at Charasia on 6th Oct., 1879, (mentioned), and in the operations round Cabul Dec., 1879, including the investment of Sherpore (mentioned). He accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar as C.R.E., and was present at the battle of Candahar (mentioned). He obtained the Medal with 4 clasps, and Bronze Decoration. He was also nominated a C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen.

He obtained his Bt. Majority on 30th June, 1865, became Bt. Lt.-Col. 29th Dec., 1874, and Bt. Col. 29th Dec., 1879. He attained the rank of Major-General 10th March, 1887, and after holding command of a Division for some years was promoted Lieut.-General 1st April, 1891.

Captain HASTINGS EDWARD HARRINGTON, V.C.,
Bengal Artillery,

obtained his commission 12th June, 1852, and served in the Mutiny campaign. He was present at the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell. Brigr. Russell had been detached with 5th Brigade to carry Bank's house and 4 bungalows adjacent to the hospital, so as to convert them into posts while the withdrawal of the ladies, etc., was taking place. It was now necessary to attack the hospital, but Artillery was required for this. Major Bourchier and Biddulph were required to bring up the guns. They quickly found a road and brought up a 9-Pr., a 24-Pr. Howitzer and 4 5½-Pr. mortars. Fire then opened; Russell was immediately placed *hors de combat* by a contusion; Biddulph assumed command, but he was also almost immediately shot dead; then Colonel Hale, 82nd, took his place, and at 4 p. m. led the column to the assault of the hospital. The resistance was obstinate, and our column suffered a severe loss. Nor, after it had been stormed, could our troops remain, as its thatched roof was found to be on fire, Hale was forced to retire, and withdrew in perfect order to his original position. It was on this occasion that Harrington performed the gallant act which gained for him the V.C. "Lieut. Harrington and another officer of H.M.'s service, with a gunner and a drummer, did most gallant service. A man of the storming column had been wounded, and left in the garden for an hour and a half. The drummer stuck by him, and finally dashed into the picquet to report the fact. The little party above mentioned, under a very hot fire, rushed out, and brought in the wounded man. As they left the picquet a round shot struck the ground under their feet."

He served throughout the Mutiny, but only to die of cholera at Agra on 20th July, 1861.

FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS,
Lord ROBERTS of Kandahar and Waterford, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., V. C., D. C. L., L. L. D., Bengal Artillery,

is son of a very distinguished soldier, Genl. Sir Abraham Roberts, G. C. B., who served under Lord Lake, afterwards in Nepaul, and subsequently, from 1838 to 1841, in Afghanistan, and did not finally return to England till Dec., 1853, after more than 50 years' service. He died on 28th Dec., 1873, in his 90th year. He was twice married, the second time on 2nd Aug., 1830, to Isabella, widow of Major Hamilton G. Maxwell daughter of Abraham Bunbury, Esq., of Kilfeale, Co. Tipperary, by whom he had one son, Frederick Sleigh. Frederick was born at Cawnpore 30th Sept., 1832, and was educated at Clifton and Eton. In Jan., 1847, he entered Sandhurst, and remained there till June, 1848, then went to Stoton's at Wimbledon, entered Addiscombe 1st Feb., 1850, and obtained his commission 12th Dec., 1851. On his arrival in India early in 1852, he was posted to Dum-dum, but four months after proceeded to Peshawur to serve on his father's staff as A. D. C. Soon after, he joined the 1st Peshawur Mountain Battery; at the end of 1854 was posted to the Horse Artillery, and on 25th March, 1856, was appointed D. A. Q. M. G. Peshawur Division, which post he held at the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857. On the 12th May news of the Mutiny at Meerut reached Peshawur, and Roberts accompanied Genl. Reed to Rawal Pindi, whither that officer had been summoned by Sir John Lawrence. Genl. Neville Chamberlain was placed in command of the Movable Column formed on 20th May, and Roberts was appointed Staff Officer to the column, which they joined at Wuzeerabad on the Chenab. Genl. Chamberlain when at Umritsur received orders to join the Delhi Field Force to

take the place of Colonel Chester who had been killed at Badle-ka-serai; and on 22nd June Nicholson took charge of the column, and proceeded to Phillour, Lt. Roberts having charge of the Q. M. G. Department. On 25th June Genl. Nicholson disarmed the 33rd and 35th N. I., and next day Roberts applied to join the army at Delhi. He reached Delhi on 28th June, and became D. A. Q. M. G. to the Artillery Two days after, he was engaged with the enemy to repel the attack made on Hindoo Rao's house; and again, on 9th July, he was in action as staff-officer.

On 14th July he served against the enemy when they swarmed out in great force and attacked our batteries on the right flank, and during this engagement a bullet lodged in his cap pouch, making a severe bruise close to the spine. For more than a month he was not permitted to go on duty though he frequently visited the batteries. During the siege operations Roberts was attached to the left division of No. 2 Battery under Major Campbell. On 10th Sept. the left section of Major Brind's battery under Major Kaye met with an accident, and the guns and magazine had to be removed into the shelter of the adjacent ravine; and as the guns were urgently required for Ludlow Castle battery, Major Johnson was required to take them in charge. This difficult task was effected during the night, Lt. Roberts being engaged on the work. During the bombardment Roberts had another narrow escape. A round shot took off the arm of the gunner who was "serving" the vent, and knocked Roberts over, but he escaped without serious injury.

At the time of the assault, Roberts rejoined the Staff of Genl. Wilson, and during the day had his horse shot. During the operations between the 14th and 21st Sept., Roberts took the field with Greathed's column. He was afterwards present at the action of Bolundshuhur, the capture of Allyghur, in the surprise at Agra

of the 10th Oct. and in the subsequent pursuit. After this the force marched to Mynpooree, and on the 26th Oct. reached Cawnpore.

On 30th Oct. Roberts went with Brigadier Hope Grant's column for the relief of Lucknow. On 3rd Nov. Lts. Roberts and Mayne were sent to select a site for a camp at Buntheera, when they had a narrow escape from capture by the enemy. The force marched upon Lucknow, Roberts being Q. M. G. of Hope Grant's Division.

On 13th Nov. the advance on Lucknow commenced in earnest, and the Dilkoosha and Martinière were seized. No further advance was made for a few days, but Roberts was selected by the Commander-in-Chief to go to Alumbagh the evening previous to the advance from the Martinière, to bring up more reserve ammunition. He effected this and returned at daybreak, when he was ordered to lead the column towards the Secunderbagh. Roberts was associated with Wolseley in the capture of the 32nd Mess House.

On 27 Nov., Outram being left at the Alumbagh, the army under Colin Campbell returned to Cawnpore, and Roberts accompanied it. Then followed the battle of Cawnpore, when the Gwallior contingent was defeated, and pursued for 14 miles by cavalry and artillery, and Roberts rode by the side of his Chief, Hope Grant, in the chase, and capture of their guns. He was also present at Serai Ghat when 15 guns of the Gwallior contingent were captured Hope Grant specially mentioned the services rendered by Lt. Roberts.

From Serai Ghat the column marched on 11 Dec. to Bithoor, and destroyed the Temple and Palace; and thus Bithoor became a thing of the past. On 24th Hope Grant marched to Mynpooree, and was joined at Chahbepore by the Commander-in-Chief with the main force from Cawnpore. The bridge over

the Kala Nuddee having been repaired, Sir Colin went over to inspect the position, and being received by a heavy fire of musketry and field-pieces from the enemy, sent for Hope Grant's Brigade, and directed him to cross the river and hold the enemy in check. Khodagunge was stormed by Genl. Grant, and with him was Roberts. The enemy fled, leaving 8 guns and stores behind. They were pursued by the cavalry, and during the pursuit Roberts performed an act of gallantry which gained him the V. C. "While following up the retreating enemy with the ardour of a foxhunter across country, Roberts saw two Sepoys making off with a standard. Putting spurs to his horse, he overtook them just as they were about to enter the village, and made for them sword in hand. They immediately turned at bay, and presented their muskets at him. It was a critical moment, as one of them pulled the trigger. The cap snapped in his face, and the next moment he laid the Sepoy carrying the standard, dead at his feet by a cut across the head, and seized the trophy as it fell from his lifeless grasp. Meantime the other Sepoy fled into the village. Again on the same day, Roberts came up with a group of a Sikh Sowar and a rebel Sepoy standing at bay with musket and bayonet. Roberts rode straight at the Sepoy, and with one stroke of his sword slashed him across the face, killing him on the spot." The V. C. for these two acts of personal prowess was conferred on him on the 14th Sept.

The Commander-in-Chief now marched to Futtehghur, and having been joined by Walpole's and Seaton's brigades, made preparations for the final capture of Lucknow. On the 1st Mar. the army reached Alumbagh, and by the 21st, Lucknow was once more in our possession. On 22nd Sir Hope Grant was ordered to Koorsie, 25 miles on the Fyzabad road, and

Roberts accompanied him. The enemy were attacked and defeated, and Hope Grant returned to Lucknow. The action at Koorsie was the last in which Roberts took part, and he was sent to England on medical certificate.

On 3rd May, 1858, he embarked, but only remained absent a year, returning in June, 1859. Shortly before he left England he married Nora Henrietta, daughter of Captain Bews of H. M.'s 73rd. [1] On arrival, Roberts was posted to the charge of the Viceroy's camp during his tour in the cold weather of 1859. This tour was a very extensive one, embracing visits to all the principal places from Cawnpore to Peshawur, Sealkote and Cashmere; while the tour of 1860-61 was to Jubbulpore, and through the Central Provinces. On 12th Nov., 1860, Roberts became a Captain, and next day was gazetted Brevet Major for his services in the Mutiny. In the cold weather of 1861-62, and 1862-63 Major Roberts accompanied Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief, in his tours through the Derajat and Central India.

Towards the close of 1863 the Government was involved in the Umbeyla campaign when some desperate fighting took place. In Nov. Roberts was ordered to proceed with Col. John Adye to the British camp at Umbeyla on special duty. At this time we had suffered terrible losses, 66 officers and 910 men having been killed and wounded; while the gallant commander, Sir Neville Chamberlain, on 20th Nov. had received a severe wound. The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab telegraphed to authorise Chamberlain to return, but this that gallant officer declined to do.

On 20th Nov. Lord Elgin, the Viceroy, expired. Sir Hugh Rose strenuously opposed withdrawal, but was overruled by

[1] He has one son, Frederick, born 1872, besides two daughters.

the Council and on 25th orders were issued for withdrawal. Fortunately, Sir Wm. Denison, R. E., Governor of Madras, arrived to take up the reins of Government; he at once overruled the Council, and cancelled the order of retirement; operations were resumed under Sir John Garvock and crowned with complete success. Roberts served throughout this campaign, highly distinguished himself, and received Genl. Garvock's "best thanks for aid on many occasions." In Feb., 1865, Roberts returned to England sick, but in Mar., 1866, came back.

His next active service was in the Abyssinian Campaign, when he was appointed head of the Q.M.G. Department to the Bengal Brigade under Brigr. Donald Stewart (afterwards Commander-in-Chief). Major Roberts arrived 9th Feb., 1868, and was placed in charge of the Q.M.G. Department at Zulla, where he remained throughout the campaign, and performed his duties with his usual zeal and success. On the return of Sir Robert Napier to Zulla, he selected Roberts to carry his final despatches to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. For his services in this campaign, Roberts received his Bt. of Lt.-Colonel, was offered the post of 1st Asst. Q.M.G. in India, and in March, 1869, took up the appointment under Col. P. S. Lumsden. During two succeeding cold weathers in the absence of his Chief, Roberts was in charge of the Department. In 1871 the Looshai Campaign took place; Roberts was again engaged, and fitted out the two columns of the Expeditionary force. Having completed this work, on 3rd Nov. he was appointed Senior Staff Officer of the force, and joined the Cachar Column under Brig. Genl. Bourchier. The expedition was completely successful, and Roberts highly distinguished himself as usual. Col. Roberts received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, and was awarded a C.B. Up to this date Roberts had been mentioned in despatches no less than 23 times,

and when he again took the field it was as a writer of despatches. He now rejoined Army Head Quarters as Deputy Q.M.G. In the winter of 1872-73 he accompanied Lord Napier on his tour through the Punjab to the Camp of Exercise at Hussan Abdul.

In Feb., 1873, when Genl. Lumsden left for England, Col. Roberts officiated as Q.M.G., and for 5 months held that post. Again on 11th March, 1874, he officiated, but was not appointed to the post permanently as he was not a full Colonel, and hence ineligible. However, the post was kept open till 31st Jan., 1875, when on attaining the rank of Colonel he was confirmed in the office by Lord Napier. In the cold weather of 1876-77 Genl. Roberts accompanied Sir Frederick Haines on a tour of inspection of the Punjab and Scinde frontier, and thence proceeded to Bombay. It may be mentioned here that in Feb., 1874, on the outbreak of the Tirhoot famine, Genl. Roberts was sent by the Viceroy to Patna to assist the Commissioner with his advice, and after giving his opinions he left Col. (afterwards Sir Charles) Macgregor to carry his proposals into practice. On the retirement of Sir Charles Keyes, Lord Lytton offered Genl. Roberts the post of Comdt. of the Punjab frontier force with the additional duties of Special Commissioner on the Scinde-Punjab frontier. In Sept., 1878, our mission to Afghanistan under Sir Neville Chamberlain was refused passage; and early in October a column for field service in Kurrum Valley was formed at Kohat, and Roberts assumed command 9th Oct. He set to work to organise it for an advance; on 18th Nov. reached Thull, 63 miles distant, on 20th orders were issued for an advance into Afghan territory next morning, and on 25th the Kurram fort was occupied.

On the evening of 30th Roberts decided to make a feint in

front on the Peiwar Kotul, while the real attack was to be by a flank movement to the right, near by the village of Peiwar, and thence by the Spingawi ravine to the hills on right of Peiwar Kotul. These operations were difficult, but they were successful. The Spingawi pass was captured, advance was made along the ridge with severe fighting, and General Roberts was wounded. He had a cheerless bivouac on night of 2nd Dec.; on the following morning he moved his force to open ground about half a mile from Zabberdastkilla, and during the forenoon carefully examined the position of the Peiwar Kotul. On 6th Dec. Roberts marched to Ali Kheyl, then examined the road in the direction of Shutar-gardan, and on 9th pushed on to the crest of the Shutar-gardan, some 50 miles from Cabul. The Government had decided that this was to be the limit of the advance for the season, and General Roberts returned to Ali Kheyl. On 2nd Jan. commenced the Expedition into Khost Valley, the fort of Matwi was occupied and the Mangals were defeated on 7th. General Roberts made a tour of the valley, and at the end of the winter evacuated the Khost fort. By the 29th April the arrangements for the advance on Cabul from Ali Kheyl were complete, and next day the General established his headquarters at this place; but on 13th May intelligence was received that Yacoob Khan had accepted our terms, and there was consequently no advance on Cabul. On 19th July Genl. Roberts was gazetted a K. C. B. Roberts now handed over his command to Brig. Genl. Massey and returned to Simla.

On the 3rd Sept. followed the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the British Mission. On 5th Roberts received a telegram from Captain Arthur Conolly, [1] Political Officer at

[1] Left Addiscombe 8th June, 1860. Served at Umbeyla in 1863, and in Afghan War, 1878—80 Bt. of Lt.-Col.

Ali Kheyl, announcing the massacre; and at once sent it to Lord Lytton. Arrangements were at once made; on afternoon of 6th Roberts left for Ali Kheyl with orders to advance on Cabul with 6,500 men, and on the 12th reached that place. Meanwhile Brigr. Massey had been ordered to occupy the Shutar-gardan, Genl. Donald Stewart to hold Candahar, while Jellalabad was re-occupied, and 5,000 men assembled between Rawal Pindi and Peshawur. On the 1st Oct. the last of the troops intended for the advance on abul Carrived at Kooshi when the force numbered 132 officers, 2,558 Europeans and 3,867 natives with 18 guns.

On 5th Oct. Roberts advanced to Charasiab, 11 miles from Cabul. The same tactics were adopted as at the Peiwar Kotul in the previous Dec. The enemy were defeated and all their guns, 20 in number, were captured. On 8th Sherpur was occupied. Next day the camp was moved from Beni Hissar to Siah Sung hills, and on 10th Roberts visited the Sherpore cantonment. On the 11th he paid an informal visit to the Bala Hissar and the residency, and the next day, at noon, the Bala Hissar was formally occupied, and the British flag hoisted over the gateway. Having arrived, Roberts addressed the Sirdars, indicating the intentions of the British Government, and read to them his proclamation dated 12th Oct. 1879.

Yakoob Khan had at that time told Roberts of his intention to resign the Ameership, but this was for the present kept secret for manifest considerations of State. A Military Governor was appointed to the city in the person of Major-Genl. James Hills, V. C., C. B.,[1] while Genl. Roberts busied himself in collecting supplies and perfecting his transport, so as to be prepared for a sudden crisis.

[1] Now Sir James Hills-Johnes, G.C B

In Dec., 1879, followed the national rising, when the condition of affairs at Sherpur and in Cabul became critical. On 8th Macpherson was sent to the West, viâ Urghundab, to drive the enemy back to Maidan, and next day Baker was sent, viâ Charasia, towards Maidan to place himself across the line by which the enemy would retire after defeat by Macpherson. Sherpur was thus reduced to a point of dangerous weakness, but on 7th the Guides were ordered up from Jugdulluck and arrived on 11th.

While Macpherson halted at Killa Aushar, Roberts discovered that the enemy were moving N. from Urghundab and Pughman, and that a force of Kohistanees was at Karez Meer, 10 miles N. of Cabul, so he ordered Macpherson to attack the latter. This he accordingly did, and drove them back with heavy loss. The enemy advancing from Maidan retreated towards Urghundab, so Roberts ordered the Horse Artillery and Cavalry at Killa Aushar to cut in on the enemy's line of retreat.

The result of the fighting was that we were shut up in Sherpur, and the City and Bala Hissar were seized by the enemy, so Sherpur was placed in a condition of defence. There was desultory fighting between 14th and 21st, but on 23rd the enemy resolved to attack in earnest. This finally ended in the rout of the enemy; the hostile combination collapsed, and in the afternoon Brigr. Charles Gough's brigade was descried about six miles from Cabul. The Engineers were now employed in strengthening the works for the defence of Cabul.

A few days later, Genl. Roberts was relieved of his command by the arrival of Sir Donald Stewart from Candahar, and on 2nd May the latter assumed command. Roberts now thought he would shortly quit the country. Abdul Rahman was appointed Ameer, and on 3rd Aug., the Ameer was met 16 miles from Cabul.

On 29th July, 1880, came the news of the disaster at Maiwand when Burrow's brigade was annihilated, and it was resolved at once to despatch a force of 10,000 men from Cabul. On the 9th Aug. the force started, reached Ghuznee on 15th, and by the 28th, the entire force was at Robat, 19 miles from Candahar. A reconnaissance was made on 31st. The next day Ayoob Khan was utterly defeated, and fled towards Herat.

By this brilliant victory, the prestige of British arms was completely restored, and no further military operations were necessary.

Roberts left Candahar on 9th Sept., marched to Quetta, where he remained till 12 Oct., and thence to Sibi, where he resigned his command on 15th and went to Simla. On 30th Oct., he embarked for England, where he received a brilliant reception. He was gazetted a G. C. B. on 21st Sept., and was invested by the Queen on 25th Nov. He was also created a Baronet on 15th June, 1881.

On 27th Feb. news was received of our defeat at Majuba,—Roberts was called upon to proceed to the Transvaal, and on 6th March sailed in the "Balmoral Castle." On 23rd March peace was concluded with the Boers, and the Government telegraphed to Roberts to proceed no further than Cape Town. He left South Africa the day after his arrival, and on 19th Apr. arrived back again in England.

He had the degrees of D. C. L. of Oxford, and L. L. D. of Dublin conferred on him.

In 1881 he attended the German Military manœuvres. Sir Frederick Roberts accepted command of Madras, and on 26th Oct., 1881, left London for India.

In 1886 he was transferred to Command-in-Chief of India, and in 1893, after holding that appointment for 7 years, returned

to England, having during that time done much to complete the defences of the Ports and N. W. Frontier of India.

On 20th Feb., 1892, Sir Fredk. Roberts was elevated to the Peerage under the title of Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford.

Colonel JOHN UNDERWOOD CHAMPAIN, K. C. M. G.,
(afterwards Bateman-Champain),
Bengal Engineers,

son of Col. Agnew Champain, 9th Foot, was born in London, 22nd July, 1835. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and left Addiscombe at the head of his term with the Pollock Medal in June, 1853. He was an accomplished draughtsman, and in the Albert Hall Exhibition of 1873 a Gold Medal was awarded to a Persian Landscape which Champain had painted for his great friend, Sir R. M. Smith, K. C. M. G. Champain went to India in 1854, much disappointed at not being able to induce the Court of Directors to let him go to the Crimea. At the outbreak of the Mutiny, he was Asst. Principal, Thomason College at Roorkee. As Adjt. of Engineers he was present at the actions on the Hindun under Wilson, at Badle-ka-Serai under Genl. Barnard, and at the capture of the heights before Delhi.

Besides his duty as Adjt., during the siege of Delhi he took his share of the work. One of the batteries was by order of the Comdg. Engineer, Col. Baird Smith, named after him. On 13th Sept., 1857, he received a grape-shot wound, so that he was not present in action on the first days of the assault of Delhi, but though still on the sick list, he volunteered for duty, and was present, though very lame, at the capture of the palace on the 20th, only a week after he had been wounded.

After the siege he commanded the Sappers during the march to Agra, the capture of Futtehpore Sikri, and numerous minor expeditions in the neighbourhood. During the march from Agra to Futtehgurh, he commanded a mixed force of nearly 2,000 men.

He retained the command of the Sappers during the march to Cawnpore and Alumbagh, reverting to the Adjutancy in Mar, 1858. At the final capture of Lucknow he twice acted as orderly officer to Sir Robert (afterwards Lord) Napier, by whom he was specially thanked for having, with Captain Medley and 100 Sappers, held for a whole night Shah Najif, an advanced post which had been abandoned by the enemy.

After assisting in many minor engagements, he conducted the Engineer operations at the capture of Jugdespore, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy to the Kaimur Hills. He subsequently became Exec. Engineer of Gondah, and afterwards at Lucknow. He was at Lucknow on 31st Jan., 1862, when he received a telegram from Colonel Yule, asking if he were willing to accompany Major Stewart to Persia on telegraph business. He at once joyfully accepted the post, which had been offered to him by Lord Canning at Yule's suggestion. At this time there was no telegraph to India from England, and the want of one had been urgently felt during the Mutiny.

The Government had now resolved to take the matter into their own hands, the route chosen being by the Persian Gulf. The scheme consisted of a land line along the Mekran Coast from Kurrachee, to a point as far west as possible, and there a submarine cable to the head of the Persian Gulf, where it was to join an extension of the Turkish line from Constantinople to Baghdad. A loop line through Persia from Bushire, viâ Teheran, to Baghdad was included in the scheme, as an alter-

native to the Baghdad Bussorah extensions. The task of making this scheme a reality, was entrusted to Stewart, and Champain was his assistant. The diplomatic difficulties were very great, and it took a year of fruitless negotiations before the Convention was concluded. The Persians undertook to erect themselves, the line desired and to permit one English officer to come to Persia to instruct them. Champain was appointed Director of this part of the undertaking with a staff of three officers and 12 N. C. O. of R. E. and 6 civilians, for the presence of none of whom had any provision whatever been made in the convention. A line of 1,250 miles, through a very difficult, troublesome country, had to be made with Persian materials at Persian expense, by a handful of foreigners whom every man in the kingdom viewed as pestilent interlopers. Sir R. M. Smith (from whose paper in the R. E. Journal this account is extracted) says, "Looking back with the knowledge of subsequent experience, the writer is astounded at the cool impudence of the whole undertaking." The work was, however, nearly completed before matters came to a deadlock. For 3 months they had to withdraw from the telegraph, but negotiations were renewed, and the final result was a working arrangement for 5 months, after which "they were to at once quit the country."

In the meantime Col. Stewart had laid the Persian Gulf Cable, and gone to stir up the Turkish authorities. Before the 5 months' arrangement came into force Stewart died at Constantinople, and Champain was summoned to carry on his work, while R. M. Smith was left in charge of the operations in Persia.

Many years elapsed before the very natural jealousy and suspicion with which the Persian Government and people viewed our ubiquitous presence in their country, could be overcome by

a persistent policy of non-interference in local affairs, and by the seizing of every opportunity to serve and oblige them.

From 1865 to 1870 Champain was associated with Sir Fred. Goldsmid as Asst. in the general direction of the whole scheme, which was still far short of accomplishment. For some years these efforts were concentrated on Turkey, where Champain spent great part of 1866 in trying to get the Baghdad line into a state of efficiency. In 1867 he went to St. Petersburg to see whether special wires could not be set apart through Russia for Indian traffic. He had an audience with the late Czar, and was specially invited by him to accompany the Court to Moscow. This visit gave rise to friendly relations with General Lüders, Director General of Russian Telegraphs, and paved the way for the concession subsequently granted to the Indo-European Company, for the erection of a line through Russia connecting London with Teheran, thus completing the chain of direct and special communication with India. Meantime, many negotiations had been carried on by Goldsmid and Champain, for improving the transmission of messages between London and Constantinople. In 1870 Sir F. Goldsmid resigned; and Champain assumed sole charge of the Indo-European Govt. Telegraph Dept. On 2nd Sept., 1865, he married Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., B.C.S., and in 1870, on succeeding to the estate of Halton Park, Lançashire, assumed the name of Bateman in addition to Champain.

While on his way out to India in Sept., 1869, to superintend the laying of a second cable from Bushire to Jaslik, to which point the Mekran Coast land line had been extended from Gwadur, its former terminus, he nearly lost his life in the P. and O. "Carnatic," which was wrecked off the island of Shadwan. Fortunately, he came up again after having been sucked down

into the vortex caused by the vessel breaking in the middle while hanging on to the reef. He left in the last boat with the Chief Officer, Wyatt, and with his accustomed cheeriness at once set to work to assist others, and eventually took command of the second life-boat with the women and about 30 men, and pulled stroke oar all the way to the main-land.

As representative of the Indian Government in the periodical telegraph conferences, he gave great assistance in organising and regulating the whole system of international telegraphy; and with his foreign colleagues he was quite as popular as among his own countrymen.

In 1870-72, when there was a terrible famine in Persia, he took a most active interest in a Relief Fund which was raised at the Mansion House; he was for some time Secy. to the Fund, and much of the good done was due to his painstaking care and forethought.

His last voyage to Persia was in Oct., 1885, for the purpose of laying a third cable between Bushire and Jaslik. He then went to Calcutta to confer with the Government, and on his way home visited Sir F. Roberts on New Year's Day, 1886, when that officer congratulated him on having been nominated a K. C. M. G. in recognition of his "services, during many years, in connection with the telegraph in India." The good news could not have reached him through a more welcome channel, nor at a more appropriate spot than the very ground on which his own tent had stood during the critical days of the siege of Delhi.

In 1885 the Shah of Persia sent him a magnificent Sword of Honour, which he was allowed to accept. For many years he had suffered from acute attacks of hay fever, and during the last few years of his life the asthma became complicated with

bronchitis, and he was frequently urged to take some complete rest in a genial climate. When at last he was compelled to yield, it was too late. He left England on Jan. 10, 1887, and after spending three weeks at Cannes, went to San Remo, where he died on 1st February.

Of Champain's great abilities as an administrator, the work of his life is sufficient evidence. But to those who did not know him, it is impossible to give an idea of the peculiar charm of his character. He was liked by all who met him, and loved by all who knew him. Among the numerous tributes to his memory which his death called forth, none is more touching than that conveyed in a telegram sent by order of His Majesty, the Shah of Persia to Sir R. M. Smith, for communication to Lady Bateman-Champain

> "Téhéran 10 Février. A la famille Champain. Par "ordre de Sa Majesté Impériale, mon auguste maître, je "viens vous exprimer ses vifs regrets en apprenant la "perte douloureuse que vous avez faite dans la personne "estimée de Monsieur Champain, qui a laissé tant de sou-"venirs ineffaçables en Perse."—Le Ministre des affaires Etrangères, Yahia.

General Sir JAMES HILLS (now Hills-Johnes), V. C., G. C. B., Bengal Artillery,

2nd son of James Hills, Esq., Indigo Planter, was born at Neechundapore, Bengal, 25th Aug., 1833, came home in 1837, and was educated at the Edinburgh Military Academy. He entered Addiscombe Aug. 1851, passed his examination for Engineers, but received an Artillery Commission, being the 1st of that

branch in his term, 11th June, 1853. He landed in India Oct., 1853, and for about a year remained at Dum-Dum when he was sent up country in command of a Native Reserve Company in boats, who suffered severely from cholera *en route.* In spite of this, Hills managed to bring his fleet to anchor at Allahabad, a fortnight before the usual time spent upon the voyage. He then went to Lucknow, and spent some 7 months in command of a native field-battery, his Captain being on leave, and dying of cholera on his way back. He was then transferred to a field-battery at Dum-Dum, and after serving there some 6 months, was posted to the Native Horse Artillery at Meerut, which afterwards mutinied at Nowgong, 14th June, 1857. This battery went off to Delhi, bravadoed up and down the glacis of the Delhi fortress, and lost 4 guns at Nujjuffghur, and 2 guns in front of Metcalfe's picquet, all within 10 days of their arrival at Delhi. Most of the men were killed at their guns.

Hills had done duty with this native troop at Meerut while passing the Laboratory Course, and then was transferred to Tombs' European Troop of H. A., with which he served throughout the Mutiny. In Apr., 1857, they marched in relief to Meerut. From Meerut, on 27th May, they marched under Wilson to Delhi; on 30th were present at the battle of the Hindun, and on 8th June, fought under Genl. Barnard at the battle of Badla-ka-Serai. They were afterwards engaged in the battle of Nujjuffghur, when Nicholson defeated the enemy, who were attempting to intercept our siege-train. Hills served throughout the siege and storming of Delhi. On the 9th July, by his gallant conduct, Hills earned the V. C. On that day the enemy came out in force against us. On the "Mound" to the right rear of our camp, was planted a battery of 3 heavy guns. A cavalry picquet was thrown out somewhat in advance, consisting of

some Carabineers, 2 H. A. guns under Hills, and a detachment of 9th Irglr. Cavalry. On the approach of the enemy the Artillery did not open on them, fancying they were our own troops, and the detachment of Carabineers turned and fled, with the exception of Stillman who commanded them and remained at his post. Hills now had not time to open fire, but he at once set spurs to his horse, and dashed into the midst of the advancing troopers, cutting at them right and left; but in the collision he and his horse were thrown down. Regaining his feet, he recovered his sword, and engaged with 3 troopers. The first two he cut down, and then attacked the third, but he was shaken by his fall and was encumbered with a heavy cloak. Twice he fired, but his pistol snapped, and then he cut at his opponent. The trooper clutched at Hills' sword, and wrested it from him. Hills then closed with his enemy, grappled him so that he could not use his sword, and smote him with clenched first again and again on the face until he slipped and fell to the ground. Tombs at this time having heard of the attack had walked down to the Mound, and in a moment was in the midst of the enemy, who were cutting at him on all sides; having got through them, he ascended the Mound, when he saw Hills about 30 paces off on the ground, apparently entangled in his cloak, with a Sowar standing over him with drawn sword. He at once fired at the man with his revolver, shot him through the body, and Hills was saved. Tombs helped Hills to rise; but now they saw another Sowar walking away with Hills' revolver, when they made towards him. The Sowar at once attacked them, cutting at both of them; two blows were parried, but the third broke down Hills' guard, and clove his skull. In a moment he turned upon Tombs, who parried the blows, and then drove his sword right through the

trooper's body. For this gallant exploit both James Hills and Henry Tombs were awarded the V. C.

Hills was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow in 1858, and was afterwards engaged in the Rohilcund Campaign, at the taking of Bareilly, and the action of Mohumdee. He was several times mentioned in despatches, also by the Governor-General in Council, and received his Bt. Majority. He was promoted to Captain 24th Nov., 1862; but, strange to say, did not receive his Bt. Majority till 19th Jan., 1864.

After the Mutinies Hills served as A. D. C. to the Viceroy, from Sept., 1859, till Mar., 1862, when he was appointed Asst. Resident, Nepal, till Mar., 1863, at which time he rejoined the H. A. as a Captain. In Sept., 1864, he became Brigade Major Artillery of Northern Bengal Division, and held this post for 5 years, inclusive of a break while serving in Abyssinia. Throughout the Abyssinian campaign he commanded an 8-inch Mortar Battery, and was present at the capture of Magdala, when he was favourably mentioned in despatches, and on 15th Aug., 1868, was awarded a Bt. Lt.-Colonelcy. In Oct., 1869, he was appointed Comdt. Peshawur Mountain Battery, and whilst quartered at Kohat commanded the district and garrison from Feb., 1870, to Apr., 1871. In 1871-72 he commanded the Peshawur Mountain Battery throughout the Lushai Campaign, was favourably mentioned, and was nominated a C. B. for his services. On 1st. Aug., 1872, he was placed in command of C. F. R. H. A.; in July, 1875, acted A. A. G. Lahore Division, and was brought on the permanent establishment 19th July, 1876, to 12th Oct., 1878, having in the meantime been promoted Bt. Col. 14 Feb., 1876.

Hills served as A. A. G. with the Kandahar Field Force throughout the first period of the Afghan War, 1878-80, and was favourably mentioned in Sir Donald Stewart's despatches of

24th June and 22nd July, 1879. He was promoted Major-General in Aug., 1879, and had to vacate his appointment. At this time peace had been made with Yakoob Khan, and Cavagnari was at Kabul; so Hills obtained leave to go home viâ Herat and Astrabad, joining Oliver St. John's (afterwards Sir Oliver) party, that officer having been transferred from the political department at Kandahar, to a new appointment at Astrabad. The camp had moved out two marches, and they were about to bid adieu to Shere Ali, the Governor of Kandahar, when a telegram came, notifying the massacre of our embassy at Kabul, and giving orders to stop St. John's party. Had the telegram been delayed, the party would have started, could not have been recalled, and their Afghan escort would, without doubt, have destroyed them. Hills put himself in communication with Sir F. Roberts, heard of his early march on Kabul, and was promised a welcome if he could join him. Hills started at once, and in 3½ days—riding night and day, and only sleeping when it was too dark to see—got to Jacobabad (350 miles), thence by mail-cart to Sukkur, and on to Mooltan by rail; again by mail-cart to Kohat and Thull, and then another long ride of 95 to 100 miles, landed him in Roberts' camp near the Shutar-gardan on 23rd. He was just in time; went with Roberts to Cabul, and was present at the battle of Charasiab, and at the occupation of the city. During these operations he held no position in the force, but assisted the Commissariat Department in obtaining supplies; and for his services was favourably mentioned by Sir F. Roberts in his first despatch 20th Nov., 1879. On the 13th Oct., 1879, he was appointed Governor of Kabul, and held it till its abolition 17th Jan., 1880, with a break of 10 days, whilst the troops were confined in the Sherpur cantonment from 14th to 23rd Dec.; during which time Hills commanded a

section of the line of defence. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the Viceroy. From 18th Jan to 15th May, 1880, Hills was out of official employ; but his services were utilised in committee duties, assessing compensation for losses sustained by friendly Sirdars at the hands of the Ghazis, assisting the Commissariat Department, and obtaining information for Sir F. Roberts. On 16th May, 1880, he assumed command of the 3rd Divn., North Afghanistan Field Force, and retained that command till the dissolution of the Divn. on its return to Peshawur, Sept., 1880. He directed the operations of the cavalry action at Padkoa Shana, Logar Valley, 1st July, 1880, and was mentioned in despatches. Received a vote of thanks of both Houses of Parliament 5th May, 1881, and was nominated a K. C. B. In the Gazette 5th May, 1881, giving honours for Afghanistan, James Hills and his two brothers, John and George, were all rewarded, John receiving a C. B., and the latter a Bt. Lt.-Colonelcy.

Major-Genl. John Hills, born 19th Aug., 1834, obtained his Commission 8th June, 1854, in the Bombay Engineers. He served in Persia in 1857, and was present at Mohumera, and was also engaged in the Abyssinian Expedition, when he did excellent service at Koomeylee and Senafé. He also served in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and took part in the defence of Candahar. He was several times mentioned in despatches, and obtained a C. B. He retired from the service on 31st Dec., 1887.

Col. George Scott Hills was born 16th Sept., 1835, obtained his commission June, 1855, and joined the Bengal Engineers. The greater part of his career was passed in the D.P.W. He arrived in India in 1856, and saw some service in the Mutiny; he was also employed in the Bhootan War in 1865, and served in Afghanistan in 1879-80. In early life he was much distin-

guished in active pursuits. He was a good billiard player and excellent fencer and boxer. He died on 11th May, 1892, to the very great regret of all his friends.

Sir James Hills, on 16th Sept., 1882, married Miss Elizabeth Johnes, co-heiress of Dolaucothy, South Wales, of a very ancient Welsh family; and in consequence assumed the name of Hills-Johnes. Owing to his distinguished services he obtained very rapid promotion, so that at 46 he was a Major-General, and at 50 a Lt.-General. Partly owing to this, and partly to the action of a Warrant, he obtained no command after Sept., 1880. As a Lt.-General it was proposed to give him a Presidency command, but this fell through, as it was not thought expedient to appoint another artillery officer to a second of the three appointments available, Sir F. Roberts at that time holding one of them. After five years of unemployment, Sir James Hills-Johnes was placed on the Unemployed Reserve List; then retired from the service with the object of taking a command of Volunteers; applied for and obtained the Severn Command, but finding that it was not intended that the command should be of all arms, he resigned the minor command. He is now a Deputy Lieutenant of Carmarthen, and in 1886-87 served as High Sheriff of the County.

On 3rd June, 1893, Sir James Hills-Johnes was nominated a G.C.B.

General Sir Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, V.C., K.C.B.
Madras Engineers,

2nd son of Thos. Prendergast, Esq., M. C. S., and grandson of Genl. Sir Jeffrey Prendergast, was born 15th Oct., 1834, educated at Cheltenham, entered Addiscombe Aug., 1852, and obtained

his commission 8th June, 1854. He was distinguished for his prowess in athletic sports, being an excellent cricket and football player; swift of foot and strong of arm, he was second to none as a man at arms. In Oct., 1856, he landed at Madras, and was posted to the Godavery; but on the outbreak of the Persian War joined the B. Co. of Sappers, embarked at Dowlaishwaram Jan. 1857, arrived in H. E. I. C.'s "Victoria" in the Shat-el-Arab River, three miles south of Mohumera, and was present at the bombardment of that place; after which he landed with the Sappers, and assisted the troops in their advance through the date groves, which were much intersected with channels. The Treaty of Peace had been signed in Paris some days before this engagement, but the Sappers had plenty of work in making roads, bridges, wharves and piers. The Sappers returned to Bombay; they disembarked on 1st June, at once volunteered for service against the Mutineers, on 16th proceeded to Aurungabad, and joined the Deccan field-force under General Woodburn, C.B., on 5th July. This force relieved Asseerghur on the 23rd July, and Mhow on 2nd Aug.; the Sappers having had frequent employment by the way in making roads passable, etc. During the Monsoon they remained at Mhow, but on 20th Oct. left for Dhar, Prendergast acting as Brigade-Major. On the 1st Nov. Dhar was occupied, after a siege of a week or so. Major Boileau was commanding Engineer, and Prendergast was the next Senior. The work was very hard, one tour of his duty lasting 42 hours. From Dhar, the field-force marched towards Mundisore, and on 21st Nov. encamped 4 miles south of that place. During this time, Col. Durand, Political Officer with the force, required assistance with his correspondence, and Prendergast was told off to this duty. The object Durand had was to relieve Neemuch, 30 miles north of Mundisore; and, as but

little was known of the country, a reconnaissance was ordered, and Prendergast was sent with Captain Mayne and 300 cavalry. Our picquets were driven in by a determined advance of the enemy, which, however, was checked by a charge of cavalry till the main body came up, and subsequently defeated the enemy. Prendergast, while gallantly charging with the cavalry, was shot through the chest just to the left of the heart. On this occasion he saved the life of Lt. Dew, 14th dragoons, at the risk of his own, by attempting to cut down a Valaitee who covered Lt. Dew with his piece, when only a few paces to the rear; it was on this occasion that he was wounded, and he would probably have lost his life had not the rebel been killed by Major Orr. The Malwa field-force returned to Mhow by way of Mehidpore, Oujein and Indore, in time to welcome Sir Hugh Rose at a Christmas banquet. Sir Henry Durand offered Prendergast the post of Engineer at Mhow, but he declined it in favour of active service. The 2nd Brig., to which the Sappers were attached, marched from Mhow to Bhopal, and thence, without opposition, to Ratghur (on the Beema, 30 miles from Saugor), which place they reached on 25th Jan. 1858; and next day the place was invested. The cannonade was continued till morning of 29th, then, there being silence in the fort, Lt. C. Strutt, Bo. A., without orders, went forward followed by his gunners; the enemy's flag was hauled down and a Queen's colour hoisted. Strutt was put under arrest for leading his men into peril, and so ended the siege of Ratghur. On 30th the Sappers occupied the fort, and commenced to demolish the building; and on 3rd Feb. Saugor was relieved, after the officers and their families had been shut up in the fort for 8 months. On 8th Prendergast was sent with half the Company to blow up Nurrowlee Fort, 14 miles distant. The mines were ready

before sunset, and having been exploded, the men marched back to Saugor, thus doing a march of 28 miles, and plenty of work besides. The next day they destroyed the fort of Sanoda, and on 11th batteries were commenced against Garracotta, but during the night it was abandoned. The fort was occupied, and rendered unserviceable. The Sappers then marched back to Saugor and on towards Jhansi. On the 20th a strong detachment of 2nd Brig. advanced by a forced march some 25 miles, placed picquets on all the chief roads round Jhansi, and next day Prendergast accompanied Sir Hugh Rose and Major Boileau, with Cavalry and Horse Artillery, to make a reconnaissance. By the 30th arrangements had been made for storming the Fort; but the general action on 1st April with the so-called army of the Peishwa, caused the assault to be deferred. The battle of the Betwa ended in a complete rout of the enemy, who lost 1,000 killed, and all their 17 guns. The General and Captain Prettejohn, 14th Dragoons, charged their right and left flanks, and turned their position; the Infantry dashed forward and put them to flight; while the Cavalry and mounted officers charged through and through them. "2nd Lt. Prendergast, A. D. C. to the General, charged with Capt. Need's troop. The charge was equal to breaking a square, and the result was most successful, because the charge turned the enemy's position, and decided in a great measure the fate of the day." Prendergast was severely wounded on this occasion, having received several sabre cuts on his left arm, and the thumb of his left hand was all but severed.

On 3rd April Jhansi was stormed with success, but our loss was very heavy. Lts. Dick, Meiklejohn and Bonus, of Bombay Engineers, led the way. Dick was bayoneted and shot dead; Meiklejohn was cut to pieces, and Bonus was hurled down;

while Lt. Fox of the Madras Sappers was shot through the neck. The next day a good deal of street fighting still continued; and it was not till the 6th that Jhansi was completely ours. On the 4th night the Ranee of Jhansi fled. The cavalry was sent in pursuit, and cut up some 200 of the rebels. While at Jhansi Prendergast and Fox, of Sappers, were invalided, but the difficulty was to get away. On 25th April the 1st Brig. marched for Calpee, and the officers of 86th invited them to go with them in their dhoolies; so they started, but at the end of the first day, the Brigr. observed them, and insisted that they should return to Jhansi, as nothing would persuade him that marching east from Jhansi was the shortest way to Europe. A short time after Lt. Dick of 3rd Bo. Cav. halted at Jhansi with a large convoy, and offered to take them to Sir Hugh Rose's camp. The following day they camped with the Sappers of Rose's force, and marched with them to Golowlee, near Calpee, on 15th May. On that day the rear guard was attacked, and every day till 22nd the enemy gave us no rest. From Calpee they were sent to Cawnpore, and after halting there a few days, went on in dâk gharries to Calcutta, when Prendergast went home on two years' leave. While at home he volunteered for China, but was refused permission to go out; and when Austria fought against Italy and France, he went to Vienna to get employment, but was disappointed. While at home, he received his decoration of V. C. from the hand of Her Majesty. On return to India he served for a few months as Asst. Engineer in the D. P. W. At this time a Camp of Exercise was proposed at Lahore, and Prendergast obtained 6 months' leave to be present; but before he started the camp was changed into a campaign against Umbeyla under Chamberlain.

On the death of Lord Elgin, Sir Wm. Denison went to Cal-

cutta to officiate as Viceroy, and he asked Prendergast to go with him. Prendergast visited Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, etc., but the campaign was over before he could reach head-quarters. He met Sir Hugh Rose the day after the affair at Shahgudi, and had the opportunity of seeing something of frontier life. Soon after his return to Madras, he was appointed Asst. Cong. Engineer for Railways. In 1867 Prendergast sailed from Beypore in command of 3 Companies of Sappers for service in Abyssinia. He was Field Engineer during the advance, and was present at the action before Magdala, when he was mentioned in despatches as "having rendered singularly valuable and important services." He obtained his Bt. Majority for his services during the Mutiny; and Bt. of Lt.-Col. for Abyssinia. On return from Abyssinia he reverted to his appointment on the Railway; but after some months he was posted to the Command of the Madras Sappers, and this post he held till Sept., 1880, having been on furlough in the interval for two years, from 1874-76, when his brother Major Hew. Prendergast, Madras Engineers, acted for him. In Apr., 1878, Lord Beaconsfield resolved to despatch a force from India to the Mediterranean; 7,000 men were ordered to embark at once; and Prendergast had command of the Madras and Bombay Sappers, consisting of 4 Companies. After nearly a month at Malta, he was ordered to proceed at once to Cyprus with the Sappers and ordnance Stores, to land at Larnaca, and select a camping ground for Wolseley's force. They arrived off Larnaca on 16th July. The siege-train was landed by the 19th, landing stages were constructed for the expected troops, a pier was commenced with the assistance of the Navy, under H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and a camp was selected at Chifflik. There were but 8 days to do this; and when required, the Sappers could show 6 piers, a road to

the camp, water-supply troughs at the Camp, and carriage enough to take the regiments on as they landed. At first Prendergast was the Senior Engineer officer, and would in ordinary course have been C. R. E.; but Lt.-Col. Maquay was sent out from England, and being about 6 months senior to Prendergast as Lt.-Col. (although 2 years younger), became C.R.E. Prendergast returned to India on 25th Aug., and resumed his command of the Sappers. He acted as Mil. Secretary to Government when the Duke of Buckingham was Governor. When Sir Neville Chamberlain went on a special mission to Cabul, and was stopped in the Khyber, war became imminent; it was arranged to send a force to Kandahar under Genl. Primrose, and Prendergast was named Commanding Engineer to the Division. He afterwards sent Companies of Madras Sappers up the Khyber Line, and put his own name down on the list of officers to go; but it was struck out, as he had been nominated to Primrose's force. The staff of Primrose's division was not made up as at first intended, and Prendergast in consequence missed the first phase of the war; and when the second began, he had just started for England to recruit his health, and although he returned within 3 months, he was too late to join in it. In 1880 Prendergast was appointed Brigr.-General in command of Malabar and Canara.

From Cannanore he was, in 1881, transferred to the command at Bellary.

In autumn of 1882 Prendergast was promoted Major-Genl. and had to vacate; but Sir F. Roberts invited him to take up the duty of Q.M.G. at once, so he joined him at Secunderabad in that capacity.

Early in 1883 he was released from duty as Q.M.G. with the view of having a few months in England before taking command of the Burmah Division.

In April, 1883, he assumed command of Burmah Division. There was an idea that war with Upper Burmah was imminent, but nothing was known for certain. Prendergast with the Chief Commissioner, Sir C. Crosthwaite, visited Thayatmeyo, Shoegyin, and from Thayatmeyo rode along the frontier to Mendoon.

He also visited Minhla and other places, the result being that when war broke out, he knew more of the country than any of his officers. From Burmah he went to the Camp of Exercise at Bangalore. He was afterwards offered the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, but returned to Burmah for a few months in case war should be declared; but when there seemed no chance of a campaign, he was glad to be transferred to Secunderabad. While at Secunderabad, he received an autograph letter from the Viceroy, informing him that he had been selected to command the Burmese Expeditionary Force. On arrival at Rangoon he was received by Mr., (now Sir Charles) Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, on 7th Nov., 1885, and had a few days to inspect the troops, steamers, etc.

A force of 3,000 British and 6,000 Native troops had to invade and hold a country larger than France, which was to be administered by means of a Political Officer with 4 or 5 assistants. The fine fleet of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company was engaged to convey the force up the Irrawaddy, and took the troops from Rangoon to Thayetmyo, the British frontier post, under the guns of which it was proposed to assemble the flotilla. On evening of 12th Nov. Prendergast left Rangoon by rail for Prome, and embarking the following morning, reached Thayetmyo on afternoon of 13th. On 14th the King's steamer, with the attendant barges, was captured near Nyoung-ben-Maw and brought away.

On 16th, everything being ready, the steamers weighed anchor at daybreak, and by 9.15 a landing had been effected at Zoung-

gyen-Doung, two miles below the batteries. On 17th it was resolved to attack Gue-Gyoun-Ramyo on left, and Minhla on right bank simultaneously; both attacks were successful. The next day the expedition halted, and arrangements were made for holding the fort, when 17 guns were captured. On 24th the fleet proceeded to Yandaboo, where the treaty of 1826 had been signed. On 26th, at 8 a. m., the fleet left Yandaboo, and at 4 p. m., near Nazoon, a Burmese State Barge with a flag of truce was observed. The two Envoys on board had an interview with Genl. Prendergast and Col. Sladen. The Envoys left with a reply at 6 p. m. While the interview was taking place, the fleet advanced, and the Envoys had the advantage of seeing the whole of the troops file past. The fleet anchored 7 miles below Ava. As, next morning, no answer was received from the King, orders were issued for the attack of Ava; but at 10.30, when proposed landing place was in sight, some Envoys came on board, and brought unconditional acceptance of terms imposed. The Burmese troops at Ava were disarmed, and on the 28th the fleet left Ava at 6.30 and reached Mandalay at 10 a. m., and an hour later a letter was sent demanding the surrender of the Capital, and King Theebaw.

Troops were landed at 1.30, and marched at 2 p. m. At the five gates the guards were disarmed; and the advance continued to the Palace (four miles off), which was surrendered, and the four gates occupied. Col. Sladen had a long interview with the King, and about 5 p. m. informed Genl. Prendergast that the King had unconditionally surrendered himself and his kingdom, and would do so personally to Genl. Prendergast next day.

On 29th King Theebaw surrendered. At 3.30 p. m. the King left the Palace, by 6.15 he, with attendants, was on board the "Thooreah," and next morning the vessel left for Rangoon.

On 1st Dec. the city was ordered to be disarmed. Many arms were given up, the gun factory taken possession of, as well as the powder factory, and guards placed over them; the elephants belonging to the king were brought in, and tranquilitly was established in the city. On 10th Dec. a number of congratulatory telegrams were received; and Genl. Prendergast was informed that the distinction of K. C. B. had been conferred on him. The Viceroy also telegraphed, "I am commanded by Her Majesty to express to you her warm thanks, and her admiration of the skill with which you have conducted the whole Expedition." On 6th Dec. a brigade was detailed for Bhamo, as it seemed expedient to Genl. Prendergast to garrison that important place without delay. On 19th he left Mandalay; next day, having joined the vessels containing Genl. Norman's Brigade, they steamed northward; on 27th the flotilla anchored 10 miles below Bhamo, on 28th Bhamo was occupied, and the ambitious projects of China were quashed. This expedition was ordered on the sole responsibility of Genl. Prendergast.

In a very few days Genl. Norman was firmly established in Bhamo with his guns, etc.; 4 25-Pr. R.M.L. guns, 2 Hows and 6 Mortars. Sir Harry Prendergast returned to Mandalay on 12th Jan., 1886, and a month later, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin and the Commander-in-Chief, entered Mandalay. Before leaving on 18th, Lord Dufferin announced that the Kingdom of Ava had been incorporated with Her Majesty's Empire.

In the Queen's Speech on 21st Jan., 1886, when Parliament was opened by Her Majesty in person, allusion was made to Burmah and "the gallantry of my European and Indian forces under General Prendergast," but, strange to say, the British Parliament did not so much as thank the Army that overthrew

the dynasty of Alompra, and added a rich province, equalling France in area, to the British Empire. On 18th Feb. the command in Burmah was reconstructed, Sir Harry Prendergast being placed in command of the whole of Burmah, with Brigr. White at Mandalay, and Brigr. Norman at Bhamo. Prendergast left Mandalay on 23rd Feb., spent a few days in Rangoon, and arrived at Tonghoo 6th March, and thence went to Mingyan and Yemethen with re-inforcements. Hlinedat was occupied, and on 19th March no hostile force was near Yemethen. He then returned to Rangoon by the 25th March, when he found that he was to lose the command he had, simply because he had in the meantime been promoted to Lt.-Genl. This seems an extraordinary way to treat a successful General. It further may be noted that both the Brigadiers under Sir Harry Prendergast's orders, received the same reward as he did. These two Brigadiers were no doubt quite entitled to be K. C. B.'s, but if so, Sir Harry Prendergast should at least have been made a G. C. B.

Since Mar., 1886, Sir Harry Prendergast has been unemployed in a Military capacity, although he is a thorough and successful soldier. At that time he was only 51 years of age, and even now he is but 59.

Sir Harry Prendergast, after three months at home, went to Ootacamund, and lived there for more than a year out of employ. He was then offered the Acting Appointment of Resident at Travancore, and from thence, after a few months, was transferred to Bangalore as Resident of Mysore. He next went to Baroda as Resident, and afterwards to Beloochistan to act for Sir Robert Sandeman who had gone on leave. While there, he settled a quarrel between the Mirzais and Achakzais in the Zhob Valley.

From Beloochistan he returned to Baroda, and after some

time, again went to Mysore, when he visited the Coorg Territory of which he was Chief Commissioner.

Sir Harry Prendergast's rapid promotion has done him considerable harm. He became Bt. Colonel on 30th Jan., 1875, when but little over 20 years' service. He was Major-General on 16th Sept., 1882, and on 22nd Feb., 1887, became a General; so that at the age of 52 he attained a rank which precluded him from holding any but the very highest appointments; and as a result a splendid soldier has been laid on the shelf owing to his having distinguished himself so frequently.

In 1864 he married Emilie, daughter of Fred. Simpson, Esq., by whom he has had four sons and four daughters.

Major-General HENRY GEORGE DELAFOSSE, C.B.,
Bengal Infantry,

son of Major Henry Delafosse, C.B., B.A., (who entered Bengal Artillery 16 Nov., 1810, and died at Ferozepore 1845), obtained his Commission at Addiscombe, Dec., 1854, and at the outbreak of the Mutiny was serving at Cawnpore. General Wheeler who commanded there, instead of selecting the magazine which almost rested on the river, and was a defensible post, chose a spot six miles lower down to the S.E., at some distance from the river, and began to entrench it. His reason for doing this was, that the first steps towards occupying the magazine would have been to withdraw the Sepoy Guard; and the Genl. thought that this would have been the signal for an instant rising, and with so small a force of Europeans he considered this would have been unwise. However this may be, the force in Cawnpore was called upon to defend a wretched entrenchment which was hardly defensible, especially considering the very large numbers

of women and children, and other non-combatants who had to be protected. Early on the morning of Sunday, 7th June, all the officers were called into the entrenchments, and then the siege commenced. Full accounts of the siege are to be found in Mowbray Thomson's "The Story of Cawnpore," and many pages are devoted to the subject in Sir John Kaye's "Sepoy War," vol. 2. It will suffice here to say, that for nearly three weeks the wretched entrenchments were right gallantly defended, until the unfortunate capitulation took place. On 25th June a safe passage to Allahabad was offered to the terribly reduced garrison. On 27th the garrison was marched down to the boats at Suttechoura Ghât, when the massacre commenced, and but one boat succeeded in escaping. This boat held Moore of 32nd, Vibart of 2nd Cavy., Whiting of Engrs., Mowbray Thomson and Ashe of Arty., Delafosse of 53rd, Bolton of the Cavy. and others. Moore, Ashe and Bolton were soon shot, also Burney and Glanville. At sunset on 28th, a boat full of armed natives came after them, but the Englishmen would not wait to be attacked, they armed themselves to the teeth, fell heavily upon the people who had come to destroy them, and very few of the enemy returned to tell the tale. Next morning, 29th, when they awoke, the boat was drifting, and had been carried into a creek or siding where the enemy attacked them.

Vibart, who lay helpless with both arms shot through, at 9 a. m. gave his last orders; and directed Thomson and Delafosse with Sergeant Grady and 11 men of 32nd and 84th Regiments to make for shore, and drive off the Sepoys. So they landed to attack their assailants. Sepoys and villagers surged round them, but they charged through the astounded multitude, and then made their way back again to the point they started from; only to find that the boat was gone. The fourteen were

left on the pitiless sand, whilst their doomed companions floated down the pitiless water. They retreated for some three miles along the bank of the river, but seeing no chance of overtaking the boat, they made for a Hindoo Temple. All reached it in safety except Serjeant Grady, who was shot dead. They defended the doorway with fixed bayonets, and after a short time they stood behind a rampart of black corpses, and fired with comparative security. Their assailants tried to burn them out, but this failing owing to the direction of the wind being away from the buildings, they threw bags of gunpowder on the smouldering embers. There was now nothing left but to evacuate the temple, and out the gallant thirteen rushed, fired a volley, and then threw themselves into the raging multitude. Only seven of them reached the river and took to the stream; but soon two of the swimmers were shot through the head, and a third making for a sand-bank in an exhausted condition, his skull was battered in. The other four, Mowbray Thomson, and Delafosse, with privates Murphy and Sullivan, reached alive the territory of a friendly Oude Raja, Dirigbijah Singh, and were the only survivors of the Cawnpore entrenchment. Strange to say none of the four received the V. C. What was the cause of this strange omission, it is impossible to say. But the records of the Mutiny contain nothing which surpasses this wonderful episode of the last struggles of the Cawnpore garrison. They had been swimming a distance of six miles since they left Soorajpore, and they reached Moorar Mhow on 29th June, when for 3 days they had not tasted solid food. They remained for 5 or 6 days with the friendly Raja; then they were ferried across the river, and escorted to a new host, a Zemindar near Futtehpore. Here they remained for 3 days, and then were driven in a bullock hackery in the direction of Allahabad. After 4 or

5 miles of jolting, the driver said in great alarm, there were guns planted in the road. These proved to be half of Olpherts' battery under Lt. Smithett,[1] and a part of 84th Regt. going up to Cawnpore. Three days after this they re-entered Cawnpore. Brigr. Neill appointed Delafosse asst. to Major Bruce, who had manifold duties of Police; and Thomson became Assistant Field Engineer under Colonel Crommelin. A gallant exploit of Delafosse told by Thomson should not be omitted. It occurred on 21st June, a fortnight after the commencement of the siege. "A shot had entered the tumbrel of a gun, blew it up and ignited the woodwork of the carriage, exposing the ammunition all around to destruction. The rebels having caught sight of the opportunity, directed their fire to this centre with redoubled fury; Delafosse with the coolest self-possession imaginable, went to the burning gun and, lying down under the fiery mass, pulled away splinters of the wood, and scattered earth with both hands on the flames. A couple of soldiers followed this courageous example, with a bucket of water each, and Delafosse applied these also, until the danger was extinct. All this time 6, 18 and 24-Prs. were playing around the spot. Delafosse afterwards served with the Artillery of the force under Havelock and Outram, and was present at the crossing into Oude, and at the actions of Mungarwar and Alumbagh, and entry into Lucknow; he commanded 2 guns in an advanced picquet during the subsequent defence of the Residency, and was present at the re-taking of Cawnpore on 6th December. He was mentioned in despatches, received Medal with 2 clasps, and the thanks of the Governor-General in Council. He was allowed to count 2 years' extra service, one for Cawnpore, and one for Lucknow. Early in 1858 he went to England, returning the end of 1860.

[1] Left Addiscombe June, 1855

After serving a short time at Barrackpore, he went as Staff officer with the Sikkim Field Force under Col. Gawler, in 1861. when he was mentioned in despatches, and received the approbation of the Governor-General in Council. He was then offered the Adjutancy of the 1st Bengal Cavy., but was compelled to go home again sick. He returned in 1863, when he joined his Regiment in time for the Frontier war under Genls. Chamberlain, and Garvock. He was present at the attack and capture of the Crag Picquet, the Conical Hill, and at Umbeyla, when he was mentioned in despatches. After this, he remained with his regiment till they came home in 1868, having in the meantime held the command at Futtehghur for two years. He obtained the Good Service pension of £100 per annum, and after commanding his regiment for many years, took over the command of the 25th Regimental District which he held for 5 years. He attained the rank of Col. 1st Oct., 1877, in less than 23 years, and became Major-General 10 Oct., 1887. In 1863 he married Helen Scott, daughter of Lt.-Col. Fraser, Bo. A.

Colonel Edward Talbot Thackeray, V. C., C. B.,
Bengal Engineers,

son of Rev. Francis St. John Thackeray, first cousin of Thackeray, the celebrated novelist, was born in 1836, entered Addiscombe Feb., 1853, received his commission Dec., 1854, arrived in India the early part of 1857, and was posted to the Sappers. He was present at the actions on the Hindun, at the battle of Badle-ka-Serai, and throughout the siege of Delhi. He served at Delhi from the 8th June till 20th Sept., 1857, was engaged during the night of the 8th June in laying out the 1st battery, and next morning the enemy opened a heavy fire on this work. He was present at the assault

of Delhi on 14 Sept., when no less than 10 out of 17 Engineers engaged were either killed or wounded. He was awarded the V. C. for "cool intrepidity and characteristic daring in extinguishing a fire in the Delhi magazine enclosure on 16th Sept., 1857, under a close and heavy musketry fire from the enemy, at the imminent risk of his life from the explosion of combustible stores in the shed in which the fire occurred." He also received the thanks of the General in command, and was mentioned in despatches. After the siege, he served with the column under Genl. Showers in the Mewatte District, and was present at the capture of Fort Jhujjur. He next accompanied the column under Sir T. Seaton which marched from Delhi to Lucknow in Dec., 1857, and was present at the actions of Gungeree, Puttialee, and Mynpoory. On one occasion, when in camp on the bank of the river Gogra, a round shot fired by the enemy from the opposite bank, entered the tent which he was occupying with Lt. Pat. Murray [1] of Engineers, and smashed the camp table between them to piéces.

He served with the Engineer Brigade under Col. Robert Napier at the operations ending in the capture of Lucknow by Lord Clyde.

He accompanied the Rohilcund field-force in April, 1858, and was present at the capture of Fort Rooyah, where his horse was shot under him; at the action of Allygunge, and the capture of Bareilly 5th May, 1858. He served also with the column under Sir George Barker in the operations in Oude at the end of 1858. At the close of the operations he was posted to the P. W. Dept. and was sent to Gondah in Oude, where he was employed with Lt. (afterwards Sir John) Champain in building barracks for the troops.

In 1860 he was appointed personal Assistant to Col. Crom-

[1] Left Addiscombe Dec., 1853.

melin, C. B., Chief Engineer of Oude. Three years afterwards, he became Exec. Engineer of Upper Assam, and was employed for several weeks in surveying and making a reconnaissance of the country occupied by the hostile Abors, bordering on the Dehong and Debong rivers. From this time till 1879, he was employed in various posts in the P. W. and M. W. Depts., and built barracks and hospitals at Allahabad, Gwallior, Meerut, Umballa, etc. In 1871 he officiated as Secretary to the Government for designing certain sanitary improvements in Fort William.

In Sept., 1879, he was appointed to the command of the Bengal Sappers, and received orders to march with the headquarters of the Corps to the Khyber Pass. He took part in the advance of Genl. Chas. Gough to Cabul in December, 1880.

Genl. Gough marched from Gundamuck on 14th Dec. On arrival at Jugdulluck the whole country seemed to have risen in arms to bar his further progress, and daily skirmishes took place between the enemy and the troops escorting the convoys between Pezwan and Jugdulluck. The post at Jugdulluck Kotal was attacked on three occasions, the last being on 23rd Dec. At this time the fort was held by two companies of Bengal Sappers, and a detachment of 24th Punjab Infantry under Major Thackeray. The Ghilzais, who were in greatly superior numbers, were repulsed with loss, and retired about midnight; the attack having lasted for 10 hours. Major Thackeray was severely wounded on this occasion, and his native orderly was shot dead by his side. On the 24th Dec. Genl. Gough's force reached Cabul, and marched into Sherpore.

Thackeray was favourably mentioned in despatches by Sir F. Roberts and by Genl. Gough; and received the Afghan Medal. In 1887 Col. Thackeray was employed in the Intelligence Branch of the Q. M. G, in India, and on the compilation

of précis of information relating to the countries of Sikkim, Bokhara, Baghdad and Borneo, a work for which he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

He attained the rank of Col. on 25th Nov., 1884, and retired from the service in 1888. In the Queen's birthday Gazette of 1886, he was created a C. B. He is an F. R. G. S., and is a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

In 1869 he married the daughter of Major T. B. Pleydell, and has a son at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; and daughters.

Major-General CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, C. B.,
Bengal Artillery,

obtained his commission at Addiscombe in Dec., 1855. Owing to sickness, he was only present at college for 2½ terms out of the usual number of 4, otherwise he would have entered the Engineers. During the Mutiny, he saw comparatively little service owing to his having been stationed at Peshawar during the 1st year of it. He served in it, however, towards its close, and obtained the medal. He was engaged in the 2nd expedition to Eusofzai on N. W. Frontier in 1863. He served for 29½ years exclusively in the Horse and Field Artillery, and during this period he was engaged in the Afghan War of 1878-79 with the Peshawur Valley field-force.

In 1882 he served with the force in Egypt in command of the R. H. A., was present in the two actions at Kassasin, and at the battle of Tel-el-kebir when he was mentioned in despatches, received the medal and clasp, 3rd class of the Medjidie, and Khedive's Star; and was also nominated a C. B.

In 1884 he was appointed Comdt. of the School of Gunnery

at Shoeburyness. He is credited with having paid special attention to gunnery, having always maintained that the English Artillery did not give sufficient time to it, nor make it their chief topic of instruction, and that an Artillery that cannot shoot is an encumbrance to an army. For this reason he was selected for the command at Shoeburyness, the first officer of the Indian Artillery so honoured. While there he had not a sufficiently free hand, and did but little to improve the Artillery, as he was not even allowed to visit the camp at Okehampton, although he had twice commanded it before he went to Shoeburyness. In 1886 Sir F. Roberts appointed him Inspector-General of Ordnance, and practically gave him a free hand, the result of this being that officers and men of the Royal Artillery became greatly interested in shooting; backing him up in the most loyal manner, by instituting extra prize competition on service conditions, with a published figure of merit, the result was a very marked improvement in accuracy and quickness of shooting, which will, it is believed, largely increase the efficiency of the Artillery in the next war. After holding the important post of Inspector-General of Ordnance for 5 years, Nairne was appointed to the command of the Division at Meerut on 28th March, 1892, and in Sept., 1893, on the death of Sir John Hudson owing to a fall from his horse, was appointed to the Command-in-Chief of the Bombay army with the rank of Lt.-Genl.

He became a Bt. Col. 6th May, 1884, and attained the rank of Major-General on 6th Nov., 1890, after 35 years' service.

Col. Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., Bengal Engineers,

educated at Wimbledon, went to Addiscombe Aug., 1854, obtained his commission on 13th June, 1856, arrived in India in

May, 1858, when he joined the Sappers. The Sappers were ordered on service in Oct.; Moncrieff went with them and saw some desultory fighting, and much marching about in Oude till Feb., 1859, when he was employed in building barracks at Sitapur. In Aug. following he was transferred to the Irrigation Dept. in the N.W. Provinces, and posted as an Asst. on the Jumna Canal. After two years, however, in Oct., 1861, he was appointed Asst. Principal to the C.E. College at Roorkee, but in Feb., 1864, again became Exec. Engineer on the Jumna Canal. In 1867 he took furlough to Europe, and was sent by Government to report on Irrigation in France, Spain and Italy; and this report was published as "Irrigation in Southern Europe". In Oct., 1869, after holding the Northern Division of the Ganges Canal for some months, he was appointed Supg. Engineer of the Ganges Canal, and held this charge until Aug., 1877. He was then sent with Sir C. Elliott (now Lieut.-Governor of Bengal) as Famine Commissioner in Mysore, and immediately after succeeded Col. Sankey (now Sir Richard Sankey) as Chief Engineer of that Province. In May, 1878, he was nominated a C.S.I. In the following Sept. he was sent with Col. Mullins, and Foster Webster, Esq., M.C.S., to travel all through Southern India from Tinnevelly to Calcutta, and then on to Behar, to report as to how far the Irrigation Works were adapted to do their part in the prevention of famine, and what extension, etc., they required. Their report was published by the Famine Commission. In 1879 Moncrieff went home on furlough, but returned in April, and was sent to Burma as Chief Engineer. He, however, resigned this post on 31st Dec., 1882, and retired from the Corps as a Major and Bt. Lt.-Col. On his way home, he met Lord Dufferin (who was then our Envoy at Cairo) at Suez and he asked Moncrieff to take in hand the Irrigation of Egypt. This appoint-

ment he accepted, and was afterwards joined by 8 other officers of the Indian Irrigation Dept. After some months in Egypt, he was made head of all the D.P.W. with the title of Under Secretary of State P.W. Ministry, under a Turkish Pasha. Moncrieff landed 3rd May, 1883, and spent the summer travelling about endeavouring to learn the existing state of affairs. The great Nile Barrage had been designed by a Mons. Mougel, and was to consist of two bridges across the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, the former with 61 and the latter with 71 arches of 16.4 feet span. They were to be fitted with self-acting iron gates. These gates were not a success, and were only fitted into the Rosetta Branch. They were intended to hold the Nile up to the height of nearly 15 feet. It was intended that the irrigation of the Delta should be undertaken by 3 main canals starting from the Barrage. One, the Menufia Canal, to the central part of the Delta; a second to the east of the Damietta Branch of the Nile and the third to the west of the Rosetta Branch of the Nile. In 1861 the work was supposed to be finished, and was opened with éclat; but the canal to the east was never carried out, that to the west was not a success as it got drifted up by the sand of the desert, and required an immensity of labour to keep clear, so that the work became impracticable; and two immense pumping establishments had to be substituted. The central Canal was formed, but not well done; still it was sufficient to be a useful work. The Barrage was badly built, and in no way could be considered a success. It must be clear to everyone that the work now to be undertaken by the English Engineers was highly important and very difficult.

The despised Barrage was continually strengthened, and gradually became more serviceable, until in 1892 it was made

strong enough to stand a pressure of nearly 13 feet. In addition, two very difficult works were undertaken; the construction or a lock to allow of navigation in the Central Canal without closing the Canal. Four large locks were built in the central canal, so that boats from Cairo could pass in at the Barrage, make use of the Canal for 60 miles, and then lock back at a point where there would always be deep water, and then pass into the Mahmudieh Canal to Alexandria. To replace the Damietta branch the new canal at the east end of the Barrage was constructed, (the Tewfikieh), and at 23 miles from its head it tailed into a system of old canals, which had to be improved, and supplied with three locks. The towns along the river had to be supplied with drinking water. The Behera Canal on the west, has had all its defects gradually removed, and it is now as good as any other. Great attention has also been devoted to proper and systematic drainage. The lines of Canal are not less than 10,000 miles, and the drains not less than 1,000, and these last will have to be largely added to. Another great benefit which accrued to the cultivators, was the abolition of the Corvée.

The maintenance of the canals involved an enormous amount of yearly digging, by far the greater portion of which was effected by unpaid, unfed, forced labour. £400,000 a year was required for this purpose; this was obtained from the Government, and since Jan., 1, 1890, canals, drains and embankments have been maintained by free labour, and the only unpaid work now done by the cultivators is the duty of watching the banks, etc., during floods.

A great deal of attention has also been devoted to the subject of the formation of reservoirs.

The above very rough description will indicate that a great

deal of most excellent work on a large scale has been going on in Egypt for the last 10 years; and Sir Colin Moncrieff deserves the very highest credit for the splendid work done, with the assistance of his 7 able coadjutors, all of whom were Engineers of the Indian Irrigation Department. Four of them still remain in the Egyptian Service; Major Brown, R. E., and Mr. Reid have left with the decoration of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Colin Moncrieff was nominated a K. C. M. G. in 1887, and has lately been appointed Under Secretary in the Scotch Office, Whitehall.

Lt.-Col. Justin Ross, C. M. G., obtained his commission at Addiscombe on 8th June, 1860, and retired from the service 2nd July, 1888; while Lt.-Col. J. H. Western, C. M. G., obtained his commission on the same day, and retired 27th Jan., 1887.

In 1890 Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff married, secondly, Dora, daughter of A. Albright, Esq., of Manemont.

Major-General Sir James Browne, K. C. S. I., C. B.,
Bengal Engineers,

son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Falkirk, was educated on the continent and at Cheltenham. He was born 16th Sept., 1839, and entered Addiscombe Feb., 1856, obtaining his commission 11th Dec., 1857. He landed in India Dec., 1859, and in Mar., 1860, joined the field-force against the Mahsood Wuzeerees, and for his services was thanked by Sir Neville Chamberlain. He joined the P. W. Dept. June, 1860, and for 2½ years was employed on the Attock-Peshawar Road, when he built the Barra Bridge, and was engaged in construction of the tunnel drift under the Indus. Living exclusively among Afghans he acquired at this time a close acquaintance with their character,

habits and language. In 1863 he joined the Eusofzai field-force, and was present at every action throughout the Umbeyla campaign. He was twice wounded, three times mentioned in despatches for distinguished conduct, and thanked by the Government. During the campaign he was constantly employed as an interpreter, being the first officer of the Indian Service who had passed an examination in Pushtoo. For his services on this occasion he was promoted Bt. Major on attaining his captaincy 7 years later.

Leaving the Peshawar Road, and having twice been thanked by the Punjab Government, he became Exec. Engineer of the Kohat Division extending from Peshawur to the Scinde border. Until 1865 he was employed in a trying climate and on dangerous work, building, with labourers from the frontier tribes, the forts intended for their own coercion; and for this work he was again thanked by the Punjab Government.

After serving some months at the Thomason College at Roorkee, he returned to the Punjab as Exec. Engineer of Lahore, and was thence transferred to Kangra, where he spent three years in camp, forming 120 miles of mountain road, and designing and building four large bridges at Buneyr, Nigul, Dehree and Durom, two being of brick 140 feet span, one of timber 214 feet, and the last of concrete 48 feet, all representative works of their class.

The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab remarked in 1869, "The design and the bold resolve to undertake such works as the Buneyr and Nigul bridges under such unfavourable circumstances are Lt. Browne's own, and are worthy of all admiration." The Chief Engineer in 1870 said, "The brick bridges over the Buneyr and Nigul rivers of 140 feet span are grand works. They reflect great credit on Major Browne, and will remain monuments

of his constructive skill, and of great use to the country long after he has left it."

The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab promoted Browne to Exec. Engineer, 2nd class, as a mark of approval of his services in the Punjab.

In 1869 he was thanked for the Dalhousie Road Project, for the rapid completion of the barracks, and for the management of over 2,000 European soldiers working on the mountain roads, for whose movements, feeding, hutting and employment he was wholly responsible. In 1871 he went home on furlough, and during his two years' leave studied railways, and iron bridge work both in Europe and America. Returning to India in 1873, he was employed in designing iron bridges of 300 feet span for the N. W. Provinces; and the Jumna Suspension Bridge at Khalsie, with centre span 260 feet and two side spans of 130 feet, was constructed from his design. During 1874 he carried out an extensive scheme of water supply for Dalhousie, which has proved successful, notwithstanding the great head of water (480 feet) on the pipes. The next year he designed a railway bridge of 820 feet span over the Indus at Sukkur, and the Director of State Railways stated that Major Browne "has shown himself possessed of a rare combination of theoretical skill and practical talent." In 1876 he was sent to examine a proposed line of railway from Sukkur to Quetta, and completely surveyed and laid out the first 70 miles of the railway, since completed through the desert to Sibi. He also submitted a reconnaissance survey of the then unknown Cutchee plain, and Mushkaf and Bolan Passes as far as Quetta. In the then state of the frontier such surveys had to be carried out with much exposure, labour and personal risk, as for political reasons it was necessary to dispense with escorts, and work alone.

In 1877 Browne was summoned to Simla, and after some interviews with Lord Lytton, who availed himself in view of coming troubles, of such information as he possessed, Browne was ordered to Quetta as a political officer under the Foreign office. His instructions were summed up in the remark, "Col. Browne is to keep the door of the Kakar country open."

He had to induce the Kakar tribes not to interfere in the coming Afghan war, to form an English party amongst them, to make friends with their chief men, and exert personal influence over them. He had to travel alone for two years in the Murree country, and on the Kakar and Quetta frontier, collecting information about railway and military routes, running many risks and leading a life of privation and exposure. The result was that, at a cost to Government of 5,000 Rupees, the Kakar tribes never fired a shot at or annoyed our advancing troops all the way from Sibi to the Kwaja Amran. Whilst employed on political work he had to carry out the duties of a Supg. Engineer; and at a critical time, before the arrival of reinforcements, to put the Quetta fort, then quite indefensible, into its present state of security. On war breaking out, Browne was appointed Political Officer to Sir Donald Stewart, and had to act as Political, Engineer and Commissariat Officer, and to do much of the Intelligence and Q. M. G. department besides. He was thus frequently placed in the fore-front of the army, as when, with 8 Sowars, he occupied the Fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the day before our advanced guard came up. Through his Ghilzai workmen he maintained such friendly relations with the Ghilzai tribes, as to enable us to procure provisions, and keep up postal communications between Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Candahar without assistance from the Military Authorities. Browne also helped to raise the Ghilzai coolie-corps which constructed the

gun road over the Khojak Pass. For these services he was mentioned 4 times in despatches, and was nominated a C. S. I.

Genl. Sir M. Biddulph thus wrote, "Your services to me were invaluable, and your previous study of the topography, language and people facilitated these explorations in a most marked degree. Again, in the Khojak, your adventurous spirit came to our aid, you were sent on a flying reconnaissance with a very small escort, and brought me back sketches and information which led to our at once determining how and when to apply our working parties. How it was you and your party were not cut off, and barbarously murdered, I to this day cannot understand. We were again associated together on the famous march from Pesheen to the Derajat viâ Bori in 1879..... but I do not think it has ever been clearly pointed out that you were the mainspring of all the discoveries in these parts." The Adjt.-Genl. in India wrote, "Lt.-Col. Browne has a happy manner with natives, and to great familiarity with their language and customs, adds a cool courage which carries him through many difficult positions."

After the peace of Gundamuck, Browne returned to England on furlough, having been continually on reconnaissance, or active service, on the N. W. for over 3½ years. After the disastrous battle of Maiwand he volunteered for service, but was too late. When in England, Browne was officially sent for by Lord Hartington (now Duke of Devonshire) and Lord Northbrook, who utilised his local knowledge in deciding the question of the retention of Candahar. On Dec., 15th, 1880, Browne read a paper on "The Retention of Candahar and the Defence of the N. W. Frontier" before the East India Association. On return to India, he was ordered to take charge of a railway reconnaissance survey in the central provinces, through some of the

worst country in India, and for his rapid and satisfactory work received the thanks of the Govt. of India. After serving for two months as Asst. Secretary P. W. D. in the Punjab, he went to Egypt as Commanding Engineer to the Indian Contingent, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-kebir. During that campaign a good deal of Engineering work was done in repairing damaged railways; as also in constructing new lines. He was twice mentioned in despatches, received the Medal and Clasp, Khedive's Star, 3rd class of the Osmanieh, and was nominated a C. B.

After serving till Nov., 1883, as Depy. Inspector General Military Works, Browne was ordered to commence the Hurnaie Railway, and the whole length of 200 miles was completed on 14th March, 1887. A full account of this work is to be found in General Porter's History of the Royal Engineers.

Browne while employed on this work, had the rank of Brigr. General, commanding a force of some 3,000 troops; and was entrusted with the protection of the Railway and of the most advanced frontier then existing in India, for more than 2½ years. Brigr. General Browne was greatly eulogised for his energy and devotion, skill and courage, and was on the 1st Jan., 1888, nominated a K.C.S.I.

In May, 1887, Browne went on furlough, and two years after having been offered the post of Q.M.G. of the Army by Sir F. Roberts, took up that appointment on 1st May, 1889. Three years after, in May, 1892, Sir James Browne on the death of Sir Robt. Sandeman, was appointed Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Beloochistan. Sir F. Roberts highly eulogised Sir James Browne's services as Q.M.G.

For the last two years, Sir James Browne has been serving in Beloochistan, and is still there, doing right good service. It is

an anxious and important post and involves plenty of hard work; but to judge from the work he has already done in so many capacities, he is safe not to fail in carrying on his duties with success and great credit. It may be mentioned in conclusion that Sir James Browne obtained his Bt. Majority in 12½ years, was a Bt. Col. under 24 years' service, and obtained his C.B., many medals and a good service pension for military work in the field. He was nominated a C.S.I. for political work on the N.W. Frontier, and a K.C.S.I. for Civil Engineering work in connection with the Hurnaie Railway. The following details of this last work will prove interesting. Orders for the commencement of the railway in earnest were given about 1st July, 1884, and on 17th March, 1887, the engine ran right through from Sibi to Durwaza, Quetta, Killa Abdulla and Gulistan; that is 225 miles made in 32½ months without a single diversion or unfinished tunnel or bridge, except at the Pishin Lora.

In 1864 he married Alice, daughter of C. Pierson, Esq., and sister of Major W H. Pierson, B.E.

Major WILLIAM HENRY PIERSON, Bengal Engineers,

son of C. Pierson, Esq., was born at Havre Oct., 1839. He was educated at Southampton, went to Cheltenham College in 1853, and soon rose to the head of it. He won the Gold Medal of the British Association in 1856. In Aug., 1857, he entered Addiscombe. In his third term he obtained his commission, gaining the Pollock Medal and 6 other prizes in Dec., 1858, in a fair fight equally creditable to himself and the Senior Cadet of the 4th term, who was all but his match in talents and versatility. [1] The Lt.-Governor said, "Mr. Pierson is the most talented

[1] George Strahan, now Bt. Colonel Strahan, Dep. Surv.-General, Trigl. Branch.

scholar I have seen at Addiscombe, and his modesty would disarm envy itself." At Chatham he studied German, was a high-class chess-player, went deeply into music, and taught himself the cornet and concertina, having long played the piano. He was also a boating man and pulled bow oar. In 1860 he went to India, and next year was engaged in the Sikkim War, when he did good work in bridging the Teesti and Riman Rivers, and was three times mentioned in despatches. He then returned to P. W. Dept. and proved himself a first-rate officer. He was a fine actor, an excellent Hindustani scholar and a mighty pig-sticker. In 1863, when the Indo-European Telegraph Dept. was started, he accompanied Capt. Stewart; and Bateman Champain wrote, "Our eventual success was due chiefly to Pierson's indefatigable exertions, and to his personal influence with the Persian authorities and the Kurdish Chiefs." In 1866 he was sent on Telegraph duty to the Caucasus. On his return journey he was attacked by 20 Persian soldiers, who killed his attendant, and did their best to murder him, but were baulked by the coolness with which he defended himself; and he carried off on his horse the body of his servant.

He acted at Vienna as Secy. to the British representative at the International Telegraph Conference, and was placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office to design and construct the new palace for the British Legation at Teheran, a building which does honour to his taste as an architect, and his skill as an engineer. From Oct., 1871, to Oct., 1873, he was Director of the Persian Telegraph, and returned to England in 1874, when he applied himself to the question of harbour defences and armour plating. He left Chatham in 1875, having acted there as Instructor in field-works. Until his return to India in 1876, he devoted himself to music and painting, in both of which arts

he excelled. In July, 1877, he was appointed Secy. to the Indian Defence Committee, and his special knowledge of Naval defence was applied to projects for fortifying Aden, Bombay, Kurrachee and Rangoon.

In Sept., 1880, he was appointed Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, who publicly expressed his thanks for his services. Subsequently he accompanied the Viceroy in a winter tour through India with a view of determining the defensive requirements of the different Military and Naval positions. During the Afghan War he applied to be sent on service, and Sir Frederick Roberts applied for his services and he was actually appointed A. A. G., R. E. of the Cabul force, but his services could not be spared.

In March, 1881, he was appointed C.R.E. to the field-force against the Mahsoud Waziri tribe. In this campaign he was greatly exposed to fearful heat; and in returning to Bunnoo was seized with dysentery, and died rather suddenly on 2nd June, 1881, before he had reached his 42nd year. "He was an ardent, practical yet scientific soldier, a profound mathematician, an accomplished engineer, architect and telegraphist, a brilliant musician and painter, a good classic and first-rate linguist, a steady shot, an excellent rider and oarsman. At last he had put his foot on the ladder which would have brought his splendid talents into more public notice, when he was called away for nobler work to come."

A tablet was erected to his memory in Cheltenham College Chapel with the following inscription:

In memory of
Major William Henry Pierson, R.E.,
who died at Bunnoo June 2, 1881, aged 41,

whilst Commanding Engineer, R. E., Wuzeree Field Force.
His brilliant career at Addiscombe reflected
honour on this college.
Gifted with varied and splendid talents,
successful in works of great national importance,
he was most distinguished by
soldier-like, self-denying devotion to his duty.
Erected by order of the Council in acknowledgment
of the high example given by
William Henry Pierson
to the pupils of Cheltenham College.

Lt.-Col. Henry Trotter C.B., Bengal Engineers,

was born 30 Aug., 1841, and obtained his commission 8th June, 1860. He landed in India in 1862 and joined the G. T. Survey, serving in it till 1875; and in 1873 he accompanied Sir D. Forsyths' mission to Kashgar and Yarkund. Many hardships were encountered during the passage of the Himalayas. For his surveys on this occasion and for subsequent work in connection with the Oxus, etc., he was awarded the Victoria Gold Medal of the R. G. Society. In 1876, on his return to England viâ China, he was detained by our Ambassador at Pekin to report on the military preparations of the Chinese with whom we were then expecting a war.

In 1877, at the commencement of the Turko-Russian war, he was appointed military attaché to our Embassy at Constantinople and accompanied the Turkish Armies throughout the Campaign in Asia Minor.

Subsequent to the battle of Devek Boynon, Trotter was ordered to Batoum, where the Turkish forces aided by some ironclads successfully resisted all Russian attacks throughout the remainder

of the campaign. When the war was over he was appointed H. M.'s Consul for Kurdistan and for three years was employed in reporting on the state of the country and in promoting reforms in the Armenian provinces. For his services in the cause of Armenian reform, he was rewarded by Lord Salisbury with a C.B.

In 1882 he was appointed Mil. Attaché at Constantinople which post he held for 7 years, during which he was employed on various special missions. For his invariable success in these missions he received great praise, and on his return to Constantinople, he was entertained at a Public Banquet, and received complimentary addresses.

At the close of 1889, Lt.-Col. Trotter was appointed H.M.'s. Consul-General in Syria, residing at Beyrout. He still holds this post.

Captain JAMES DUNDAS, V. C., Bengal Engineers,

eldest son of George Dundas, one of the Judges of Court of Session in Scotland, was born on 12th Sept., 1843. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and entering Addiscombe Aug., 1858 obtained his commission in June, 1860. He arrived in India in 1861, and was employed first with the Sappers, and then in the P. W. Dept. In 1855 he accompanied the force under Sir Henry Tombs, V. C., K. C. B. to Bhootan, and while serving there in an attack on a block-house at Dewangiri on 30th Apr., his most gallant conduct obtained for him the decoration of the V. C. This act of conspicuous bravery has already been described in the notice of Major-Genl. Wm. S. Trevor at page 573, and therefore need not be repeated here. Both officers were wounded on this occasion.

Dundas afterwards rejoined the P. W. D. Went to England

on leave in 1870, as well as in 1877; rejoining his appointment again in 1878.

In the summer of 1878, while at Simla, he saved the life of a native in a very gallant manner. A house in Simla bazar was on fire, and the roof had partly fallen in and buried a native, so that he could not get out and would infallibly have been burnt. Dundas who was passing, endeavoured to save the man single-handed, but failed. He then called for a volunteer from the crowd, when a gallant officer of the Royal Artillery responded, and again the attempt was made, this time successfully. Dundas received some severe burns.

In the spring of 1879 he was appointed to the Secretariat, but after a short term of duty, he found his way to the front on the outbreak of war in Afghanistan, after the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his escort at Cabul in Aug., 1879. Sir F. Roberts was attacked by the Afghans in Sherpur, but routed them. In the afternoon two Infantry brigades moved out to the east of Sherpur to blow up the towers of some villages that lay in the path of Genl. Gough's advance from Gundamuck. In performing this service the lives of Capt. Dundas, V. C., and Lieut. Nugent, R. E., were sacrificed to a defective fuse, a mine which they had prepared, exploding before they could get clear. Dundas was only 37 years of age.

Colonel Arthur George Hammond, V. C., C. B., D. S. O.,[1]
Bengal Staff Corps,

son of Major T. G. Hammond, was born in 1843. He was educated at Sherborne, entered Addiscombe 7th Feb., 1861, and obtained his commission on 7th June, 1861, carrying off some

[1] A. D. C. to the Queen.

prizes He landed in India Dec., 1861, was attached to the 82nd at Delhi, and after serving some months with them, was appointed to the 12th N. I. and marched to Cawnpore. After serving a year with them, he was appointed to the Corps of Guides, and joined in Sept., 1863. The regiment was at the time on service, and troops were being concentrated for the Umbeyla campaign; but he was ordered to remain at Mardan, to take charge of the Fort and never was able to get to the front. As all officers and British soldiers killed in action were sent to Mardan to be buried, and all the wounded were sent through that place, the time was by no means a pleasant one His first active service was in the Jowaki Afreedee Expedition in 1877, with the "Guides," under Genl. Keyes, when he was mentioned in despatches and obtained medal and clasp. He was present in the operations against the Ranizai village of Skhakat on 14th Mar., 1878, and also in the attack on the Utman Kheyl villages on 21st Mar. He served with the Corps of Guides in the Afghan war of 1878-80, was present at the capture of Ali Musjid, in the engagements round Cabul in Dec., 1879, and at Charasiab, when he was mentioned in despatches, obtained medal and two clasps, and was awarded the V.C. He obtained the V.C. "for conspicuous coolness and gallantry at the action on the Asmai Heights, near Cabul, on 14th Dec., 1879, in defending the top of the hill with a rifle and fixed bayonet against large numbers of the enemy, while 72nd Highlanders and the "Guides" were retiring; and again on the retreat down the hill, in stopping to assist in carrying away a wounded Sepoy, the enemy being not 60 yards off, firing heavily all the time."

In the spring of 1888 he was appointed to the command of the 3rd Sikhs, and was in command of that regiment in the

Hazara Campaign of 1888, when he obtained the D. S. O. and the clasp. In Feb., 1890, he returned to the "Guides" in command of the Regiment; and in the Hazara Campaign of 1891 commanded the 2nd Brig. under Major-Genl. Elles, and eventually the whole of the field-force which remained on the Black Mountain from June to Dec. He obtained the Clasp, was mentioned in despatches, and was nominated a C. B. On 12th Feb., 1890, he got his Bt. Colonelcy, and was named A. D. C. to the Queen.

In 1892 he was again in command of a Brigade in the Black Mountain under Major-Genl. Sir Wm. Lockhart. He is at present Comdt. of the Corps of Guides.

When this work was first commenced, it was intended that short notices of all Addiscombe cadets who had distinguished themselves should form a part of it; but as investigation proceeded, it was found that the roll of those cadets was a very lengthy one, and that if the original idea was carried out, the space available would be utterly inadequate.

As a consequence it has been necessary to confine attention to about one-third of the original list, and in selecting these, endeavours have been made to pick out those most highly distinguished. The judgment exercised in this connection, may not in all cases have been correct; but it must, it is thought, be acknowledged that all those selected are worthy of a place in the Records of Addiscombe, although there are many others equally worthy.

The names of those in the original list are appended.

It may be added that although only about 100 Memoirs have

been published, no less than 200 were actually written, but it was found necessary to omit about half of them from want of space.

The sources of information have been numerous. A great deal was obtained from the Records at the India Office. In some cases public and private memoirs have been consulted, and information has been extracted from such works as Kaye's "Lives of Indian Officers," Malleson's "Recreations of an Indian Official," Col. Laurie's works on Anglo-Indian officials, and many other works, including, "Men whom India has known," Kaye and Malleson's "Sepoy War," and Kaye's "War in Afghanistan," etc., etc. Obituary notices in the R. E. Journal, and elsewhere, have been largely indented upon, as well as many private MSS. and papers.

NAMES OF OTHER CADETS WHO HAVE BEEN DECORATED BY HER MAJESTY.

Bo A Brig. Genl. Alex. Manson, C.B. 1810. Died 23 Feb. 1852.
B. E. Col. John Colvin, C. B. 1810.
Bo A Brig. Genl. Thos. Stevenson, C. B. 1810.
B. A. Lt.-Col. W. Geddes, C. B. 1811. Died 21 Mar. 1879.
B. E. Col Archd. Irvine, C. B. 1814.
M. A Col. Fredk. Blundell, C.B. 1814.
Bo I. Brig. Genl. Alex. T. Reid, C. B. 1814.
B. I. Col. C. Hamilton, C. B. 1816.
B. I. Col. W. J. Butterworth, C. B. 1818. Gov. Straits Settlmts.
Bo A Col. John Lloyd, C. B. 1818.
B. E. Col. Ed. J. Smith, C. B. 1818.
B. A. Col. Chas. Grant, C. B. 1819.
B. I. Col. G. S. Lawrenson, C. B. 1819
B. A. Col. Hubert Garbett, 3rd Class. Dur-i Durani. 1819. Killed at Delhi.
B. E. Lt.-Col. Ed. Sanders, C. B. 1819. Killed at Maharajpore.
B. A. Genl. Sir Jas. Alexander K.C.B. 1820. Died 6 June 1888.
B. A. Col. Fred. Brind, C. B. 1820. Killed at Sealkote July, 1857.
Bo A Genl. Sir Wm. Coghlan, K.C.B. 1820. Resident at Aden.

B. A. Col. Wm. Anderson, C. B. 1820.

Bo I. Col. J. Liddell C. B. 1820.

B. A. Genl. Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart. G. C. B. 1819. Comd. at Siege of Delhi.

Bo A. Col. M. F. Willoughby, C. B. 1820.

Bo A. Col. Hen. W. Trevelyan, C. B. 1820. Polit. Agent in Cutch.

B. A. Col. J. B. Backhouse, C. B. 1821.

B. A. Genl. J. T. Lane, C. B. 1821. Genl. 6 Oct. 1872. Still survives.

Bo A. Col. Wm. P. Whitlie, C. B. 1821.

B. A. Lt.-Genl. Geo. Campbell, C. B. 1823.

B. A. Lt.-Genl. Sir John Fordyce, K. C. B. 1823. Died 26 Feb. 1877.

B. A. M.-Genl. Geo. H. Swinley C. B. 1823. Died 31 May, 1867.

B. A. Col. F. Gaitskill, C. B. 1823.

B. T. Lt.-Col H. T. Tucker, C. B. 1823.

Bo E. Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. C. Harris, Knt, 1823. Travelled in South Africa, 1836-38.

B. E. Col. Sir Fred. Abbott, Knt., C. B. Services in Part I.

M A. Col. Richd. C. Moore, C. B. 1824.

M. A. Genl. Sir Geo. Balfour, K.C.B. 1825. Died March, 1894.

M. E. M.-Genl. Fred. C. Cotton. C. S. I. 1825. Younger brother of Sir Arthur Cotton.

Bo A. Col. Geo. Hutt, C. B. 1825.

M. A. Col. Ed. Brice, C. B. 1825.

B. E. Col. Hugh Fraser, C. B. 1826. Chf. Commr. N. W. P. during Mutinies.

B. A. Col. H. Forster, C. B. 1826.

Bo A. Col. Robt. Forster, C. B. 1826.

B. A. Col. A. Browne, C. S. I. 1827.

B. I. Col. W. B. G. Blenkins, C. B. 1827.
B. E. Col. R. B. Swinton, C. B. 1827.
B. I. M.-Genl. S.A. Abbott, C.B. 1828. bro. of Aug. Abbott, C.B.
M. A. Col. J. L. Barrow, C. B. 1828.
B. C. S. Henry Carre Tucker, C. B. 1828. Commr. Benares, 1857.
Bo E. Col. E. S. Blake, C. B. 1828.
B. A. M.-Genl. C. Hogge, C. B. 1828.
Bo. I. Col. G. A. Fisher, C. B. 1828.
B. A. Col. M. Dawes, C. S. I 1829.
Bo. E. Col. Sir Geo. Wingate, K. C. B. 1829.
B. A. Genl. H. A Carleton, C. B. 1830. Genl. 10 July, 1879.
B. A. Lt.-Col. P. J. W. Hungerford, C.B. 1830. Died 5 Dec. 1859.
Bo. A. M.-Genl. John Pottinger, C. B. 1830. Half brother of Eldred Pottinger.
B. A. Col. J. Hall Smyth, C. B. 1830.
B. A. Genl. Sir Frank Turner, K. C. B. 1830.
Bo. E. Genl. — Tremenheere, C. B. 1830.
Bo. E. Col. Robt. Leech, C. B. 1831.
M. A. Genl. And. W. Macintire, C. B. 1830.
B. A. Genl. Sir Henry Thuillier, Knt., C. S. I. 1832. Surveyor General.
B. I. Genl. Sir A. M. Becher, K. C. B. 1833.
M. I. Col. Geo. Carr, C. B. 1833.
B. I. Col. E. A. H. Webb, C. S. I. 1833.
B. I. Col. R. C. Lawrence, C. B. 1834. Younger bro. of Sir Hen. Lawrence.
B. C. Col. W. F. Tytler, C. B. 1834.
Bo. A. Genl. T. W. Hicks, C. B. 1835.
B. A. Col. Ed. Kaye, C. B. 1835.
M. F. Genl. Sir Michael Galway, K. C. B. 1835.
B. I. Col. J. Metcalfe, C. B. 1835.

Bo. I. Col. C. R. W. Hervey, C. B. 1835.
Bo I. Genl. Sir Geo. Malcolm, G. C. B. 1836.
B. I. Col. J. Paton, C. B. 1837.
M. I. Genl Arthur Howlett, C. B. 1838.
B. A. Col. J. B. Dunsterville, C. S. I. 1838.
B. A. Lt.-Genl. Craven H. Dickens, C.S.I. 1838. Chief Engineer.
B. A. Col. Geo. Moir, C. B. 1838.
B. A. M.-Genl. C. Vyvyan Cox., C. B. 1838.
B. I. Col. Thos Rattray, C. B. 1839.
Bo A. Col. J. G. Lightfoot, C. B. 1840.
Bo A. Col. J. G. Petrie, C. B. 1840.
Bo I. Genl. Sir John W. Schneider, K. C. B. 1840.
Bo A. Col. J. D. Woolcombe, C. B. 1840.
Bo A. Col. E. Wray, C. B. 1840.
B. A. Col. W. A. Mackinnon, C. B. 1841.
B. A. Col. F. J. Remington, C. B. 1841.
Bo I. Lt.-Genl. Fred. Schneider, C. B. 1841.
B. A. M.-Genl. C. H. Blunt, C. B. 1842.
B. A. Genl. Sir Edwin B. Johnson, G. C. B. 1842.
B. A. Col. H. Hamilton Maxwell, C. B. 1842.
B. A. Col. Hen. Francis, Order of Medjidie, 1842.
B. A. M.-Genl. E. Atlay, C. B. 1842.
B. I. M.-Genl. J. M. Nuttall, C. B. 1842.
B. I. Lt.-Genl. Geo. C. Hankin, C. B. 1843.
B. E. Col. D. G. Robinson, C. B. 1843.
B. F. M.-Genl. F. O. Salusbury, C. B. 1843.
B. E. Genl. Alex. Fraser, C. B. 1843. Genl. 16 Sep. 1886
B. A. Col. John S. Tulloch, C. B 1843.
Bo A. M.-Genl. Hill Wallace, C. B. 1843.
B. I. Lt.-Genl. Sir Chas. C. Johnson, K. C. B. 1844.
Bo I. M.-Genl. Henry Beville, C. B. 1845.

M. A. Col. C. Elliot, C. B. 1845.
B. A. Capt. Robt. Murray, C. S. I. 1845. d. 12 Oct., 1889.
B. A. Col. Wm. Tod Brown, C. B. 1846.
B. E. Genl. Fred. R. Maunsell, C. B. 1846. Genl. 21 Feb., '87.
B. I. Genl. Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G. C. B., C. S. I. 1847. Council of India.
B. I. M.-Genl. Sir Chas. Palliser, G. C. B. 1847.
Bo E. Genl. John A. Fuller, C. I. E. 1846.
B. E. Lt.-Genl. J. F. Tennant, C. I. E. 1847.
B. A. M.-Genl. And. H. Bogle, Ord. of Medjidie. 1848.
B. I. Lt.-Genl. Sir F. B. Norman, K. C. B. 1848.
B. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir E. C. S. Williams, K. C. I. E. 1848. 1st Pollock Medallist.
B. A. Lt.-Col. Alex. H. Lindsay, C. B. 1849. Died 27 May, 1887.
Bo I. M.-Genl. Thos. R. Nimmo, C. B. 1849.
B. E. Col. W. Hitchins, C. B. 1850.
B. E. M.-Genl. Dav. Limond, C. B. 1850.
Bo E. Lt.-Genl. C. J. Merriman, C. S. I. 1850.
M. I. M.-Genl. Thos. Ross Church, C. I. E. 1850.
B. A M.-Genl. G. R. Manderson, C. B. 1851.
B. A. Col. John Stewart, C. I. E. 1851.
M. A. Lt.-Genl. B. L. Gordon, C. B. 1852.
B. E. M.-Genl. R. C. B. Pemberton, C. S. I. 1853.
M. A. M.-Genl. Step. H. E. Chamier, C. B. 1853.
M. I. Col. W. P. Dicken, C. B., D. S. O. 1853.
B. A. Col. Jas. Galloway, C. B. 1853.
B. E. Col. Robt. Home, C. I. E. 1853. Inspr.-Genl. of Irrigation.
B. A. Lt.-Genl. D. Macfarlan, C. B. 1853.
M. I. Col. Thos. Weldon, C. I. E. 1853. Commr. of Police.
Bo C.S. Sir Chas B. Pritchard, K. C. I. E., C. S. I. 1854. Member Gov.-Genl's. Council.

B. I. M.-Genl. Sir Henry Collett, K. C. B. 1855. Comg. Peshawur District.
B. C. S. Sir Chas. Bernard, K. C. S. I. 1854. Chf. Comr. Burmah.
B. I Brigr. Genl. Fred. Lance, C B. 1856. Brigr. Genl. Calcutta.
Bo E. Col. Aug. Le Messurier, C. I. E. 1856.
Bo E. Col. Wm. Merriman, C. I. E. 1856.
B. E. Col. Sir Oliver B. C. St John, K.C.S.I. 1856. Polit. Resident.
B. E. Col. Henry Thuillier, C. I. E. 1857. Surveyor General.
B. E. Col. L. Conway-Gordon, C. I. E 1857. Pollock Medallist.
Bo A. Col. Geo. W. Borradaile, C. B. 1857.
B. A. Col. F. W. Ward, C. B. 1857.
B. I. Col. F. W. Collis, C. B. 1858.
B. A. M.-Genl. T. Graham, C. B. 1858.
B. A. M.-Genl. E. F. Chapman, C.B. 1858. Dir. Mily. Intelligence.
B. E. Col. F. J. Home, C. S. I. 1858. Insp. Genl. Irrigation.
Bo A. Col. S. S. Jacob, C. I. E. 1858.
B. E. M.-Genl. Beresford Lovett, C. B., C. S I. 1858.
Bo A Col. F. C. H. Clarke, C. M G. 1859.
M. E. Col. W. Gordon Cumming, C.I.E. 1860. Chief Engr. Burmah
B. E. Col. W. P. Tomkins, C. I. E.
Bo A. Col. F. J. Caldecott, C. B.
B. I Lt.-Col. Jas. T. Cummins, D. S. O. 1861.
B. I. Col. Edm. R. Coker, D. S. O. 1861.
R. E Col. T T. Holdich, C. B., C. I. E. 1861.

Besides the above there are many other cadets who have distinguished themselves in various ways, but who for some reasons have not received the acknowledgments justly due to their merits. Some there were who served at periods when

NOTE.—Genl James Abbott, B A, was nominated K. C. B. in Gazette 26 May, 1894.

distinctions were not distributed with such a free hand as at present; others were cut off by death in distinguished careers before there was time suitably to acknowledge their services; many were noted for talents which hardly come within the cognizance of Government, and not a few have been distinguished in careers which the Government do not seem to have cared to acknowledge, notably the Public Works and Survey Depts.

Thus, among others may be noted the following distinguished Engineers. Lt.-Genl. Duncan Sim, M. E., who was Chief Engineer 1842-45; the brothers Boileau of the Bengal Engineers; Capt. Saml. Best, M. E., the first who carried out a comprehensive scheme of roads in the Madras Presidency; Haig, M E., and Fife Bo. E., who were notable Irrigation Engineers—the former closely connected with the Godavery works, and the latter the constructor of many important tank works in Bombay; Ryves, M. E., should also be mentioned as a first-class Irrigation Engineer, who died early, but was the first to bring forward the Great Perryam Project; while to Pennycuick may be accorded the credit of having prepared the finished scheme; and it is hoped will shortly bring the work to a successful conclusion. Brownlow, B. E., should also not be forgotten; he was for some years Inspt.-Genl. of Irrigation. Of those distinguished in the Mutiny a very long list might be made. It will suffice to mention Anderson and Fulton, B. E., who were in succession Chief Engrs. at the defence of Lucknow, and who were both killed; Crump of the M. A., killed at Lucknow; Scott of M. E., killed at Koelee in Oude; Dick and Meiklejohn, Bo. E., who were killed in the assault of Jhansi in 1858, at the time when Fox of the Madras Sappers and Bonus of the Bo. E., were both, severely wounded.

Then there were men like Joseph Sherer and Hunter-Weston. The former commanded the Sylhet Lt. Infy. at Latoo against the 34th N. I. and utterly routed them, and afterwards served as Political Agent. The latter served in Oude under Sir Willm. Sleeman; performed splendid services in extirpating the Thugs. He afterwards served in the Oude Police—commanded an outpost during the defence of Lucknow—and was also at Alumbagh under Outram.

Two more may be mentioned. M. Foord, Madras Sappers, and H. Gordon, M.E.; the first-named served in China and Abyssinia and was accidentally shot by his Shikarree when bear-shooting. On this occasion he showed his heroism and noble nature by writing, when near the point of death, a pencil note to the effect that his death was due entirely to an accident, so that the Shikarree might be exonerated from blame; the second, although he had not been 4 years in India, was serving in his 3rd campaign when he was drowned by a boat being overset in Talien Whan Bay, in 1860.

In earlier days the following may be alluded to as noble ornaments to the service:—Lieuts. Pigou and J. Broadfoot of Engrs., who were killed in Afghanistan; while Edward Brown (B.E.) and Fitzgerald (Bo. I.) rivalled their services in Scinde—Brown having been engaged with Outram in defending the Residency at Hyderabad in Scinde, afterwards made a famous ride of 80 miles across the desert, near Oomercate, in the broiling sun, to obtain important orders from Sir Chas. Napier; Fitzgerald highly distinguished himself at Meeanee, when he exhibited great prowess and called forth great admiration from Sir Chas. Napier. Herbert Wood (M. E.) was a traveller of distinction and an officer gifted with talents of a very high order. He served during the Mutiny and in Abyssinia, accompanied a Russian Expedition to Central Asia and

published a work, "On the Shores of Lake Aral," which obtained great note among men of science.

Many Addiscombe Cadets have served in civil employ, and at this moment Kenneth Mackenzie, is Judl.-Commr., Hyderabad, while Mathew Bowie is Commr., Central Provinces.

In conclusion—it may be remarked that Begbie (M. A.) and Buckle and Stubbs, B. A., have endeavoured to record the services of their distinguished corps.

There is still room for work in this direction, as there is no complete record regarding the Bengal Engineers, or the Bombay Artillery and Engineers.

It may be of interest to point out that some few cadets, after serving a short time, have taken to other professions. Thus, one is now a physician of some note in London, while another is an artist of considerable talents,—and several quondam cadets are to be found in the Church.

ADDISCOMBE CADETS 1809—1861.

Bernard, Richard S.	1809—11
Nisbet, Harry	1809—10
Nairn, Fashan	1809—10
Jenkins, Peter	1809—11
Festing, Thomas B. P.	1809—11
D'Oyley, Thomas	1809—11
Hutchinson, George	1809—10
Hutchinson, William	1809—10
Luttrell, Thomas	1809—10
Cartwright, John	1809—10
Anderson, Alexander	1809—10
Jervis, George R.	1809—10
Impey, Henry R.	1809—11
King, Edward	1809—11
Shaw, Duncan W.	1809—10
Johnson, John	1809—10
Foster, Robert	1809—10
Colvin, John	1809—10
Hopper, Robert	1809—10
Schuler, Frederick	1809—10
Conran, George	1809—10
Gowan, Edward P.	1809—10
Gamage, John	1809—10
Willock, Edward H.	1809—10
Nattes, Charles C.	1809—10
Manson, Alexander	1809—10
Wilson, Robert B.	1809—10
Moore, George J.	1809—10
Lawrence, Lucas	1809—10
Lys, George W.	1809—11
Richards, Samuel	1809—10
Nattes, John W.	1809—10
Hogarth, David	1809—10
Lamb, John	1809—10
Grant, Alexander	1809—10
Stevenson, Thomas	1809—10
Lewis, William F	1809—10
Coventry, John	1809—10
Bolton, Philip D.	1809—11
Kelly, John T.	1809—11
Bellew, Patrick E.	1809—10
Stirling, William B. C.	1809—10
Sanders, Thomas	1809—11
Geddes, William	1809—11
Groundwater, Thomas L.	1809—10
Hart, John H.	1809—11
Polwhile, Richard G.	1809—11
Rossignoli, Thomas P.	1809—10
Jopp, James B.	1809—10
Sim, Duncan	1809—10
Kempe, Richard R.	1809—11
Mackenzie, Duncan	1809—10
Falconer, Samuel J. C.	1809—11
Coull, Alexander D.	1809—10
Cocke, James	1809—11
Biddle, Thomas	1809—10
Bond, Frederick	1809—10
Laurie, John	1809—11
M'Gillivray, Alexander	1810—
Wilton, George	1810—
Wotherspoon, William	1810—
Kirby, John	1810—11
Dickinson, John	1810—12
Rochfort, William H.	1810—11

Hosmer, Charles. . . . . 1810—12
Davidson, Charles J. C. . 1810—11
Chisholm, William. . . . . 1810—11
Ley, John M. . . . . 1810—
Chisholm, John . . . . . 1810—11
Jopp, John . . . . . 1810—
Warre, John T. . . . . 1810—11
Lester, Frederick P. . . . 1810—11
Young, William . . . . . 1810—12
Deare, Josiah E. . . . . 1810—
Gibson, George W. . . . . 1810—11
Auldjo, Alexander A. . . . 1810—12
Anderson, James R. . . . 1810—11
Ennis, William M. . . . . 1810—11
Bannatyne, William M'L. 1810—12
Mansfield, David. . . . . 1810—12
Symes, George F. . . . . 1810—12
Miller, William. . . . . 1810—
Ross, Alexander. . . . . 1810—11
Bird, Charles M. . . . . 1810—12
Vanrenen, Thureus A. . . 1810—
Williams, Henry B. . . . . 1810—
Warre, Charles H. . . . . 1810—11
Twemlow, George. . . . . 1810—11
Johnson, John . . . . . 1810—12
Hughes, Henry P. . . . . 1810—12
Purton, John. . . . . 1810—11
Noble, Thomas G. . . . . 1810—11
Medland, Henry . . . . . 1810—12
Hollond, Richard . . . . . 1810—11
Foy, William H. . . . . 1810—12
Ramus, Henry J. . . . . 1810—11
Garstin, Edward . . . . . 1810—11
Blachford, Charles D. . . 1810—14
Watson, John W. . . . . 1810—12
Sewell, Richard . . . . . 1810—12
Hunt, Samuel J. . . . . 1811—
Watson, James R. . . . . 1811—12
Whinyates, Francis F. . 1811—12
Corbould, John W. . . . . 1811—12
Ronald, Basil. . . . . 1811—12
Tate, William . . . . . 1811—
Baker, Onslow. . . . . 1811—14
Nicholl, Thomas . . . . . 1811—14
Macleod, John . . . . . 1811—
Jervis, Thomas B. . . . . 1811—12
Middleton, John H. . . . . 1811—12
Dashwood, Henry W. . . 1811—12
Counsell, William . . . . . 1811—12
Williams, George . . . . . 1811—12
Walker, Joseph . . . . . 1811—14
Whinfield, Charles R. . . . 1811—14
Slight, Stephen . . . . . 1811—14
Dixon, Charles G. . . . 1811—12
Lane, John T. . . . . 1811—12
Buxton, Bentley . . . . . 1811—14
Burne, William . . . . . 1811—12
Still, John H. . . . . 1811—14
Rotton, John S. . . . . 1811—14
Pennington, Gervase. . . . 1811—14
Crommelin, John D. . . . 1811—12
Burroughs, Lewis . . . . 1811—14
Waddington, Charles . . . 1811—12
Rawlinson, George H. . . 1811—14
Paton, John . . . . . 1811—12
Davies, James A. . . . . 1811—14
Hele, William S. . . . . 1811—14
Watson, Charles W. . . . 1811—12
Wynch, John . . . . . 1811—14
Jenkins, George . . . . . 1811—14
Drewry, William T. . . . . 1811—14
Seton, Richard. . . . . 1811—12
Brooke, William. . . . . 1811—14
Lyons, George R. . . . . 1812—14
Smoult, James T. . . . . 1812—14
Aldritt, John. . . . . 1812—14
Cussans, Thomas . . . . . 1812—14
Grant, George W. A. T. . 1812—14
Seton, Richard S. . . . . 1812—
Blundell, Frederic. . . . . 1812—14

Barnard, John G. . . . . 1812—14
Blane, Hugh S. . . . . 1812—
Warlow, Thomas . . . . . 1812—14
Bingley, Thomas B. . . 1812—14
Shirreff, Æneas . . . . . 1812—14
Emly, Giles . . . . . 1812—14
Irvine, Archibald . . . . . 1812—
Lowe, Jeremiah . . . . . 1812—14
Fordyce, Arthur D. . . . . 1812—
Patch, Charles . . . . . 1812—14
Oliphant, James . . . . . 1812—14
Pelly, Charles F. . . . . 1812—13
Taylor, Cortlandt . . . . 1812—14
Evans, Charles. . . . . 1812—14
Jervis, John J. S. . . . . 1812—14
Burrowes, Robert . . . . . 1812—14
Forbes, William N. . . . . 1812—14
Roxburgh, Bruce . . . . 1812—14
West, Thomas. . . . . 1812—14
Barton, Charles . . . . . 1812—14
Osborne, Henry L. . . . . 1813—14
Watts, Edward R. . . . . 1813—16
Browne, Birnie. . . . . 1813—16
Montgomerie, Thomas . . 1813—14
Athill, Samuel . . . . . 1813—14
Gomonde, Richard J. . . . 1813—14
Price, Francis N. . . . . 1813—16
Benn, Henry C. . . . . 1813—16
Swetenham, Edmund . . . 1813—16
Friday, Thomas W. . . . 1813—16
Timings, Henry . . . . . 1813—16
Paton, James. . . . . 1813—16
Law, Matthew. . . . . 1813—16
Thomson, Alexander . . . 1813—14
Hamond, Peter. . . . . 1813—16
Wroughton, Robert . . . . 1813—16
Hannington, John G. . . . 1813—16
Blair, William . . . . . 1813—14
Gray, Thomas. . . . . 1813—16
Foord, Henry S. . . . . 1813—16

Underwood, John J. . . . 1814—16
Yolland, Robert S. . . . . 1814—16
Hemming, Samuel. . . . . 1814—16
Carew, William S. . . . . 1814—16
Cotton, Hugh C. . . . . 1814—16
Jones, William C. . . . . 1814—16
Lake, Edward . . . . . 1814—16
Morley, William . . . . . 1814—16
Thompson, George . . . . 1814—16
Lawe, Alexander . . . . 1814—16
Brooke, Henry S. . . . . 1814—
Mackay, Donald Æ. . . . . 1814—16
Warren, Frederic . . . . . 1814—16
Smith, Edward J. . . . . 1814—17
Taylor, George C. . . . . 1814—
Hunter, John. . . . . 1814—15
Reid, Lestock R. . . . . 1814—
Walter, George . . . . . 1814—16
Maxwell, William A. R. . 1814—
Thomas, Edmund . . . . . 1814—16
Fitzgerald, William R. . . 1814—16
Declauzeau, Marcus C. . 1814—16
Cullen, John . . . . . 1814—17
Somerville, John T. . . . . 1814—15
Cooper, George S. . . . . 1814—15
Jackson, Randle . . . . . 1815—17
Underwood, George A. . . 1815—19
Budé, Henry de. . . . . 1815—16
Jacob, William. . . . . 1815—16
Patch, Henry. . . . . 1816—17
Jones, William. . . . . 1816—17
Hyslop, Archibald G. . . . 1816—
Cooper, George . . . . . 1816—
Leeson, John S. . . . . 1816—18
Fox, Stephen . . . . . 1816—17
Macdonald, Robert C. . . 1816—17
Butterworth, William J. . 1816—18
Roberts, Ralph G. . . . . 1816—18
Turner, James W. H. . . 1816—17
Richardson, Edward J. . . 1816—18

Symons, William J. 1816–18
Dighton, David B . . . . 1816—18
Billamore, Thomas R. . . 1816--18
Watkins, Frederick D. . . 1816—18
Burrowes, Cosby. . . . . 1816—18
Turner, Skinner . . . . 1816—18
Prinsep, Thomas . . . . . 1816—19
Taylor, Robert. . . . . 1816—17
Athill, John . . . . . 1816 -18
Fraser, William 1816 17
Browne, John C. . . . . 1816—17
Bell, James. . . . . 1816—17
Lloyd, John . . . . . 1816—18
Johnson, Richard C. . . . 1816—18
Jones, Nathaniel. . . . . 1816—17
Harrington, Edward B. . . 1816—17
Prescott, William . . . . . 1816—17
Jarvis, John H. . . . . 1816—18
Fulcher, Robert P. . . . . 1816—17
Thomson, John . . . . . 1816—18
Forbes, David . . . . . 1816—17
Liddell, Henry. . . . . 1816—18
Owen, Charles. . . . . 1816—17
Watts, John . . . . . 1816—17
Hamilton, Charles H. . . . 1816—18
Senior, William . . . . . 1816—17
May, John F. . . . . 1816—17
Thomson, Patrick . . . . . 1816—18
Carruthers, Walter C . . 1816—17
Hickman, Thomas. . . . 1816—18
Carr, Charles. 1816--18
Corri, Antony A. L. . . . 1816—17
Rollings, William . . . . . 1816—18
Stewart, Robert . . . . . 1816—18
Wintour, Charles H. . . . 1816—17
Cotton, Charles W. . . . . 1816—17
Keys, William . . . . . 1816—18
Williams, Ballantyne . . . 1817—19
Macan, John . . . . . 1817—18
Smith, George. . . . . 1817—18
Baker, William W. . . . . 1817 -18
Maclean, George. . . . . 1817—19
Campbell, Arthur . . . . . 1817—19
Walsh, John A. . . . . 1817—18
Colebrooke, Richard . . . 1817—18
Rutherford, Henry. . . . . 1817—19
Clibborn, Thomas. . . . . 1817—18
Watkins, Charles W. . . . 1817—18
Woodfall, James. . . . . 1817—18
Bruere, John E. . . . . 1817—18
Yeadell, George . . . . . 1817—18
Macvitie, William J. . . . 1817—19
Ridge, Henry P. 1817--18
Wade, Edward S. A. W. W. 1817—19
Davis, Sulivan . . . . . 1817—18
Wakefield, James W. . . . 1817—19
Otte, Frank J. . . . . 1817—18
Maclean, James C. . . . . 1817—18
Willoughby, Edward E. M. 1817—18
Mudge, John. . . . . 1817—19
Ramsay, Allan . . . . . 1817—18
Hay, Humphry . . . . . 1817—18
McCurdy, William A. . . 1817—18
Sinclair, James. . . . . 1817—18
Stanton, Edward . . . . . 1817—19
Poole, Edward. . . . . 1817—18
Prole, George N. . . . . 1817—18
Prole, William S. . . . . 1817—18
Maidman, William R. . . . 1817—19
Martin, James H. M. . . 1817—19
Phibbs, William H. . . . . 1817—19
Crommelin, James A. . . 1817—19
Outram, Francis. . . . . 1817—19
Ewart, David . . . . . 1817—19
Smith, Edward P. . . . . 1817—18
Pinchard, John. . . . . 1818—
France, Abraham F. . . . 1818—
Cumming, Robert. . . . . 1818—
Anderson, John . . . . . 1818—
Bedingfeld, Richard G. . . 1818—19

Garrett, William T. . . . 1818—19
Horsford, Richard. . . . . 1818—19
Briggs, Thomas . . . . . 1818—19
Griffiths, Frederick B. . . 1818—19
Gray, Edm. C. . . . . 1818+
Wilson, Archdale . . . . . 1818—19
Brett, William . . . . . 1818—20
Cotgrave, Thomas E. . . . 1818—20
Clerk, Henry. . . . . 1818—20
Leatherdale, William . . . 1818—20
Scott, James W. . . . . 1818—19
Wynter, Thomas R. . . . 1818—19
Abbott, Augustus . . . . 1818—19
Smith, George F. . . . . 1818—20
Grant, Charles. . . . . 1818—19
Dallas, Charles. . . . . 1818—19
Garbett, Hubert . . . . . 1818—19
Fraser, James W. . . . . 1818—20
Johnston, Edward J. . . 1818—19
Lawrenson, George S. . . 1818—19
Cooke, Henry . . . . . 1818—19
Holl, Charlton . . . . . 1818—20
Bennett, Simon W. . . . . 1818—19
Turton, Joseph . . . . . 1818—20
Cautley, Proby T. . . . . 1818—19
Torckler, Peter A. . . . 1818—19
Gould, Edward B . . . . 1818—20
Lane, John T. . . . . 1818—21
Jackson, Philip. . . . . 1818—19
Leslie, John T. . . . . 1818—20
Blundell, Edward A. . . . 1818—20
M'Gillivray, Frederick. . . 1818—20
Humfrey, Henry. . . . . 1818—20
Tindal, Joseph. . . . . 1818—20
Moss, George . . . . . 1818—19
Hughes, Edward C. T. B. 1818—20
Cotton, Arthur T. . . . . 1818—19
Webb, John S. . . . . 1818—20
Anderson, William . . . . 1818—20
Haig, James R. . . . . 1818—19
Milne, John O. . . . . 1818—20
Gordon, John W. . . . . 1818—19
Lucas, Charles. . . . . 1818—20
Williams, Richard . . . . . 1818—19
Morton, Charles B. . . . . 1818—21
Wheatley, George H. . . . 1818—20
Sutton, Thomas . . . . . 1818—20
Lewis, John W. . . . . 1818—21
Burchell, Edward S. . . . 1818—20
Sanders, Edward . . . . 1818—19
Shee, Benjamin B. . . . . 1818—19
Willoughby, Michael F. . 1818—20
Dade, John. . . . . 1818—19
McMorine, Charles . . . . 1818—19
Clay, Richard . . . . . 1818—20
Le Blanc, Henry S. . . . 1818—19
Alcock, George . . . . . 1818—19
Ritherdon, Talbot . . . . 1818—21
Lawrence, Alexander W. 1818—19
Taylor, John. . . . . 1818—19
Whitcombe, Thomas D. . 1818—20
Horne, John . . . . . 1819—20
Day, Edward F. . . . . 1819—20
Hardman, John T. . . . . 1819—20
Booker, James. . . . . 1819—20
Gordon, Hesse M. A. . . 1819—
Maynor, Thomas . . . . . 1819—21
Grant, John . . . . . 1819—21
Alexander, James . . . . . 1819—20
Boyle, Thomas. . . . . 1819—20
Dyke, George H. . . . . 1819—21
Mowatt, John L. . . . . 1819—20
Welland, William A. . . . 1819—21
Richardson, Marm. . . . . 1819—
Conolly, William J. . . . . 1819—
Bourchier, Robert F. . . . 1819—21
Crommelin, Charles. . . . 1819—21
Hardie, Henry W. . . . . 1819—21
Campbell, Matthew . . . . 1819—20
Chambers, Richard G. . . 1819—20

Rowland, Andrew . . . . . 1819—20
Trevelyan, Henry W. . 1819—20
McDonald, John . . . 1819—20
Grant, Charles W. . . . . 1819—20
Wells, Frederick O. . . 1819—
Boileau, Henry C. . . . . 1819—20
Coghlan, William . . . . . 1819—20
Burlton, Philip B. . . . . 1819—20
Monkhouse, Nich H . . . 1819—21
Smith, Francis. . . . . 1819—20
Lechmere, Nicholas. . . . 1819—20
Lewis, Wynne G. . . . . 1819—20
Pontardent, Fra J. . . . 1819—20
Stamford, Henry . . . . 1819—21
Brind, Frederick. . . . . 1819—20
Blood, Clement . . . . . 1819—21
Greene, James R. . . . . 1819—21
Newbery, Charles . . . . . 1819—20
Thompson, Alex. P. . . 1819—20
Agnew, Alex. K. . . . . 1819—20
Farquharson, Edw. W. . . 1819—21
Ludlow, Edward H. . . . 1819—21
Haslewood, Frederick F . 1819—20
Sutton, Henry . . . . . 1819—21
Wiggens, Charles H. . . . 1819—20
Madden, Edward . . . . 1819—21
Morley, Charles . . . . . 1819—20
Wilkinson, B. C. . . . . 1819—21
Walker, John . . . . . 1819—20
Backhouse, J Brockman . 1819—21
Oldham, James O. . . . 1819—
Ackers, Thomas P. . . . . 1819—20
Thursby, Charles . . . . 1819—21
Dalzell, Harry B. . . . . 1819—21
Tritton, William M. . . . 1819—21
Campbell, Ed. Lennon . 1819—21
Revell, John R. . . . . 1819—21
Pepper, Hampden N. . . 1819—21
Lawrence, George St. P.. 1819—21
Boileau, John T. . . . . 1819—20
Patterson, Robert D. . . 1819—21
Byam, A. E.. . . . . 1819—21
Blake, Erroll. . . . . 1819—21
Mason, James B. . . . . 1819—20
Knipe, Henry W. 1819 20
Peat, Alex. Cumine. . 1819—20
Berney, Wm. . . . . 1819—
Forster, Robert . . . . . 1819—20
Hodgson, Wm. Edward John 1820—23
Dickson, Wm. . . . . 1820—
Amsinck, Eames. . . . . 1820—22
Onslow, Geo. W. . . . . 1819—22
Bayliss, Thos. . . . . 1820—22
Gould, Wm Baring. . . . 1820—22
Middlecoat, Geo. . . . . 1820—22
Tucker, Fras N. B. . . . 1820—22
Geils, Thos. E . . . . . 1820—22
Fenning, Saml. W. . . . . 1820—22
Grant, John S. . . . . 1820—22
Cookson, Geo. J. . . . . 1820—22
Warden, Richard . . . . . 1820—22
Fordyce, John . . . . . 1820—22
O'Hanlon, Edward F. . . 1820—22
Hotham, John . . . . . 1820—22
Garstin, Charles . . . . . 1820—
Best, Charles H . . . . . 1820—22
Bell, James G. B. . . . . 1820—23
Edwards, John. . . . . 1820—22
Paterson, John C. . . . . 1820—22
Back, John. . . . . 1820—23
Grant. Charles. . . . . 1820—22
Campbell, George. . . . . 1820—23
Denman, Charles J. J. . . 1820—23
Baldwin, John T. . . . . 1820—23
Bowyer, Henry . . . . . 1820—22
Liddell, John. . . . . 1820—23
Begbie, Peter J . . . . . 1820—22
Abbott, Frederic. . . . . 1820—22
Lewin, Wm C. J. . . . . 1820—22
Jackson, Alfred . . . . . 1820—22

Trevelyan, Willoughby . . 1820—22
Tierney, John . . . . . 1820—22
Pears, Wm H. . . . . 1820—22
Cardew, Ambrose . . . . 1820—22
Prother, Edward R.. . . 1820—22
Gibb, Wm. Ed. . . . . 1820—22
Thomas, Charles H. . . . 1820—22
Lawrence, Henry M. . . 1820—22
Sage, Thomas E . . . . . 1821—23
Whistler, Thomas K. . . . 1821—23
Whitmore, James . . . . . 1821—23
Coles, Thomas. . . . . 1821—23
Nugent, Wm. G. . . . . 1821—23
Briggs, Charles . . . . . 1821—23
Alcock, Richard P . . . 1821—23
Pillans, Wm. S. . . . . 1821—23
Ellis, George. . . . . 1821—23
Dalzell, John G . . . . . 1821—23
McDonald, James H. . . . 1821—22
MacGregor, Robert G. . . 1821—22
King, John . . . . . 1821—25
Wilson, George . . . . . 1821—24
Flint, Charles R . . . . . 1821—22
Gerrard, John . . . . . 1821—23
Littlehales, Edward J. . . 1821—
Cleather, Thomas . . . . . 1821—23
Humphreys, Charles W. . 1821—22
Begbie, Arthur P. . . . . 1821—23
Messiter, Charles . . . . . 1821—24
Swinley, George H. . . . . 1821—23
Roberts, Charles A. . . . 1821—
Malett, Arthur. . . . . 1821—22
Boileau, Fras B. . . . . 1821—23
Willis, James. . . . . 1821—24
Humphreys, Thomas H. . 1821—23
Hayes, Robert T. . . . . 1821—22
Shakespear, John D. . . . 1821—23
Burt, Thomas S. . . . . 1821—23
Wood, John A. . . . . 1821—23
Ditmas, Thomas. . . . . 1821—23

Green, Charles J. 1821 23
Cooke, Bryan W. D. . . 1821—24
Reilly, Bradshaw Y. . . . 1821—23
Abbott, James. . . . . 1821—23
Grote, Frederick . . . . 1821—23
Greene, Godfrey T. . . . 1821—23
Simpson, George W. Y. . 1822—24
Dashwood, Francis . . . 1821—23
Daniell, James H. . . . . 1821—23
Brady, John . . . . . 1821—23
Miller, Wm. H. . . . . 1821—23
Bordwine, Josh. F. . . . . 1821—23
Young, James . . . . . 1821—24
Curry, Rd. C . . . . . 1822—24
Johnson, Manoel J. . . . 1821—22
Heathcote, Thomas H. . . 1821—23
Faber, Charles E. . . . . 1821—23
Bazely, Fras. R. . . . . 1821—23
Burgoyne, Frederick . . . 1822—24
Miles, Frederick A. . . . . 1822—24
Graham, George T. . . . . 1822—23
Onslow, Wm. C. . . . . 1821—24
Fish, Nathl. H. . . . . 1821—23
Hunter, Robert M. . . . . 1821—24
Swinton, Archd. R. J. . 1822—23
Anstruther, Philip . . . . . 1822—24
Goldingham, George A. . 1821—23
Duncan, Francis K. . . . . 1822—23
Ashton, John T. . . . . 1822—23
Conolly, Arthur . . . . . 1822—23
Ravenshaw, Henry T. . . 1822—23
Todd, Elliot D'A. . . . . 1822—23
Moore, Richard C. . . . . 1822—24
Gaitskill, Frederick . . . . 1822—23
Maxwell, John . . . . . 1822—23
Ximenes, Henry J. . . . . 1822—23
Begbie, Alexander J. . . . 1822—24
Mallock, Samuel. . . . . 1822—23
Trevor, Samuel S. . . . 1822—23
Harris, Wm. . . . . 1822—23

Rolland, Charles W. . . . 1822—24
Scott, George D. . . . . 1822—23
Brotherton, Wm. H. . . . 1822—24
Buckle, Edmund. . . . . 1822—24
Beatson, Alexr. D. . . . . 1822—24
Ferris, Joseph . . . . 1822—24
Willis, Paul W. . . . . 1822—24
Master, Edward P. 1822 24
Hall, George. . . . . 1822—24
Goodfellow, Wm. B. . . . 1822—24
Erskine, Charles. . . . . 1822—24
Madden, Wm. . . . . 1822—24
Watkins, Henry. . . . . 1822—24
Campbell, James G. . . . 1822—25
Birch, George R. . . . . 1822—24
Newman, Henry. . . . . 1822—24
Maling, Christopher S. . . 1822—24
Shakespear, Wm. M. . . . 1822—24
Martin, Wm. J . . . . . 1822—24
Colyear, Martin T. . . . . 1822—25
Dyke, Wm. H. . . . . 1822—24
Goodwyn, Henry . . . . . 1822—23
Humphrays, Alexander . . 1823—25
Croggan, John W. . . . . 1822—23
Trower, Jasper. . . . . 1822—24
Hawes, John B. . . . . 1822—25
Lavie, Tudor. . . . . 1822—24
Maitland, John. . . . . 1822—24
Reid, Charles S. . . . . 1822—24
Dickson, Colpoys . . . . . 1821—
Briggs, George. . . . . 1822—24
Bates, Waller . . . . . 1822—26
James, Hawkins F. . . . . 1822—25
McNair, John C. . . . . 1822—24
Watts, Montagu. . . . . 1822—24
Smith, John T. . . . . 1823—24
Atkinson, Wm. H. . . . . 1823—24
Gunthorpe, John H. . . . 1823—24
Anderson, John . . . . . 1823—24
Scott, Walter . . . . . 1823—24
Brooke, Robert D. . . . . 1823—24
Guyon, Henry J. . . . . 1823—24
Sunderland, Edward. . . . 1823—24
Boileau, Alexr. H. E. . . . 1823—24
Ramsay, James . . . . . 1823—25
Taylor, John. . . . . 1823—25
Cockburn, Henry De W. 1823—24
Brown, Fras. J. . . . . 1823—24
Tytler, George F. . . . . 1823—24
Mayne, George. . . . . 1823—25
Chaplin, James P.. . . . 1823—24
Tayler, Arthur W. . . . . 1823—24
Chambers, Wm.. . . . . 1824—
Turner, Henry B.. . . . . 1823—25
Hutt, George . . . . . 1823—25
Campbell, John G. . . . . 1823—25
Raikes, Henry T. . . . . 1823—25
Hicks, Thomas W. . . . . 1823—25
Pears, Thomas T. . . . . 1823—25
Mortimer, Hugh H. 1823 25
McMurdo, Bryce. . . . . 1823—25
Campbell, Duncan A. . . . 1823- 25
Wintle, Henry. . . . . 1823—25
Waller, Robert. . . . . 1824—26
Fitzgerald, George F. C. 1823—25
De Butts, Augustus. . . . 1823—25
Clarke, Ralph R. . . . . 1823—24
Sturrock, Henry. . . . . 1823—25
Fitzgerald, Augustin. . . . 1823—25
Ward, Wm. . . . . 1823—25
Campbell, Thomas E. . . 1823—25
Buckle, Edward . . . . . 1823—25
Larkins, George. . . . . 1823—25
Whiteford, James . . . . . 1824—26
Beadnell, Alfred . . . . . 1824—25
Loyd, Wm. K. . . . . 1824—25
Buchanan, Robert . . . . . 1825—
Forssteen, Henry G. . . . 1824—25
Monro, Edmund A. . . . . 1824—
Rumsey, Herbert . . . . . 1824—25

Montgomery, Hugh . . . . 1824—25
Innes, Alexander . . . . . 1824—26
Lawford, Edward . . . . . 1824—25
Oakes, Augustus F. . . . 1824—25
Marsh, Hippisley. . . . . 1824—27
Cotton, Frederick C. . . . 1824—25
Mackenzie, Frederick G. . 1824—25
Newsam, Clement . . . . . 1824—27
Croft, Stephen W. . . . . 1824—26
Tremenheere, George B. 1824—25
Bruere, Thomas N. . . 1824—25
Sanders, Henry . . . . . 1824—25
Henderson, Robert . . . . 1824—25
Wilkie, David . . . . . 1824—
Fraser, Alexander. . . . 1824—26
Baillie, Alexander E. . . . 1824—
Pemberton, Alexander F. 1824—25
Lancaster, Charles. . . . 1824—26
Douglas, Archibald . . . . 1824—25
Balfour, George . . . . . 1824—25
Graham, Francis H. . . . 1824—25
Kerr, Alex. B. . . . . 1824—25
Turner, Thomas M. B. . 1824—25
Smyth, Wm. M. . . . . 1824—25
Mills, Charles E. . . . . 1824—25
Walker, Alexr. S. . . . . 1824—26
Sullivan, Benj. S. . . . . 1825—26
Salter, John H. . . . . 1824—26
Brooke, Fras. C. . . . . 1824—26
Robertson, Charles T. . . 1824—25
Onslow, Robert T. . . . 1824—26
Biscoe, Joseph. . . . . 1824—26
Hare, Steuart B. . . . . 1824—26
Waring, John E. S. . . . 1824—25
Beresford, John P. . . . . 1824—26
Best, Samuel. . . . . 1824—25
Hamilton, Percy S. . . . . 1824—26
Young, Wm. O. . . . . 1824—25
Graham, Wm. H. . . . . 1824—25
Mallock, Zackary M. . . . 1824—26

Blake, Muirsom T. . . . . 1824—26
Showers, Edward S. G. . 1824—26
Brice, Edward . . . . . 1824—26
Pelly, Francis . . . . . 1824—25
Armstrong, Samuel F. . . 1824—
Rowlandson, George . . . 1824—26
Tarleton, Thomas . . . . . 1824—26
Egerton, John Fras. . . . 1824—26
Dickenson, James B. . . . 1824—25
Patrickson, George . . . . 1824—25
McGregor, George H. . . 1824—26
Carruthers, David . . . . . 1824—26
Boyé, Charles H. . . . . 1824—25
Vardon, Stafford. . . . . 1824—26
Christie, Edward. . . . . 1824—26
Bell, Wm. W. . . . . 1824—25
Bayley, Daniel. . . . . 1824—26
Campbell, Robert H. Scott 1825—
Clement, Francis W. . . . 1825—26
Birdwood, Wm. I. . . . . 1825—26
Alcock, Chambers B. P. . 1825—26
Shilleto, James F. . . . . 1825—
Gordon, Wm. Cosmo . . 1825—27
Hunter, Roger R. . . . . 1825—
Berthon, Henry . . . . . 1825—26
Bell, Jasper H. . . . . 1825—26
Cotter, George S. . . . . 1825—27
Wormald, Robert C. . . . 1825—27
Unwin, James S. . . . . 1825—26
Denman, Edmund H. F. . 1825—26
Garrard, Wm. . . . . 1825—26
Cooke, Charles John . . . 1825—26
Napier, Robert. . . . . 1825—26
Hallett, Charles H. . . . . 1825—
St. Clair, Wm. A. . . . . 1825—27
Corsar, Henry F. . . . . 1825—26
Orr, Wm. A. . . . . 1825—26
Ash, James. . . . . 1825—26
Mann, Gother K. . . . . 1825—27
Gardner, Wm. D F. . . . 1825—

Humfrey, Wm. H. . . . 1825–26
Robertson, John B. 1825–27
Lake, Henry A. . . . . 1825—
Godfrey, Thomas A C. . . 1825—27
Baker, Wm. E. . . . . 1825—
Mawdsley, John E. . . . . 1825—26
Greene, Joseph . . . . . 1825—27
Kilner, James . . . . . 1825—26
Wake, Charles S. A. . . . 1825—
Rowan, Charles R. . . . 1825—26
Smith, Charles E. . . . . 1825—
Brind, James. . . . . 1825—26
Bishop, John F. . . . . 1825—
Berdmore, Philip S. . . . . 1825—26
Spens, Thomas . . . . . 1825—
Browne, Adderley T. . . . 1825—27
Rooke, James N. . . . . 1825—27
Brett, Harry W. . . . . 1825—26
Bailey, Brook . . . . . 1825—27
Smythe, Thomas . . . . . 1825—27
Fraser, Hugh. 1825–26
Guthrie, Charles S. . . . . 1825—26
Macnaghten, John D. . . . 1825—
Cruickshank, James J. F. 1825–27
Burnett, Francis C. . . . . 1825—27
Brabazon, Henry L. . . . 1825—27
Moore, John . . . . . 1825—27
Ditmas, Frederick. . . . . 1825—26
Forster, Henry. . . . . 1825—27
Baynes, Edward. . . . . 1826—28
Harris, Thomas I P. . . . 1825—
Kinleside, Robert R. . . . 1825—27
Louis, Thomas. . . . . 1825—26
Money, Edward K. . . . . 1825—
Glasse, John M. . . . . 1825—27
White, Kenneth J. . . . . 1825—26
Ward, Mackenzie. . . . . 1825—
Smith, Llewelyn. . . . . 1825—27
Martin, Robert. . . . . 1826—27
Giberne, Henry . . . . . 1825—26
Hodson, Doveton . . . . . 1825—
Armstrong, Augustus . . . 1826—27
Casement, George. . . . . 1825—27
Saunders, Richard. . . . . 1825—
Innes, John. . . . . 1826—28
Sissmore, Thomas H. . . . 1825—27
Deas, Alexander F. C . . 1826—
Montgomery, Robert . . . 1826—
Robertson, John. . . . . 1826—28
Henderson, Robert . . . . 1825—27
Seppings, Alworth M. . , 1825—27
Bell, Hugh H. . . . . 1826—27
Gilmore, John . . . . . 1826—27
Worster, Wm. K. . . . . 1826—27
Fraser, John W. 1826–27
Fothergill, John W. . . . 1826—28
Glasfurd, John. . . . . 1826—27
Harris, James S. . . . . 1826—28
Crossman, Crawfurd. . . . 1826—28
Oldfield, John R. . . . . 1826—27
Gumm, George M. . . . . 1826—27
Becher, Henry M. . . . . 1826—28
Osborne, Thomas . . . . . 1826—
Campbell, James W. H. . 1826—
Huish, Alfred . . . . . 1826—27
Anderson, John . . . . . 1826—27
Congreve, Harry. . . . . 1826—27
Backhouse, Frederick G. 1826—28
Cornish, Frederick W. . . 1826—27
Channer, George G. . . . 1826—27
Scott, James E. . . . . 1826—
Turnbull, Sydney . . . . . 1826—27
Campbell, James H. . . . 1826—27
Light, John A. . . . . 1826—28
Birdwood, Michael A. . . 1826—27
Jacobs, John . . . . . 1826—27
Robertson, James W. . . . 1826—
Goldie, Barrè W. . . . . 1826—27
Cooper, George L. . . . . 1826—27
Kirkpatrick, Wm. . . . . 1826—27

Pottinger, Eldred . . . . . 1826—27
Master, Robert S. . . . . 1826—27
Rowan, Arthur F. . . . 1826—27
Cotton, Robert . . . . . 1826—28
Black, Bladen W. . . . . 1826+27
Woodgate, Decimus. . . . 1826—
Duff, Wm. R. . . . . 1826—28
Edwards, Thomas . . . . . 1826—28
Cornish, Henry H. . . . . 1826—27
Wall, Fredric . . . . . 1826—28
Jackson, Henry C. . . . . 1826—28
Kennedy, Thomas S. . . . 1826—27
Power, John P. . . . . 1826—27
Blake, Edward S. . . . . 1827—29
Creed, Richard . . . . . 1826—28
Creed, Henry . . . . . 1826—28
Shaw, John C. . . . . 1826—27
Watts, Henry . . . . . 1826—27
Berdmore, Hugh T. M. . 1828—30
Nixon, Charles H. . . . . 1826—27
Knatchbull, Reginald E. . 1826—28
O'Halloran John N. . . . . 1826—28
Broome, Arthur . . . . . 1826—27
Timins, John K. B. . . . . 1827—28
Halkett, Henry C. . . . . 1826—
Molyneux, Wm. M. . . . . 1826—28
Baldwin, Richard H. . . . 1826—28
Warner, Wm. K. . . . . 1827—29
Showers, Edward H . . . 1826—28
Abbott, Saunders A. . . . 1826—28
Steward, Robert. . . . . 1826—28
Kennett, George P. . . . . 1827—29
Bennett, Francis E. B. . . 1826—27
Berthon, Charles. . . . . 1826—27
Shakespear, Richmond C. 1827—28
Vincent, John F. . . . . 1826—28
Young, Robert H. . . . . 1826—28
Ritso, George F. . . . . 1827—28
Smith, Wm. S. . . . . 1826—
Bell, John D. . . . . 1826—27

Abbott, Henry. . . . . 1826—
Inverarity, Jonathan D. . . 1826—
Ommanney, Edward L. . 1826—27
Craig, Wm M. . . . . 1826—28
Smyth, Ralph. . . . . 1826—28
Craigie, John A. . . . . 1826—
Walker, Robert . . . . . 1826—28
Moffat, James D. . . . . 1826—
Tilson, James H. . . . . 1826—28
Ayrton, Frederick. . . . . 1826—28
Abercrombie, Wm . . . . 1826—28
Alderson, John C. . . . 1827—29
Deck, George . . . . . 1827—28
Cannan, David J. . . . . 1827—28
Gaitskill, John F. . . . . 1827—
Hallett, Wm. H. . . . . 1827—
Elmslie, Kenward W. . . . 1827—28
Patrickson, John. . . . . 1827—28
Forrest, Lowther T. . . 1827—
Maule, Richard . . . . . 1827—28
Mouat, James A. . . . . 1827—28
McMahon, Henry . . . . . 1827—28
Gray, Thomas. . . . . 1827—29
Laughton, John . . . . . 1827—28
Bishop, James . . . . . 1827—28
Price, Henry . . . . . 1827—28
Colebrooke, Thomas E. . 1827—28
Harrison, George W. . . . 1827—28
Gabbett, Wm. M. . . . . 1827—28
Lavie, Henry. . . . . 1827—28
Woosnam, James B. . . . 1827—28
Babington, Charles D . . 1827—29
Babington, John . . . . . 1827—29
Dancer, George . . . . . 1827—29
Duncan, Henry H. . . . . 1827—28
Ashley, Francis B. . . . . 1827—28
Pruen, George A. . . . . 1827—29
Weller, Joseph A. . . . . 1827—28
Wise, Henry W. A. . . 1827—
Beck, David S. . . . . 1827—28

Pears, Arnold C. . . . . 1827—28
Milne, George J. D. . . . 1827—28
Scott, Edward W. S. . . . 1827—28
Hockin, Henry P. H. . . . 1827—28
Bruere, Charles A. S. . . 1827—28
Gunthorpe, James A. . . . 1827—29
Harris, George A. . . . . 1827—
Money, Rowland. . . . . 1827—
Chichester, Robert W. . . 1827—28
Durand, Henry M. . . . . 1827—28
Supple, John C. . . . . 1827—28
Tucker, Henry C. . . . . 1827—
Gaisford, Thomas . . . . . 1827—28
Conway, Thomas B. A . 1827—
Waugh, Andrew S. . . . . 1827—
Vincent, James . . . . . 1827—28
Stuart, Robert H. . . . . 1827—
Thom, James P. . . . . 1827—28
Hutchinson, Alfred C. . . 1827—29
Smith, Alfred V. . . . . 1827—
Dickinson, George H. . . 1827—28
Lumsden, David. . . . . 1827—29
Richardson, John L. C. . 1827—28
Western, James R. . . . . 1827—28
Eyre, Vincent . . . . . 1827—28
Apperley, Henry. . . . . 1827—29
Timbrell, Wm. . . . . 1827—29
Pitcairn, Wm. . . . . 1827—29
Graham, Wm. . . . . 1829—30
Hutton, George . . . . . 1828—30
Mackenzie, Murray . . . . 1827—28
Dixon, Francis G. P. M. . 1827—
Righy, Henry . . . . . 1828—29
Saunders, Wm. W. . . . 1827—29
Austin, Edward G. . . . . 1827—28
Lawford, Henry . . . . . 1827—28
Money, Kyrle E. A. . . . 1827—28
Tickell, Samuel R. . . . . 1827—29
Estridge, Joseph. . . . . 1827—28
Bridgman, Percival . . . . 1827—28

Barrow, Joseph L. . . . . 1827—29
Harvey, Charles C. . . . . 1828—29
Stewart, Charles. . . . . 1827—29
Hopper, Arthur Q. . . . . 1827—
Long, Robert C. . . . . 1828—
Paley, Wm. . . . . 1827—30
Davidson, Wright W. . . 1827—
Ellis, John D. B. . . . . 1827—29
North, Roger M. . . . . 1827—
Massie, Watkin . . . . . 1827—29
Crawford, James H. G. . . 1827—29
Welland, Edward . . . . . 1827—29
Tucker, Henry St. G. . . 1827—29
Sharp, John N. . . . . 1827—28
Percival, Edward G. . . . 1827—29
Michell, Eardley W. . . . 1828—30
Boulton, Charles. . . . . 1827—29
Milne, Edward M. . . . . 1828—29
McGregor Alexander N. M. 1827—29
Salmon, George P. . . . , 1827—29
Wingate, George . . . . . 1827—29
Roberts, Wm. M. . . . . 1828—30
Renny, Thomas . . . . . 1828—29
Senior, Edward J. . . . . 1828—
Selby, George . . . . . 1828—30
Pownall, Thomas C. . . . 1828—29
Rothery, Douglas C. . . . 1828—
Gorges, Edward H. . . . . 1828—
Fagan, George H. . . . . 1828—29
Mein, John D. . . . . 1828—29
Jacob, Wm. S. . . . . 1828—29
Eaton, Gerard P. . . . . 1828—29
Welstead, Alfred. . . . . 1828—29
Wetherall, Frederick A. . 1828—29
Hogge, Charles. . . . . 1828—29
Edwards, John A. . . . . 1828—
Molyneux, Arthur M. . . . 1828—29
Cazalet, Peter G. . . . . 1828—30
Dawes, Michael . . . . . 1828—29
Salmon, Robert P. . . . . 1828—30

Hebbert, Wm. G. . . . . 1828—29
Bird, Wm. H. L. . . . . 1828—29
Bourdieu, John H. . . . . 1828—29
Studdert, Thomas. . . . . 1828—30
Marriott, Hunt. . . . . 1828—29
Steer, Wm. W. . . . . 1828—29
Tremenheere, Charles W. 1828—29
Caulfield, John. . . . . 1828—30
Horsley, Wm H. . . . . 1828—29
Morgan, Edward J. . . . . 1828—29
Austin, Thomas . . . . 1828—30
Brown, Edmund J. . . . . 1828—30
Carleton, Henry A. . . . 1828—30
Barr. Wm. . . . . 1828—29
Delamain. Wm. H. . . . . 1828—30
Ramsay, David . . . . . 1828—
Goodwin, Frederic L. . . 1828—30
Briggs, Edmund H . . . . 1828—
Greene, Francis N. . . . . 1828—
Margary, Henry J. . . . 1828—30
Dent, Charles R. . . . . 1828—30
Kinkead, Richard . . . . . 1828—30
Trevor, Henry R. Æ. . 1828—30
Baynes, George P. . . . . 1828—30
Hendley, John L. . . . . 1829—31
Siddons, Henry . . . . . 1828—29
Raikes, Robert N. . . . . 1828—
Hay, Samuel. . . . . 1828—30
Hill, Lawrence. . . . . 1828—29
Balmain, James G. . . . . 1828—30
Douglas, Wm. . . . . 1828—29
Ferguson, John H. . . . 1829—30
Turner, James F. . . . . 1828—30
Turner, Frank. . . . . 1828—30
Armstrong, Hugh C. . . . 1828—30
Gould, Alexander B. . . . 1828—30
Cleaveland, Frederick D. .
Wilmot, Edward R. E. . . 1828—30
Walker, George H. . . . . 1828—30
Wemyss, Francis . . . . . 1828—29

Rundall, John W. . . . . 1828—30
Campbell, Edmund C. . . 1828—
Reid, David . . . . . 1829—30
Trail, John. . . . . 1828—30
Erskine, David. . . . . 1828—30
Grubb, Wm. H. . . . . 1828—30
Alexander, James . . . . . 1828—
Michell, Henry J. . . . . 1829—30
Hay, John I . . . . . 1828—30
Inglis, Robert . . . . . 1828—31
Gardiner, Thomas J. . . . 1829—31
Vardon, Frederick C. . . 1829—30
Yorke, Charles. . . . . 1829—30
Sanders, Arthur . . . . . 1829—30
Morgell, Robert . . . . . 1829—30
Sale, Thomas H. . . . . 1829—30
St. Leger, James. . . . . 1829—
Stevens, Wm. B. . . . . 1829—30
Cunningham, Joseph D. . 1829—30
Smyth, John H. . . . . 1829—31
Marsh, Hugh. . . . . 1830—31
Abercrombie John. . . . . 1829—30
Paterson, Wm. . . . . 1829—
Baynes, Edward J. . . . . 1829—30
Lethbridge, George M. . . 1829—30
Hungerford, Townsend J.W. 1829—30
Macintire, Andrew W. . . 1829—31
Simpson, Wm. R. . . . . 1829—30
Williams, Wm. J. . . . . 1829—
Lamb, Charles. . . . . 1829—31
Inverarity, James. . . . . 1829—30
Orr, Charles A. . . . . 1829—31
Fowler, Jonathan . . . . . 1829—31
Fisher, Goodricke A. . . . 1829—31
Bishop, Frederick C. . . . 1829—30
Trower, Gordon P. . . . . 1829—
Brougham, Peter. . . . . 1829—30
Polson, Wm. . . . . 1829—
Skelton, Charles C . . . . 1829—31
Ludlow, Samuel E. O. . . 1829—30

Bacon, Thomas. . . . . 1829—30
Sturt, John L. D.. . . . . 1829—31
Kirby, Gravenor. . . . . 1829—30
Keighly, Thomas. . . . . 1829—
Snow, Percy T.. . . . . 1829—31
Cunningham, Alexander . 1829—31
Stiles, Wm. . . . . 1829—31
Martin, George L. . . . . 1829—
Percival, Thomas . . . . . 1829—31
Skirrow, John . . . . . 1829—31
Collyer, George . . . . . 1829—30
Raikes, George W.. . . . . 1829—30
Elliot, Geoffery . . . . . 1829—31
Bell, John W. . . . . 1829—31
Warburton, Peter E. . . . 1829—31
Goad, John W. . . . . 1829—31
Munbee, Gore B. . . . . 1829—31
Warburton, Robert . . . . 1829—31
Arden, Samuel. . . . . 1829—31
Lautour, Peter A. . . . . 1829—31
Hart, Philip L. . . . . 1831—32
Campbell, Dugald A. . . . 1829—31
Marshall, George A. . . . 1829—31
Newland, George . . . . . 1830—31
Voyle, Francis E.. . . . . 1829—31
Sale, Robert H. . . . . 1829—31
Pottinger, John . . . . . 1829—31
Middleton, Wm.. . . . . 1830—32
Corfield, Septimus I. . . . 1830—31
Irby, Claude F. . . . . 1830—32
Abbott, Herbert E. S . . 1829—31
Chapman, Richard H. . . 1830—31
Price, Augustus . . . . . 1830—31
Tupper, John. . . . . 1830—31
Allardyce, Henry W. . . . 1830—32
Willoughby, Henry J. . . 1830—32
Phillips, Joseph S.. . . . . 1830—31
Jacson, Roger . . . . . 1830—31
Richardson, Taylor C. . . 1830—31
Spens, James. . . . . 1830—31
Walker, Charles . . . . . 1830—31
Remington, George R. . . 1830—31
Crawford, Andrew. . . . . 1830—32
MacLeod, Norman C. . . 1830—31
Leech, Robert. . . . . 1830—31
Adams, Frederick. . . . . 1830—32
Elliot, Charles M . . . . . 1830—31
Mann, Charles . . . . . 1830—32
Sealy, George P. . . . . 1830—31
Strettell, George J. . . . . 1830—32
Brooke, Arthur E. . . . . 1830—32
Spitta, Charles L.. . . . . 1830—32
Oldfield, Thomas W. . . . 1830—31
Mitchell, Thomas W. . . . 1830—32
Jones, Wm. . . . . 1830—31
Hodgson, Anthony J.. . . 1830—31
Foulis, Archibald . . . . . 1830—31
Maxwell, Wm.. . . . . 1830—31
Dick, Andrew E. . . . . 1830—31
Davies, Albert. . . . . 1830—31
Barr, Henry J.. . . . . 1830—32
Hay, Robert . . . . . 1830—31
Bell, George K.. . . . . 1830—32
Campbell, Thomas H. . . 1830—31
Gardner, Robert O. . . . 1830—32
Western, Wm. C. . . . . 1830—32
Browne, George S. H. . . 1830—31
Bowen, Wm. C. M. . . 1830—31
Cornish, Philip G. . . . . 1830—31
Davidson, George H. . . . 1830—32
Money, Emle K. . . . . 1830—31
Templer, Frederick . . . . 1830—31
Rose, Henry B . . . . . 1830—31
Warren, Pelham D. . . . 1830—31
Cotton, Wm. E. P.. . . . . 1830—32
Bunce, Wm. T. . . . . 1830—32
Little, Richard R.. . . . . 1830—32
Say, Wm. C. . . . . 1830—31
Crowe, Robert. . . . . 1830—32
Byam, Henry J. B. . . . . 1830—

Greene, George N. . . . . 1830—31
Hawkins, Alexander W. . 1830—32
Turner, John. . . . . 1830—32
Mellersh, Charles . . . . 1830—32
Innes, James. . . . . 1830—32
Snow, Wm S . . . . . 1830—32
Conran, Henry M. . . . . 1830—32
Macdonald, Archibald. . . 1830—32
Gabb, Frederick S. . . . . 1830—32
Brougham, Henry . . . . . 1830—
Western, Wm. J. . . . . 1830—32
Tyler, Henry. . . . . 1830—32
Renwick, James . . . . . 1830—32
Curtis, John A. . . . . 1830—32
Maxwell, Henry J. . . . . 1830—
Richards, Charles J. . . . 1830—32
Jenkins, Wm. G P. . . . 1830—32
Rogers, John. . . . . 1831—32
Tulloch, Stamford W. R. 1830—32
Mercer, George D. . . . . 1831—32
Vine, Wm.. . . . . 1830—32
Tulloch, John S. D. . . . 1830—32
Stevens, Joseph F. . . . . 1830—32
Watt, James . . . . . 1830—32
Parker, George . . . . . 1830—32
Forbes, John G. . . . . 1830—32
Ouchterlony, John . . . . 1830—32
Wyndham, Arthur. . . . . 1830—32
Sherson, Alexander N. . . 1831—33
Le Blanc, Edward. . . . 1831—
Johnson, George T. . . . 1831—
Pogson, George T. . . . . 1831—33
Tombs, John W. . . . . 1831—32
Becher, Edward R. . . . . 1831—
Impey, Edward H. . . . . 1831—32
Wade, Henry C. . . . . 1831—32
North, Charles F. . . . . 1831—33
Stephenson, James O. . . 1831—
Fast, Rivers F. G. . . . . 1831—32
Robertson, Roderick . . . 1831—32

Mardall, George S. . . . . 1831—32
Nicolls, Wm. T.. . . . . 1831—32
Gillman, Henry J.. . . . . 1831—
Nash, Alexander. . . . . 1831—32
Kaye, John W. . . . . 1831—32
Forrest, John H. . . . . 1831—
Kevin, Edward . . . . . 1831—32
Scott, John D. . . . . 1831—32
Worsley, Charles H. . . . 1831—32
Sibly, Edward R. . . . . 1831—32
Goolden, John. . . . . 1831—32
Purvis, George J. . . . . 1831—32
Hervey, Albert H. A. . . 1831—32
Goodwyn, Walter F. . . . 1831—33
Johnston, James G.. . . . 1831—32
Young, Archibald G. . . . 1831—32
Young, Alexander D.. . . 1831—
Deacon, Edward. . . . . 1832—33
Leith, Theodore G.. . . . 1831—32
Tombs, Wm. H. . . . . 1831—32
Thuillier, Henry E. L. . . 1831—32
Pott, Stephen . . . . . 1831—32
Birch, Thomas C.. . . . . 1831—32
Blair, David . . . . . 1831—32
Wilson, John. . . . . 1831—32
Whelpdale, Wm. W. . . . 1831—32
Wapshare, Wm. H.. . . . 1831—32
Beadle, Denis R. H. . . . 1831—32
Tucker, Thomas T. . . 1831—32
Moore, Thomas P. . . . . 1831—32
Pellew, Percy T. . . . . 1831—
Hoseason, Charles J. . . . 1831—33
Campbell, Wm. R. N. . . 1831—
Vardon, Frank. . . . . 1831—32
Fagg, Herbert . . . . . 1832—
Cumine, George . . . . . 1831—
Unwin, Charles . . . . . 1832—33
Halkett, Charles. . . . . 1832—33
Wood, Matthew. . . . . 1832—33
Ogilvie, Robert L. J. . . . 1831—33

Le Geyt, Robert C. . . . 1831—33
Hamilton, George T. . . . 1831—33
Strettell, Edward . . . . . 1831—33
Grimes, Edward P. . . . . 1832—33
Atkinson, Frederic D. . . 1831—33
Penrice, George . . . . . 1831—33
Allardyce, James. . . . . 1831—33
Salmon, Clare S. . . . . 1831—33
Hodgson, Wm. . . . . 1831—33
Sherwill, Walter S. . . . . 1831—33
Tucker, Robert T. . . . . 1831—33
Prendergast, James A. . . 1832—33
Becher, Arthur M. . . . . 1831—33
Vincent, Henry . . . . . 1831—33
Hasell Christopher. . . . 1832—33
Moore, Robert R . . . . . 1831—33
Anderson, Wm. W. . . . 1831—33
Scott, Lambart . . . . . 1831—33
Eden, Wm. F. . . . . 1831—33
Deas, Robert. . . . . 1831—32
Luard, Peter W. . . . . 1832—33
Gill, Charles . . . . . 1832—33
Nixon, Henry . . . . . 1831—33
Cooke, Wm. J. . . . . 1831—33
Baker, Frederick M . . . 1831—32
Siddons, Wm. Y. . . . . 1831—33
Johnston, Patrick H. . . . 1831—33
Malcolm, Wm. O. . . . . 1831—33
Pollock, Frederick . . . . 1832—33
White, John . . . . . 1831—33
Swart, Wm. S. . . . . 1832—33
Money, Rowland W. T. . 1832—34
Bromley, Richard . . . . . 1832—33
Goad, Samuel T. A. . . . 1832—33
Gibbon, Charles J. . . . . 1832—33
Duffin, Charles W. . . . . 1832—34
Baker, Charles J. . . . . 1832—33
Collyer, George C. . . . . 1832—33
De la Motte, Charles D. . 1832—34
Newbery, Thomas. . . . . 1832—

Sturrock, George . . . . . 1832—33
Corsar, Colvin . . . . . 1832—33
Dowson, Ralph . . . . . 1832—34
Hill, John. . . . . 1832—34
Steer, Henry R. H. . . . . 1832—33
Leycester, Ralph W. H. . 1832—33
Douglas, Charles. . . . . 1832—33
Scott, Charles . . . . . 1832—33
Wilson, Francis . . . . . 1832—
Taylor, Henry C. . . . . 1832—33
Lawrence, Richard C. . . 1832—34
Bristow, D'Oyly R. . . . . 1832—33
Nicoll, Henry . . . . . 1832—34
Wemyss, Francis. . . . . 1832—
Carnegie, John W. . . . . 1832—
Grant, Wm. D. . . . . 1832—34
Carr, George. . . . . 1832—33
Fullerton, Wm. R. . . . . 1832—
Chambers Joseph . . . . . 1832—33
Johns, Robert . . . . . 1832—
Blake, Henry M. . . . . 1832—33
Raikes, George D. . . . . 1832—
Webb, Edward A. H . . 1832—33
Rees, Crawford M. . . . . 1832—33
Daycock, John T. . . . . 1832—33
Becher, Septimus H. . . . 1832—34
Johnston, Charles C. . . . 1832—34
Scott, Francis H. . . . . 1832—33
Keatinge, James . . . . . 1832—33
Cooper, Richard. . . . . 1833—34
Piercy, Henry J. . . . . 1832—34
Graham, Richard J. . . . . 1832—34
Wood, Henry . . . . . 1832—34
Blake, Henry W. . . . . 1832—33
Johnston, Wm. M. . . . . 1832—34
Caulfield, Gordon . . . . . 1833—34
Hutchinson, Charles H. . . 1832—34
Kitson, John. . . . . 1832—34
Wilson, Wm. J . . . . . 1832—34
Crewe, Richard . . . . . 1832—33

Staples, Nathaniel A. . . . 1832—34
Terry, Walter S. . . . . 1832—34
Thorne, Peregrine F. . . . 1832—34
Carter, Charles. . . . . 1832—34
Reid, Andrew G. . . . . 1832—34
Hamilton, James H. . . . 1832—
Chester, Robert . . . . . 1832—34
Turner, Augustus . . . . . 1832—34
Boyd, Brooke . . . . . 1833—34
Walker, James L. . . . . 1832—34
Impey, Elijah P. . . . . 1833—34
Mainwaring, Gordon. . . 1832—34
Christie, Charles F . . . . 1832—
Egerton, Wm. . . . . 1832—33
Richardson, James. . . . . 1832—34
Morrieson, Wm. . . . . 1832—33
Burgoyne, John O. . . . . 1832—34
Weaver, Henry . . . . . 1832—34
Allan, John S. . . . . 1832—34
Stansbury, Daniel . . . . 1833—34
Outlaw, Thomas F. V. . . 1832—34
Mercer, Wm. R . . . . . 1833—34
Thornhill, Robert B. . . . 1832—33
Brewster, David E. . , . . 1832—34
Turnbull, Alfred. . . . . 1832—33
Nuthall, Frederic G. . . . 1832—34
Burke, James H . . . . . 1833—34
Tytler, Wm. F. . . . . 1832—34
O'Grady, Richard W. . . 1833—34
Paterson, Francis S. . . . 1833—34
Saunders, Ambrose E. . . 1833—35
Ward, Edward E. . . . . 1833—
Baillie, George. . . . . 1833 -35
Nesbitt, George Q. . . . . 1833—34
Renny, Robert. . . . . 1833—35
McGrigor, James . . . . . 1833—34
Raikes, Charles L. N. . . 1833—34
Cooke, Crawford . . . . . 1833—34
Lye, Wm. H. C. . . . . 1833—35
Cadell, Alexander T. . . . 1833—34
Hervey, Gerald A. F. . . 1833—34
Cadell, James G. S. . . . 1833—34
Reilly, Robert L. . . . . 1833—35
Bourdillon, Robert P. . . . 1833—
McCulloch, Wm. . . . . 1833—34
Hogg, Adam. . . . . 1833—34
Aitchison, Andrew N. . . 1833—35
Russell, George J. . . . . 1833—34
Bristow, Edward W. . . . 1833—34
Tytler, Maurice W. . . . . 1833—35
Caulfeild, Alexander D. . 1833—35
Ayrton, John H. . . . . 1833—34
Macmullen, Frederic S. . . 1833—34
Spottiswoode, Molyneux C. 1833—
Lane, Robert . . . . . 1833—35
Hoare, John L. P. . . . . 1833—35
Beaufort, Stephen. . . . . 1833—35
Green, Charles A. . . . . 1833—35
Broadfoot, James S. . . . 1833—35
Hicks, Edward W. . . . . 1833—35
Strachey, Henry. . . . . 1833—35
Kaye, Edward. . . . . 1833—35
Clifford, Conrade . . . . . 1833—
Stein, Henry. . . . . 1833—35
James, Henry C. . . . . 1833—35
Fitzmaurice, Gamaliel. . . 1833—35
Spottiswoode, Hugh. . . . 1833—
Spread, Charles H. D. . . 1833—35
Vincent, Henry T. . . . . 1833—
Hillersdon, Wm. R. . . . . 1833—35
Rees, Wm. E. . . . . 1833—35
Pigou, Robert . . . . . 1833—34
Inglis, John. . . . . 1833—35
Richards, Robert . . . . . 1833—35
Elliott, George D. . . . . 1833—
Lukin, Wm. A. . . . . 1833—35
Franklin, Robert M. . . . 1833—35
Walker, Andrew. . . . . 1833—34
Gibbard, Wm. . . . . 1833—34
Devereux, Wm. P. . . . . 1833—35

Oakes, Thomas G. . . . . 1833—35
Herbert, Henry B. . . . . 1833—35
Larkins, Colin R. . . . . 1833—35
Lysaght, Arthur . . . . . 1833—34
FitzGerald, Robert . . . . 1833—35
McCaskill, John C. . . . . 1834—35
Campbell, Archibald. . . 1833—35
Orr, Sutherland G. G. . . 1833—35
Shuttleworth, Fletcher . . 1833—35
Metcalfe, Edmund W. . . 1834—35
Gordon, Charles. . . . . 1834—35
Atkinson, Charles D'O. . 1834—35
Forrest, Wm. C. . . . . 1834—35
Roberts Henry C.. . . . . 1834—35
Francis, Peregrine M.. . . 1834—35
Brooke, John C. . . . . 1834—35
Young, Charles B. . . . . 1834—35
Farmer, George A. . . . . 1834—35
Hay, Wm. . . . . 1834—36
Robertson, Patrick G. . . 1834—35
Gordon, James. . . . . 1834—35
Evans, Wm. E. . . . . 1834—35
Alcock, Alexander J. . . . 1834—35
Philipps, James M. H. . . 1834—35
Monckton, George P.. . . 1834—
Watt, Robert P. K. . . . 1834—35
Young, Arthur S.. . . . . 1834—35
Philipps, Herbert F. . . . 1834—35
Rigby, Christopher P. . . 1834—35
Falconer, Wm. . . . . 1834—35
Galwey, Michael. . . . . 1834—35
Hayes, Fletcher F. C. . . 1834—35
Brougham, Thomas . . . . 1834—35
Arrow, Wm. G.. . . . . 1834—35
Geils, Andrew A. . . . . 1834—35
Plunkett, John. . . . . 1834—35
Mackenzie, George S. . . 1834—35
Money, Wm. T.. . . . . 1834—35
Larkins, Wm. H. . . . . 1834—35
Gastrell, James E. . . . . 1834—35
Taylor, Henry J. A. . . . 1834—35
Peacocke, Elliot T. . . . . 1834—35
Evans, John A. . . . . 1834—35
Mackeson, Wm. L. . . . . 1834—35
Beale, Edward C. . . . . 1834—35
Harris, Wilmer O. . . . . 1834—35
Hervey, Charles R. W. . 1834—35
Metcalfe, James . . . . . 1834—35
Clifford, George H. . . . . 1834—36
Alexander, Gustavus W.. 1834—36
Caulfeild, James G. . . . . 1834—35
Forbes, Edward . . . . . 1834—36
Taylor, Vincentio C . . . 1834—35
Strachey, Richard . . . . . 1834—36
Heyman, Henry . . . . . 1834—36
Batten, Sisley J. . . . . 1834—36
Hall, Edward. . . . . 1834—36
Tombs, Francis . . . . . 1834—36
Macleod, George. . . . . 1834—36
MacPherson, Ranald. . . . 1834 -36
Blake, Wm. F. . . . . 1834—36
Wright, Charles . . . . . 1834—36
Locker, Edward. . . . . 1834—36
Gleig, George R. . . . . 1834—36
Wood, Thomas . . . . . 1335—
Wilkinson, Wm. E.. . . . 1835—37
Turnbull, Montagu J. . . . 1835—36
Turnbull, Alexander D. . 1835—37
Baker, Wyndham C. L. . 1835—36
Macdonald, Malcolm M. . 1835—37
Symons, Christopher J.. . 1835—37
Bayly, Wentworth. . . . . 1835—36
Buckle, Randolph C. . . . 1835—37
Staples, Monsey. . . . . 1835—36
Montgomery, James. . . . 1835—36
Hughes, Wm. G. C. . . . 1835—37
Tower, Edmund. . . . . 1835—36
Johnstone, James F. . . . 1835—36
Marriott, Wm. F. . . . . 1835—36
Grant, Charles F. . . . . 1835—36

Carter, Henry J. W. . . . 1835—37
Nuthall, Wm. F. . . . . 1835—36
Scott, David C. . . . . 1835—36
Crossman, Francis G. . . 1835—37
St. Aubyn, Edmund P. . 1835—37
Malcolm, George. 1835- 36
Stone, Wm. H. . . . . 1835—37
Selby, Walter . . . . . 1835—37
Mill, John. . . . . 1835—36
Smith, Richard B. . . . . 1835—36
Maling, Charles R. . . . . 1835—38
Farre, Richard J. . . . . 1835—37
Campbell, Robert . . . . 1835—37
Simson, James N. . . . . 1835—37
Johnson, Henry M. . . . . 1835—
Williams, Wm. H. . . . . 1835—37
Aked, John S.. . . . . 1835—36
Jeremie, Wm. H . . . . . 1835—36
Sneyd, Charles M. . . . . 1835—37
Smith, Wm. . . . . 1835—37
Elliot, John. . . . . 1835—36
Pattullo, James. . . . . 1835—37
Gorges, John A. H. . . . 1836—37
Woodhouse, Francis E. . 1835—36
Carrington, Arthur. . . . . 1835—37
Sellon, Francis W. . . . . 1835—37
Cole, Thomas . . . . . 1835—37
Cholmeley, Mountagne . . 1835—37
Goodwyn, Alred G. . . . 1835—37
Burlton, Francis M. H.. . 1835—36
Mulcaster, Wm. E. . . . . 1835—36
Rivers, Francis P.. . . . . 1835—36
Kensington, Charles. . . . 1835—37
Crewe, John . . . . . 1835—37
Turner, Athill . . . . . 1835—37
James, Wm . . . . . 1835—37
Hamilton, Douglas. . . . . 1835—37
Bedford, James. . . . . 1835—37
Lamb, John C. . . . . 1835—37
Fanshawe, Richard W. II. 1835—37

Shute, Deane C. . . . . 1835—37
Ferris, Wm. S. . . . . 1835—37
Lewis, Henry . . . . . 1835—37
Wallace, Wm. F. N. . . . 1836—37
Podmore, Robert . . . . . 1835—37
Gordon, John . . . . . 1835—36
Fraser, Alexander R. . . . 1836—37
Compton, D' Oyly T. . . 1835—
Childers, Frederic . . . . .
Freese, James C. . . . . 1835—36
Anderson, Wm. A. . . . . 1835—37
Carruthers, George T. S. 1836—38
Smith, George N.. . . . . 1835—36
Cavenagh, Orfeur . . . . . 1835—37
Jacob, George O. . . . . 1836—37
Trower, Cecil P. . . . . 1835—37
Campbell, Wm. . . . . 1836—37
Kiernan. Thomas . . . . . 1836—37
Law, Wm. T. . . . . 1836—37
Teissier, Henry P. de . . 1836—37
Grindlay, Henry R. . . . . 1836—
Macleod, Wm. E. . . . . 1836—37
Newton, Charles. . . . . 1836—37
Thacker, Samuel . . . . . 1836—37
Alexander, John S.. . . . 1836—37
Ross, Frederick . . . . . 1836—
Armstrong, Alexander M. 1836—
Salusbury, Edward W. . . 1836—37
Becher, John R.. . . . . 1836—37
Brooke, Peter L. . . . . 1836—37
Menars, Henry. . . . . 1836—37
Kemball, Arnold B.. . . . 1836—37
Walker, Henry T. . . . . 1836—
Molony, Charles P. . . . . 1836—37
McLoughlin, David . . . . 1837—39
Poulett, George.. . . . . 1836—37
Macleod, Donald. . . . . 1836—37
Money, Henry S. . . . . 1836—
Paton, John S. . . . . 1836—37
Tower, Francis . . . . . 1836—37

Combe, James J. . . . . 1836—38
Fitzmaurice, John C. . . . 1836—37
Reynolds, Robert . . . . . 1836—37
Boileau, Edward J. . . . . 1836—37
Forbes, Charles . . . . . 1836—
McDonell, Thomas G. . . 1836—37
Mayne, Wm.. . . . . 1836—37
Cameron, Donald . . . . . 1836—37
Lambert, John. . . . . 1836—37
Baillie, Wm. . . . . 1836—37
Fanning, Edward C. . . . 1836—
Grant, John H. I. . . . . 1836—37
Terrot, Charles S. J . . . 1836—37
Caulfeild, John P.. . . . . 1836—37
Trower, Charles T. . . . . 1836—37
Bagot, John . . . . . 1836—37
Rose, James . . . . . 1836—37
Vanrenan, Edward D. . . 1836—37
Travers, James . . . . . 1836—38
Mayne, Henry O. . . . . 1836—37
Repton, Humphrey T. . . 1836—37
Money, David I. . . . . 1836—37
Christie, Robert . . . . . 1836—37
Forbes. James K. . . . . 1836—37
Bruce, Robert R. . . . . 1836—37
Newbery, George K. . . . 1836—37
Stevens, Charles B. . . . . 1836—38
Loveday, Byam M. . . . . 1836—37
Southey, Charles G. . . . 1836—37
Waterman, Thomas P. . . 1836—38
Fotheringham, James F. . 1836—37
Voyle, Walter W. D. . . 1836—37
Lockett, James M. . . . . 1836—37
Evans, Henry L. . . . . 1836—37
Sparks, Thomas P. . . . . 1836—37
Godfrey, Robert W. . . . 1836—37
Clark, Patrick C. . . . . 1836—38
D'Oyly, Thomas C. H. . . 1836—38
Pollard, Dillon G.. . . . . 1836—37
Dickenson, Edward N. . . 1836—37

Fraser, John W. . . . . 1836—38
Cox, Charles V.. . . . . 1836—38
Cunningham, George W. . 1836—38
Dunsterville, James B. . . 1836—38
Christie, Alexander . . . . 1836—38
Tulloh, Robert H. D. . . 1836—38
Dickens, Craven H.. . . . 1836—38
Gordon, Thomas W. . . . 1836—37
Falls, Andrew V. . . . . 1837—39
Sweet, Henry B. . . . . 1836—38
Hammond, Henry . . . , . 1836—38
Fytche, Albert. . . . . 1837—38
Fanning, Frederick. . . . . 1837—38
Boileau, Archibald J. M. . 1837—38
Travers, Astley C. . . . . 1837—38
Kemball, John S . . . . . 1837—38
Cunningham, Francis . . . 1837—
Poley, James F. W. . . . 1837—39
Dallas, Henry R. G. . . . 1837—
Shubrick, Wm. B. . . . . 1837—38
Marquis, James. . . . . 1837—39
Bourchier, George. . . . . 1837—38
Pyke, Joseph. . . . . 1837—38
Jackson, Charles . . . . . 1837—38
Williams, Alfred. . . . . 1837—38
Dennys, Edward L. . . . 1837—38
Tweedie, Alexander L.. . 1837—38
Goodfellow, James F.. . . 1837—38
Yule, Henry . . . . . 1837—38
Robertson, Alexander. . . 1837—38
Patteson, Arthur J. . . . . 1837—38
Norton, Robert B.. . . . . 1837—39
Black, Robert . . . . . 1837—38
Pogson, John. . . . . 1837—39
Llewellyn, John L. . . . . 1837—39
Stuart, Charles B.. . . . . 1837—38
Garland, Arthur G . . . . 1837—
McGregor, Græme M. . . 1837—
Hunter, Andrew . . . . . 1837—39
Lowe, Wm. G. . . . . 1837—38

Howlett, Arthur . . . . . 1837—38
Rudyerd, Henry E. S. . . 1837—39
Taylor, Robert L. . . . . 1837—38
Thorne, George F. . . . . 1837—38
Cooper, Augustus M. . . . 1837—38
Sparrow, Charles S. . . . 1837—38
Robertson, Henry L. . . . 1837—38
Champion, Wm. . . . . 1837—38
Tomes, Richard . . . . . 1837—39
Hamilton, Charles V. . . . 1837—38
Bean, Charles J. . . . . 1837—38
Mortimer, John B. . . . . 1837—38
Ballingall, Wm. . . . . 1837—38
Townsend, Frederick . . . 1837—39
Lambert, Peter C. . . . . 1837—38
Davis, Charles F. . . . . 1837—39
Young, James . . . . . 1837—39
Western, John O . . . . . 1837—
Lye, George L. . . . . 1837—39
Morison, John W. . . . . 1837—39
Scott, John G. . . . . 1837—39
Gilmore, Robert S. . . . . 1837—39
Sullivan, Henry F. . . . . 1837—38
Swinton, Samuel C. A. . 1837—38
Outhwaite, Wm. C. . . . . 1837—38
Lockett, John W. C. . . . 1837—39
Irwin, Thomas S. . . . . 1837—39
Sneyd, Nathaniel R. . . . 1837—39
St.Clair, David J. . . . . 1837—39
Bell, Harry W. B. . . . . 1837—39
Bruce, Charles J. . . . . 1837—38
Henderson, George . . . . 1837—39
Green, Edward A. . . . . 1837—39
Bradford, Evelyn. . . . . 1837—39
Pulman, Thomas W. . . . 1837—39
Jameson, David H. . . . . 1837—39
Bond, Frederic W. . . . . 1837—39
Day, Hamilton. . . . . 1838—39
Wray, John . . . . . 1837—39
Moir, George . . . . . 1837—38

Christie, Peter . . . . . 1837—38
Moore, Ross B. . . . . 1837—38
James, Marshall . . . . . 1837—39
Olpherts, Henry A. . . . . 1837—39
Olpherts, Wm. . . . . 1837—39
Purvis, Charles A. . . . . 1837—39
Law, Dunsany M. C. D. . 1837—39
Morton, Wm. E. . . . . 1837—39
Harris, Alfred J. de H. . 1837—39
Scriven, Joseph . . . . . 1837—39
Holroyd, Charles. . . . . 1837—39
Hitchins, Henry W. . . . 1838—39
Cunningham, Thomas J. M. 1838—39
Tulloch, Edward. . . . . 1838—39
Brett, Reginald B. . . . . 1838—39
Rivers, Harry . . . . . 1837—39
Larkins, Robertson . . . . 1838—39
Scriven, George . . . . . 1838—39
Gell, John S. . . . . 1838—39
Manson, Alexander R. . . 1838—39
Thompson, Augustus N. . 1838—39
Benson, Robson . . . . . 1838—39
Rogers, Daniel A. . . . . 1838—39
Hawkins, John R. . . . . 1838—39
Harris, Frederick . . . . . 1838—39
Price, George U. . . . . 1838—39
Allen, Edward . . . . . 1838—39
Tucker, Henry P. St. G. . 1838—
Gordon, Robert . . . . . 1838—39
Boileau, George W. . . . 1838—39
Clarkson, James P. . . . . 1838—39
Weston,* Gould R. . . . 1838—39
Eliott, Wm. R. . . . . 1838—39
Maclagan, Robert . . . . . 1838—39
Jackson, Frederic A. . . . 1838—40
Macleod, Roderick B. . . 1838—39
Haines, Edward. . . . . 1838—39
Rattray, Thomas . . . . . 1838—39

* Afterwards Hunter—Weston.

Elliot, George S. . . . . 1838—39
Ford, Edward H. . . . . 1838—40
Aitken, John L. . . . . 1838—39
Eatwell, Augustus C. . . . 1838—40
Geils, Wm. J. . . . . 1838—39
Wilkinson, Woodard . . . 1838—39
Anderson, George G. . . . 1838—39
Pollock, Robert H. . . . . 1838—39
Cotton, Nathaniel . . . . . 1838—39
Montriou, Walter . . . . . 1838—39
Haig, Wm. R. Y. . . . . 1838—40
Champion, James H. . . . 1838—39
Edwards, James M. . . . . 1838—39
Molesworth, Hickman T. . 1838—39
Vanrenen, Donald C. . . . 1838—39
Gosling, Wm. C. S. . . . 1838—40
Campbell, John D. . . . . 1838—40
Litchford, Edward B. . . 1838—40
Scrivener, Francis. . . . . 1838—39
Scott, George B. . . . . 1838—39
Wale, Frederick. . . . . 1838—40
Prinsep, Wm. H. . . . . 1838—
Forsyth, Alexander . . . . 1838—40
Sutton, Frederic B. . . . . 1838—40
Lake, Andrew W. . . . . 1838—40
Tucker, St. George . . . . 1838—39
Vincent, Robert . . . . . 1838—40
Whiting, Francis . . . . . 1838—40
Robertson, George . . . . 1838—40
Garstin, Edward S. . . . . 1838—40
Hodgson, Christopher C. . 1838—40
Fagan, Richard C. H. B. 1838—40
Colvile, Henry C. . . . . 1838—40
Swinhoe, Frederick W. . 1838—40
Miles, James . . . . . 1838—
Norton, George E. . . . . 1838—40
Watts, Wm. H. . . . . 1838—40
White, John St. D. . . . . 1839—41
Clogstoun, Samuel R. . . 1838—40
Kerr, Archibald W. M. . 1838—40

Stack, Frederic R. . . . . 1838—39
Grant, Robert G. H. . . . 1838—40
Dunsterville, John B . . . 1839—
Fasken, Edward T. . . . . 1838—40
Maxwell, John H. . . . . 1838—40
Wheelwright, Charles A . 1838—40
Playfair, Wm. D. . . . . 1838—40
Hamilton, James. . . . . 1838—40
Hay, James J. . . . . 1838—39
Rose, David M. . . . . 1838—
Inglefield, Albany L. C. . 1838—40
Fraser, John E. . . . . 1839—40
Vibart, Meredith J. . . . . 1838—40
Dykes, James W. . . . . 1838—39
Scott, Allan N. . . . . 1838—40
Smith, F. N. . . . . 1838—40
Barr, Charles W. . . . . 1839—40
Garforth, Peter. . . . . 1838—40
Aitken, Wm. D. . . . . 1839—40
Pattullo, Henry E. . . . . 1839—
Bambrigge, Robert. . . . . 1839—40
Wray, Edward. . . . . 1839—40
Metcalfe, Douglas . . . . . 1839—40
Lake, Edward J. . . . . 1839—40
Smith, James W. . . . . 1839—40
Atkinson, George F. . . . 1839—40
Cox, Thomas B. . . . . 1839—40
Leathes, Henry S. . . . . 1839—41
Phillpotts, Thomas C. . . 1839—40
Money, James . . . . . 1839—41
Waddell, Charles D. . . . 1839—40
Herne, George E. . . . . 1839—40
Macaulay, Kenneth . . . . 1839—40
Worgan, John . . . . . 1839—40
Voyle, George E. . . . . 1839—40
Edgell, Richard J. . . . . 1839—40
Maunsell, Henry D. . . . . 1839—41
Bleaymire, Joseph. . . . . 1839—40
Garnard, Francis T. . . . 1839—40
Bowen, Herbert C. . . . . 1839—40

Steward, Alexander . . . . 1839—40
Impey, Archibald . . . . . 1839—40
Schneider, John W. . . . 1839—40
Waddy, Wm. P. . . . . 1839—40
Lightfoot, John G. . . . . 1839—40
Harvey, Francis . . . . . 1839—40
Hope, James W. . . . . 1839—40
Collingwood, Carlton T. . 1839—40
Watt, Thomas W. . . . . 1839—
Tyndall, John . . . . . 1839—40
Warde, George . . . . . 1839—40
Mackenzie, Lauchlan M. . 1839—40
Fuller, Charles B. . . . . 1839—40
Selby, Octavius . . . . . 1839—41
Short, Wm. D. A. R. . . 1839—41
Beadle, James P. . . . . 1839—40
Hicks Henry E. . . . . 1839—41
Gordon, Wm. . . . . 1839—41
Simons, Alfred P. . . . . 1839—41
Elwyn, John H. . . . . 1839—41
Stevens, Henry B. . . . . 1839—41
Long, Stephen W. . . . . 1839—41
Tombs, Henry. . . . . 1839—41
Kendall, Wm. . . . . 1839—41
Piers, Thomas T. . . . . 1840—41
Carpendale, John. . . . . 1839—41
Baillie, Hastings D'O. . . 1839—41
Grant, Edward L. . . . . 1839—41
Briggs, David . . . . . 1839—41
Dawson, John (1st). . . . 1840—41
Belli, Henry S. . . . . 1839—41
Wintle, Alfred. . . . . 1839—41
Dansey, Roger D . . . . 1839—41
Mackellar, John N. P. D. 1840—41
Walker, Reginald J. . . . 1839—40
Taylor, Charles W. . . . . 1839—41
Schneider, Frederic . . . . 1840—41
Kennedy, Michael K. . . . 1839—41
Keir, James T. . . . . 1839—40
Ansketell, Oliver C. . . . 1839—40
Coote, Henry S.. . . . . 1839—40
Woollcombe, John D.. . . 1839—41
Baring, Henry . . . . . 1840—42
Harrison, Charles H. . . . 1840—41
Hitchins, Benjamin C. . . 1840—41
Crommelin, Wm. A. . . . 1840—41
Cave, George N. . . . . 1840—41
Fooks, Walker K. , . . . 1840—41
Fraser, Edward . . . . . 1840—41
Paton, Robert M. . . . . 1840—41
Hebbert, George P. . . . . 1840—41
Hutchinson, Wm. C. . . . 1840—41
Fearon, Peter S. . . . . 1840—
Goldsmith, Ferdinand. . . 1840—41
D'Oyly, Edward A. C. . . 1840—41
Stokes, Samuel W. . . . . 1840—41
Nicolls, James E. T. . . . 1840—41
Smith, John C. . . . . 1840—41
Montagu, John M. P. . . . 1840—42
Timbrell, Charles W. . . . 1840—41
Leslie, John E. . . . . 1840—42
Barwise, John W. . . . . 1840—41
Couchman, Edward H. . . 1840—41
Dawson, John (2nd). . . . 1840—41
Austen, Albert G. . . . . 1840—41
De Lisle, Alfred. . . . . 1840—41
Porter, Henry W. . . . . 1840—41
Petrie, John G. . . . . 1840—41
Etheridge, Alfred T. . . . 1840—41
Couchman, Richard S. . . 1840—42
Birch, George . . . . . 1840—41
Woodcock, Samuel C. . . 1840—41
Manson, Charles J. . . . . 1840—41
MacGregor, Ernest A. M. 1840—41
Bradford, Edward O. . . . 1840—41
Hatch, Wm. S. . . . . 1840—41
D'Oyly, Charles W. . . . 1840—42
Leathes, Edward S. . . . 1840—42
Darnell, Thomas C. . . . 1840—42
Rippon, Sydney . . . . . 1840—41

Clerk, Albert. . . . . 1840—
Short, Charles.. . . . . 1840—42
Davidson, Wm. . . . . 1840—41
Bowie, Charles V. . . . . 1840—41
Mackinnon, Wm. A. , . . 1840—41
Gibbard, Henry L. . . . . 1840—41
Walton, Charles J. . . . . 1840—41
Mercer, Thomas W. . . . 1840—42
Brock, James S. . . . . 1840—41
McMaster, Andrew C. . . 1840—
Biggs, Thomas. . . . . 1840—41
Staples, Thomas. . . . . 1840—42
Stephen, James I. . . . . 1840—42
Jones, Wm. L. . . . . 1840—42
Salusbury, Frederick O. . 1841—43
Aitchison, Charles T.. . . 1840—42
Marshall, Wm. B. . . . . 1840—41
Manson, James A . . . . 1840—41
Dun, Charles W. . . . . 1840—42
Wale, Alfred C.. . . . . 1840—41
Dickinson, Wm. R. . . . . 1840—42
Kemball, Vero S. . . . . 1840—42
Chapman, Wm. . . . . 1840—42
Stanley, Thomas B.. . . . 1840—42
Sneyd, Samuel E.. . . . . 1840—41
D'Oyly, George F. . . . . 1840—42
Holland, Lumley H. H . 1840—
Davis, Wm. . . . . 1841—42
Rundall, Francis H . . . 1840—41
Baker, Wm. T. . . . . 1840—42
Young, Wm. G.. . . . . 1840—
Macsween, Henry D. . . . 1840—42
Allen, Augustine. . . . . 1840—42
Little, Alfred B.. . . . . 1840—42
Douglas, Hugh M. . . . . 1840—42
Manning, Henry D . . . . 1840—42
Whitchurch, Wm. H. D.. 1840—41
Nuttall, James M.. . . . . 1840—42
McNeill, Donald. . . . . 1840—42
Birch, Wm. T.. . . . . 1840—42
Maxwell, Henry H. . . . . 1840—42
Johnson, Edwin B. . . . . 1840—42
Havilland, Saumarez de. . 1840—42
Hodgson, Charles J. . . . 1840—42
Scot, Patrick G.. . . . . 1840 -42
Murray, Anthony M. . . . 1840—42
Crommelin, George A. . . 1840—42
Waddington, Charles . . . 1840—42
Wright, Peter C. . . . . 1841—42
Mildmay, Arthur G. St. I. 1840—42
Puleston, Frederick T. . . 1841—42
Ferguson, Robert . . . . . 1841—42
Jervis, Felix V. R . . . . 1840—42
Salmon, Mordaunt M. . . 1841—42
Scott, Winckworth . . . . 1840—
Lester, John F. . . . . 1841—42
Wynyard, Henry R. . . . 1841—42
Finnimore, Benjamin K. . 1841—42
Powell, David G. . . . . 1841—
Wilkieson, Charles V. . . 1841—42
Foord, Edward A. . . . . 1841—42
Stewart, Robert . . . . . 1841—42
Miller, Henry N . . . . . 1841—42
Walker, George W. . . . 1841- 42
Maisey, Frederick C. . . . 1841—42
Mark, John A.. . . . . 1841—42
Waddington, Evelyn . . . 1841—42
Earle, John M. . . . . 1841—42
Peyton, Wynne J. . . . . 1841—43
Rennie, George . . . . . 1841—43
Robison, John . . . . . 1841—43
Bishop, Harry G. . . . . 1841—42
Dansey, John J. . . . . 1841—43
Moore, Brinsley E. . . . . 1841—42
Taylor, Gerald F.. . . . . 1841—42
Pearson, Alfred . . . . . 1841—42
Atlay, Edward. . . . . 1841—
Saunders, John P.. . . . . 1841—42
Young, Charles M. . . . . 1841—42
Mackenzie, Alexander M.. 1841—42

Mairis, Edward W. . . . . 1841—42
Jones, Gilbert . . . . . 1841—42
Smith, John . . . . . 1841—43
Steel, James A. . . . . 1841—42
Smith, Bramsby C. . . . . 1841—42
Dundas, Charles S. . . . . 1841—42
Hemery, Edward . . . . . 1841—42
Cameron, Wm. . . . . 1841—42
Irvine, Charles . . . . . 1841—42
Hayley, Hugh . . . . . 1842—43
Corfield, Henry R. . . . . 1841—43
L'Estrange, Francis . . . . 1841—43
Walker, Henry T. . . . . 1841—43
Gray, Wm. J. . . . . 1842—43
Cook, Alexander C. . . . 1841—42
Swete, Adrian J. . . . . 1841—43
Hill, Charles E. D. . . . . 1841—42
Cookson, Edward . . . . . 1841—43
Turquand, Leonard . . . . 1842—43
Leslie, Hans G. . . . . 1841—42
Young, Campbell W. S. . 1841—42
Douglas, John C. . . . . 1841—43
Scott, Wm A. . . . . 1841—42
Hewett, Frederick S. . . . 1841—43
Teschemaker, Thomas R. 1841—42
Palmer, Conolly O'B. . . . 1841—43
Wallace, Hill. . . . . 1841—43
Annesley, Rt. M. S. . . . 1841—42
Skipton, George. . . . . 1841—42
Lambert, Walter . . . . . 1841—42
Warburton, Rt. S. . . . . 1841—42
Delane, George . . . . . 1841—42
Anderson, John C. . . . . 1841—42
Robinson, Daniel G. . . . 1841—43
Jackson, Outram M. . . . 1841—43
McNeill, Alexander C. . . 1842—43
Eckford, John J . . . . . 1841—43
Osborne, George R. . . . 1841—43
Chambers, Osborn W. S. 1841—43
Scott, Charles . . . . . 1841—43
Smalley, Edward . . . . . 1841—43
Fulton, George W. W. . . 1841—43
Boddam, Hungerford M. . 1841—43
Desborough, Charles . . . 1841—43
Mocatta, Daniel . . . . . 1841—43
Parish, George L. . . . . 1841—43
Dobree, Samuel . . . . . 1842—
Berthon, Henry P. B. . . 1841—43
Paton, Charles S. . . . . 1841—43
Nicholson, Leslie . . . . . 1841—43
Geldart, Thomas J. . . . . 1841—43
Weld, George . , ... 1842—
Widdicombe, Wm. . . . . 1842—44
Harrison, Edward . . . . . 1842—44
Frere, Arthur E. . . . . 1842—43
Sinclair, James. . . . . 1842—44
Aytoun, Andrew. . . . . 1841—43
Fraser, George W. . . . . 1841—43
Gordon, Abraham C. . . . 1841—43
Fullarton, Craufurd . . . . 1841—43
Hutchinson, Charles W. . 1841—43
Reay, Charles . . . . . 1841—42
Moxon, Philip . . . . . 1841—43
Taylor, Alexander. . . . . 1841—43
Sim, George . . . . . 1841—43
Campbell, James. . . . . 1842—43
Harris, John C. . . . . 1842—43
Thompson, George H. . . 1842—43
Graydon, John. . . . . 1842—44
Campbell, Napier G. . . . 1842—43
Penson, James O. . . . . 1842—43
Newall, Dd. J. F. . . . . 1842—43
Jefferis, John. . . . . 1842—43
Fraser, Alexander. . . . . 1842—43
Mallock, Rawlin J. . . . . 1842—44
Russell, George C. . . . . 1842—44
Crump, Charles W. . . . . 1842—43
Hankin, George C. . . . . 1842—43
Angelo, John A. . . . . 1842—43
Watson, John E. . . . . 1842—43

Hackett, James D. M. . . 1842—
Gilmore, James F. . . . . 1842—43
Dyas, Joseph H. . . . . 1842—43
O' Connell, Peter P. L.. . 1842—43
Gowan, Wm. M. . . . . 1842—43
Drummond, Henry . . . . 1842—43
Morton, Robert . . . . . 1842—43
Heatley, Warner R. R. D. 1842—44
Barwise, Weston . . . . . 1842—44
Bourchier, Plunket. . . . . 1842—43
Tallan, Wm.. . . . . 1842—44
Paxton, Llewellyn. . . . . 1842—43
Tulloh, John S. . . . . 1842—43
Leeds, Edward . . . . . 1842—44
Bailey, Frederick P. . . . 1842—44
Renny, George A. . . . . 1842—44
Dun, Edward W. . . . . 1842—43
Oldfield, Joseph . . . . . 1842—43
Best, Wm. R. . . . . 1842—
Waddington, Henry F. . . 1842—43
Brown, George G. . . . . 1842—44
Bunny, Arthur. . . . . 1842—43
Petrie, Martin . . . . . 1843—
Fitzgerald, Wm. R. . . . . 1842—44
Fife, James G.. . . . . 1842—44
Hyde, Henry. . . . . , . . 1842—44
Johnson, Charles C.. . . . 1842—44
Roberts, George R. . . . . 1842—44
Holland, Thomas W. . . . 1842—44
Mead, John A. R.. . . . . 1843—44
Miller, Wm. . . . . 1842—44
Glover, Thomas G. . . . . 1842—44
Money, Richard W.. . . . 1842—
Thompson, Richard . . . . 1842—44
Young, Ralph . . . . , . . 1842—44
Timbrell, Harry V. . . . . 1842—44
Boodle, Charles E. . . . . 1843—45
Haydon, Thomas . . . . . 1842—44
Hyndman, Elliott . . . . . 1842—44
Stewart, Wm. . . . . 1842—44

Sharpe, Edmund. . . . . 1842—44
Smith, Rd. E. G.. . . . . 1842—44
Hutchinson, George. . . . 1842—44
Bagshaw, Frederick J. S. 1842—44
Von Andlau, Ferdinand . 1843—45
Cox, Wm. F. . . . . 1842—44
Charlton, Edward E. G. . 1842—
Baillie, Gordon. . . . . 1843—44
Griffith, Joseph C. . . . . 1842—44
Robertson, John R. J. . . 1843—45
Brown, George R. . . . . 1842—44
Winscom, George V. . . . 1842—44
Giffard, Arthur. . . . . 1843—44
Bennet, James P. . . . . 1843—44
Thompson, James. . . . . 1843—44
Grindall, Frederick C. . . 1843—44
Greathed, Wm. W. H. . . 1843—44
Couchman, Wm. D. . . . 1843—44
Hailes, John C. . . . . 1843—45
Reid, Henry S. . . . . 1843—
Jones, Jenkin. . . . . 1843—44
Whiting, John S. . . . . 1843—44
Walker, James T.. . . . . 1843—44
Bosworth, Thomas H. . . 1843—44
Clark, Campbell . . . . . 1843—44
Campbell, George G. J. . 1843—45
Heath, Alfred H. . . . . 1843—44
Moberly, Francis J. . . . . 1843—44
Evans, John M. . . . . 1843—45
Langborne, George. . . . . 1843—45
Donovan, James T. . . . . 1843—45
Cookes, Charles H. . . . . 1843—44
Willan, Henry D. A. D. . 1843—45
Smith, Charles P. C. . . . 1843—
Marshall, Wm. E.. . . . . 1843—44
Dempster, Charles. . . . . 1843—44
Mylne, Wm. A. . . . . 1843—44
Conybeare, Frederick. . . 1843—44
Gordon, Wm. R. . . . . 1844—45
Newmarch, Charles D. . . 1843—44

Hunter, Montgomery . . . 1843—45
Crofton, James. . . . . 1843—44
Baillie, John . . . . . 1844—45
Walker, Edward W. E. . 1843—44
Sandford, Herbert B. . . . 1843—44
Hildebrand, Edward H. . 1843—45
Angelo, Frederick C. . . 1843—44
Magrath, John R. . . . . 1843—45
Hebbert, Frederick H. . . 1843—44
Oakes, Edward C. . . . . 1843—44
Hanmer, Francis H. . . . 1843—44
Budé, Frederick R. de . . 1843—45
Haig, Felix T. . . . . 1843—44
Boddam, Castle T. . . . . 1843—44
Stiles, George H. , ... 1843—45
Steuart, Charles J. . . . . 1843—44
Kinloch, David J. . . . . 1843—44
Bean, John. . . . . 1843—44
Raper, John F. . . . . 1843—44
Cowper, Alexander . . . . 1843—45
Moberly, Arthur S. . . . . 1843—45
Hathorn, James G. . . . . 1843—45
Hickey, Robert J. F. . . . 1843—45
Innes, Charles D. . . . . 1843—45
Urquhart, Frederic D. . . 1843—45
Graham, Alexander H. . . 1843—45
Bayley. John M.. . . . . 1843—45
Anderson, Alexander J. . 1843—45
Howell, Walter R. H. J. . 1843—45
Tower, Thomas . . . . . 1843—
McIntyre, John McK. . . . 1843—45
Carwardine, John . . . . . 1843—45
Bradford, Wm. J. . . . . 1843—45
Murray, George G. . . . . 1844—45
Murray, Robert . . . . . 1843—44
Mayne, Augustus O. . . . 1844—45
Horne, Philip D . . . . 1843—45
Playfair, John W. . . . . 1843—45
Ruggles, John . . . . . 1843—45
Macauley, George W. . . 1844—46
Mark, Arthur R. . . . . 1843—45
Smith, Henry M. . . . . 1844—45
Henegan, Richard G. F. . 1843—45
Forshall, Wm. H. . . . . 1843—
Bishop, Henry P. . . . . 1843—45
Carnell, Wm. . . . . 1845—46
Dickins, Francis A. . . . . 1844—45
Harris, James D. . . . . 1844—45
Ogilvie, James S. . . . . 1843—45
Farquhar, Wm. G. . . . . 1844—45
Lemarchand, Charles S. . 1843—45
Cadell, Alexander . . . . 1843—45
Sankey, Morgan C. . . . . 1844—46
Nasmyth, Charles . . . . . 1843—44
Delamain, John W. . . . . 1843—45
Pickard, Jocelyn. . . . . 1844—46
Longmore, Charles M. . . 1844—45
Higginson, Thomas E. . . 1844—45
Thomson, David. . . . . 1844—46
Godby, Christopher J. . . 1843—45
Allom, Charles E.. . . . . 1844—46
Lawrence. Robert J. S. . 1844—45
Armstrong, Edward M.. . 1847—49
Dangerfield, George. . . . 1844—45
Simons, Francis C. . . . . 1844—46
De Mole, Frederick V.. . 1844—45
Chapman, George . . . . . 1844—45
Moore, Henry . . . . . 1844—45
Swayne, James D. . . . . 1844—45
Mellersh, George B. . . . 1844—45
Comber, Augustus K. . . 1844—45
Pearson, Henry B. . . . . 1844—45
Gibbard, Thomas B. . . . 1844—45
Yorke, James . . . . . 1844—45
Lumsden, Henry W. . . . 1844—45
Elliot, George A. . . . . 1844—45
Barton, Charles J.. . . . . 1844—45
Gulliver, Henry W.. . . . 1844—45
Smith, Wemyss . . . . . 1844—46
Combe, Alfred. . . . . 1844—46

Pickering, Gilbert . . . . . 1844—45
Wood, James C. . . . . 1844—45
Wallace, Rayner. . . . . 1844—45
Birch, Richard C. . . . . 1844—45
Castle, Wm. B. . . . . 1844—45
Webb, Wm. L. . . . . 1844—45
Pollard, Charles . . . . . 1844—45
Dowell, Wallis . . . . . 1844—46
Brereton, John A. . . . . 1844—46
Baddeley, Clinton . . . . . 1844—45
Sandham, Edgar. . . . . 1845—46
Stewart, Robert . . . . . 1844—46
Wilde, Edward A. . . . . 844—45
Bean, Charles C . . . . . 1844—46
Havelock, Wm. H. . . . . 1844—
Beville, Henry . . . . . 1844—
Gibbes, Philip O. . . . . 1844—45
Griffiths, George H. . . . 1844—46
Rowlandson, Edward A. . 1844—45
Kennedy, Hon. Fergus . . 1844—45
Burn, James . . . . . 1844—45
Metcalfe, Theophilus J. . . 1844—45
Dewé, Samuel W. . . . . 1844—45
Parsons, Wm. C. . . . . 1844—45
Dawson, Alexander H. . . 1844—45
Maunsell, Frederick R . . 1844—46
Oliphant, Wm. S. . . . . 1844—45
Huxham, George C . . . 1844—46
Cooke, Augustus H. . . . 1845—46
Brown, Wm T. . . . . 1844—46
Fraser, Affleck. . . . . 1844—45
Playfair, Robert L. . . . . 1844—46
Law, Edward A. . . . . 1844—46
Thomas, Lancelot F. C. . 1844—46
Garnett, Arthur W. . . . 1844—46
Adey, Capel F. . . . . 1844—46
Mallock, Roger J. . . . . 1844—46
Gully, Francis J. . . . . 1844—46
Hickes, Frederick . . . 1844—46
Machell, Launcelot . . . . 1844—45

Roberts, Rd. A. . . . . 1844—46
Milton, John E. . . . . 1845—46
Biden, Horatio. . . . . 1844—46
Miles, Frederick N. . . . . 1845—46
Smith, John . . . . . 1844—45
Clarke, Charles . . . . . 1844—46
Mercer, Charles MacW. . 1844—46
Green, Ernest A. . . . . 1845—47
Worsop, Mainwaring A. . 1845—46
Henderson, Wm. H. J. . . 1844—46
Thorp, Courtenay G. . . . 1844—46
Worthington, Jonn. Y. . . 1845—46
Span, Oliver McC. . . . . 1845—46
Cox, John B. . . . . 1845—47
Creighton, Robert. . . . . 1844—46
Hayward, George F. . . . 1844—46
Prior, George B. . . . . 1844—47
Campbell, Dugald J. P. . . 1844—46
Cotes, Charles E. H. . . . 1844—46
Ruding, James H. . . . . 1845—46
Plomer, Alfred G. . . . . 1845—47
Palliser, Charles H. . . . . 1845—47
Quayle, Wm. F. . . . . 1845—46
Close, John B. G. . . . . 1845—46
Watson, George E. . . . 1845—46
Sellon (Smith), Percival. . 1845—46
Stevenson, Walter J. H. . 1845—46
Gahagan, Albert. . . . . 1845—46
Home, Duncan C. . . . . 1845—46
Stewart, Charles T. . . . . 1845—46
Alexander, Daniel C. . . . 1845—46
Smith, Steward R. . . . . 1845—46
Johnstone, Augustus S. . 1845—46
Garrett, Thomas P. . . . . 1845—46
Francis, Alfred . . . . . 1845—47
Macdonald, John. . . . . 1845—46
Maclachlan, Thomas J. . . 1845—47
Taylor, Frederick S. . . . 1845—47
Hutchinson, Benjn. M. . . 1845—46
Reid, James H. . . . . 1845—46

Perkins, Henry G. . . . . 1845—47
Shuttleworth, Edward I. . 1845—
Boulderson, Shadwell S. . 1845—46
Anderson, Robert E. . . . 1845—47
Tovey, John . . , ... 1845—47
Moore, John A. H. . . . . 1845—46
Gammell, Frederick E. . . 1845—46
Graham, John M. . . . . 1845—47
Ford, St. Clair. . . . . 1845—47
Day, Edward W. . . . . 1845—46
Fuller, John A. . . . . 1845—46
Brown, Edward P. . . . . 1845—47
Davidson, Edward. . . . . 1845—47
Chambers, Robert Y. . . 1845—46
White, Thomas W. . . . 1845—46
Steuart, Frederick G. . . 1845—46
Peile, Frederick W. . . . 1845—46
Willoughby, George D. P. 1845—46
Scott, Stanley . . . . . 1845—46
Hyde, John T. . . . . 1845—48
Playfair, Elliot M. . . . . 1845—46
Marriott, Christopher . . . 1845—47
Sankey, Richard H. . . . 1845—46
Forbes, Frederick M. H. 1845—47
Humfrays, Samuel J. . . 1845—47
Lillie, George A. H. . . . 1845—47
Taylor, Addington. . . . . 1845—47
Henderson, Wm. . . . . 1845—47
Napier, George . . . . . 1845—47
Goldworthy, FitzThomas. 1845—47
Sykes, Wm. H. F. . . . . 1846—47
Lamb, John H. . . . . 1845—46
Wilkins, Henry St. C. . . 1845—47
Clements, James. . . . . 1845—47
Tennant, James F. . . . . 1845—47
Wallace, Rowland R. . . . 1845—47
Ouseley, Ralph. . . . . 1845—47
Drever, Wm. S. . . . . 1845—47
Powell, Thomas E. . . . . 1845—47
Smith, James D. . . . . 1845—47
Smith, James A. . . . . 1846—47
Webster, Thomas E. . . . 1845—47
Trevor, John S. . . . . 1845—47
Medley, Julius G. . . . . 1845—47
Berthon, Edward P. . . . 1845—47
Bradford, Henry R. . . . . 1846—47
Pringle, Alexander . . . . 1846—47
Stubbs, Francis W. . . . 1845—47
Brownlow, Henry R. . . . 1845—47
Fraser, Wm. . . . . 1845—47
Burlton, Philip H. C. . . . 1846—48
Nasmyth, David J. . . . . 1846—47
Raikes, Charles . . . . . 1845—47
Simonds, Rd. S. . . . . 1845—47
Jervis, Swynfen C. . . . . 1846—47
Heathorn, Lidwell. . . . . 1846—47
Scott, Charles . . . . . 1846—47
Swete, John B. . . . . 1846—47
Hankin, Smerdon K. . . . 1846—47
Donne, John E. . . . . 1846—47
Basevi, George H. . . . . 1846—48
Shaw, Clements R. . . . . 1846—47
Harris, Thomas M. . . . . 1846—47
Graves, John H. . . . . 1846—47
Swinton, Robert B. . . . 1846—47
Sewell, Henry T. . . . . 1846—48
Vanrenen, John A. . . . . 1846—47
Manson, Wm. G. . . . . 1846—47
Manson, Henry F . . . . . 1846—47
Smith, Clement J. . . . 1846—47
Grant, John H. . . . . 1846—47
Pittman, Richard. . . . . 1846—47
Grahame, Thomas Wm. . 1846—47
Whish, Edward S. . . . . 1847—48
Church, Robert . . . . . 1846—47
Scatterd, Watson . . . . . 1846—48
Dallas, Wm. . . . . 1846—47
Graham, Thomas . . . . . 1846—48
Pereira, Charles L . . . . 1846—47
Norman, Francis B. . . . 1846—47

Hands, Wm. . . . . 1846—48
Agnew, Patrick A. . . . . 1846—47
Henchy, Donatus C. . . . 1846—47
Hankin, Edward L. . . . . 1846—47
Russell, Lindsay. . . . . 1846—47
Dennison, Gordon. . . . . 1846—47
Crowe, Thomas C. . . . . 1846—47
Walker, Lancelot . . . . . 1846—47
Gibb, James S. . . . . 1846—47
Southey, Edmund. . . . . 1846—47
Bowen, James H. . . . . 1847—49
Noding, James. . . . . 1846—48
Wilson, Wm. . . . . 1846—47
Kemp, Francis C. . . . . 1846—49
Gillespie, Alexander. . . . 1846—47
Carey, De Vic F. . . . . 1847—48
Temple, Simon . . . . . 1846—48
Tulloh, Robert H. . . . . 1846—48
Farre, Albert J. C. . . . . 1846—48
Goddard, John . . . . . 1846—47
Fischer, John F. . . . . 1846—47
Lumsden, Peter S. . . . . 1846—47
Walker, Edmund . . . . . 1846—48
Lance, James D. . . . . 1846—48
Burnes, George J. H. . . . 1846—47
Sherer, Joseph F. . . . . 1846—47
Palmer, Wm. H. G. . . . 1846—48
Lawrance, Alexander W. K. S 1846—48
Gouldsbury, Francis E. . . 1846—48
Maxwell, Hamilton . . . . 1846—48
Hamilton, Wm. (1st.). . 1846—48
Packe, Charles F. . . . . 1846—47
Nares, John S. . . . . 1846—48
Boulnois, Arthur. . . . . 1846—48
Goddard, James . . . . . 1846—48
Gordon, John . . . . . 1846—48
Lucas, Charles S. de N. . 1846—48
Græme, Patrick St. G. . . 1847—49
Martin, George C. M. . . 1847—49
Ashburner, Burnett . . . . 1846—48

Craigie, Francis J. . . . . 1847—48
Yeoman, Constantine L. . 1846—48
Pedler, John P. . . . . 1847—48
Clarke, Wm. H. . . . . 1847—49
Hobson, Julian C. . . . . 1847—48
Smalpage, Frederick E. . 1846—48
Gloag, Henry D. . . . . 1847—48
Stewart, Wm. F . . . . . 1847—48
Brandt, Edward . . . . . 1847—48
Evans, Henry J. . . . . 1847—48
Stainforth, Henry E. . . . 1846—48
Newall, Adam G. . . . . 1847—48
Salkeld, Philip . . . . . 1846—48
Dirom, Thomas A. . . . . 1846—48
Cumming, Alexander E. . 1847—48
Crossman, Charles P. . . . 1846—48
Lambert, Frederick W. . 1846—48
Hamilton, Wm. (2nd.) . . 1847—48
Gillespie, Thomas . . . . . 1846—48
Williams, Edward C. S. . 1846—48
Swetenham, James R. . . 1846—48
Gordon, Alexander D. . . 1847—49
Wing, John F. . . . . 1846—49
Morton, Bryce W. D. . . 1846—48
Scott, Theophilus L. . . . 1846—48
Loft, Frederick J. . . . . 1846—48
Des Voeux, Alfred A. . . 1847—48
Turnbull, Frederick H. . . 1847—48
Gaskoin, Clarke A. . . . . 1847—48
Lewis, Edward D. F. . . 1847—48
Hichens, Wm. . . . . 1849—50
Chesney, George T. . . . 1847—48
Tennant, Thomas B. E. . 1847—
Reeves, George J. . . . . 1847—48
Middleton, John C . . . 1847—49
McLeod, Francis H. . . . 1847—48
Ballard, John A. . . . . 1847—48
Isacke, Lancelot H. . . . . 1847—49
Innes, James J. McL. . . 1847—48
Dyer, Thomas . . . . . 1847—48

Gahagan, Theodore E. . . 1847—48
Carnell, Richard R. . . . . 1847—48
Harward, Thomas N. . . . 1847—48
Ingilby, Wm. . . . . 1847—48
Bogle, Andrew H. . . . . 1847—48
Peach, Robert A. . . . . 1847—48
Shawe, Wm. B. . . . . 1847—49
Mullins, John. . . . . 1847—48
Ashe, St. George . . . . . 1847—49
Foster, Joseph A. . . . . 1847—49
Brightman, John E. . . . . 1848—49
Henchy, Robert C. . . . . 1847—49
Snow, Rupert T. . . . . 1847—49
Davidson, Alexander . . . 1847—48
FitzGerald, John H. . . . 1847—49
Pogson, Edward R. . . . . 1848—49
Montgomerie Thomas G. . 1847—49
Hyslop, Henry F. M. . . . 1847—49
Richards, Charles J. . . . 1847—49
Hughes, Thomas E. . . . 1847—49
Barbor, George D. . . . . 1847—49
Donaldson, Leverton . . . 1847—49
Mottet, Edward A. . . . . 1847—48
Wall, Richard H. . . . . 1848—49
Deprec, George C. . . . . 1849—50
Ryves, Joseph G. . . . . 1847—49
Clephane, Wm. . . . . 1847—49
Cooper, Henry C. A. . . . 1847—48
Smith, John S. . . . . 1848—50
Nicholl, Thomas. . . . . 1847—49
Pierson, Wm. S. . . . . 1847—49
Hardy, John B. . . . . 1847—49
Burnes, FitzJames H. . . 1848—49
Henderson, Wm. H. . . . 1847—
McDougall, Charles A. . . 1847—49
Murray, Henry. . . . . 1847—49
Johnson, Henry J. . . . . 1847—49
Atkinson, James T. A. . . 1847—
Brown, Wm. . . . . 1847—49
Urquhart, Beauchamp C. . 1848—49

Steuart, Murray . . . . . 1847—49
Hankin, Frederick G. . . . 1848—49
Willoughby, Edward H. . 1848—50
Cotgrave, Richard E. F. . 1847—49
Blagrave, Edward R. . . . 1847—49
Martin, James R. . . . . 1847—49
Fraser, Moore McI. . . . 1847—
Gillespie, Robert R. . . . 1847—49
Owen, Edward. . . . . 1848—49
Darrah, Henry Z. . . . . 1847—49
Tomkinson, Frederick H. 1848—49
Malcolmson, John H. P. . 1847—49
Lucas, George D. A. . . . 1847—49
Ogilvie, Alexander J. . . . 1847—49
Morland, John. . . . . 1848—49
Miller, Frederic T. . . . . 1848—49
Campbell, Henri. . . . . 1848—49
James, Montagu . . . . . 1848—49
Maynard, Charles W. . . . 1847—49
Bell, Henry J. . . . . 1848—50
Bernard, Henry L. C. . . 1848—49
Harvey, Henry C. . . . . 1848—49
Lloyd, Malcolm B. S. . . 1848—50
Nimmo, Thomas R. . . . 1848—49
Butt, Francis R. . . . . 1848—49
Warrand, William E. . . . 1848—49
Smith, Thomas P. . . . . 1848—49
Park, Wm. A. . . . . 1848—49
Brownlow, Henry A. . . . 1848—49
Forbes, Henry T. . . . . 1848—49
Kerrich Walter D'Oyly. . 1849—50
Fraser, Wm. M. . . . . 1848—49
Thomson, Wm. B. . . . . 1847—49
Hawthorn, George S. . . . 1848—
Barclay, Hugh R. P. . . . 1848—
Dawson, Edward S. K. . 1848—49
Milman, Everard S. . . . . 1848—49
Wodehouse, Francis A. . 1849—50
Lindsay, Alexander H. . . 1848—49
Oldfield, Henry T. . . . . 1848—49

Tucker, Charlton N. . . . 1848—49
Foote, Frank B. 1848 49
Swanson, Francis . . . . . 1848—49
Mayne, Jasper O. . . . . 1848—49
Hickman, Devereux H. . . 1848—49
Garden, Wm. A. . . . . 1848—49
Manson, George W. . . . 1848—49
Forster, Wm. D. . . . . 1848—49
Church, Thomas R. . . . . 1848—50
Stone, George H. . . . . 1848—49
Law, George V. . . . . 1848—50
Gowan, Ross D. . . . . 1849—51
Soady, Joseph R. . . . . 1848—49
Blair, Gustavus F. . . . . 1848—50
Twiss, Godfrey . . . . . 1848—49
Oakes, Richard F. . . . . 1848—50
Tierney, Edward . . . . . 1848—49
Trevor, Wm. S. . . . . 1848—49
Macintyre, Donald. . . . . 1848—50
De Vitré, Wm. . . . . 1848—49
Steuart, John S. . . . . 1849—50
Lumsden, Wm. H. . . . . 1848—49
Osborn, Henry R. . . . . 1849—50
Smith, Charles G. . . . . 1849—51
Simpson, John R. . . . . 1849—50
Ellis, Ralph A. F. W. . . 1849—50
Johnson, Charles . . . . . 1849—51
Campbell, Kenneth D. J. . 1848—50
Carr, James S. . . . . 1848—50
Earle, Edward L. . . . . 1848—50
Merriman, Charles J. . . . 1848—50
Stewart, James. . . . . 1848—50
Randall, Wm. L. . . . . 1848—50
Craster, George A. . . . . 1848—49
Geneste, Maximilian G. . 1848—50
Haworth, John F. . . . . 1849—50
Thorp, John T. . . . . 1848—50
Gibbon, Wm. M. . . . . 1849—51
Sellon, Robert S. . . . . 1848—50
Rotton, Arthur. . . . . 1848—50
Colburne, John. . . . . 1848—50
Limond, David. . . . . 1848—50
Roberts, Charles P. . . . . 1850—51
Lloyd, Frederic . . . . . 1848—50
Stewart, Patrick. . . . . 1848—50
Playfair, Frederick L. . . 1848—50
Gray, Richard S. . . . . 1849—51
Brett, Francis A. . . . . 1848—50
Salmon, Frederic B. . . . 1849—50
Douglas, Richard M. . . . 1848—49
Baker, Richard A. 1848- 50
Mead, Clement J. . . . . 1849—50
Raikes, Henry T. A. . . . 1848—50
Peyton, Wm. . . . . 1848—50
Thomason, James G. . . . 1848—
Fisher, Wm. P. . . . . 1849—51
Rogers, Henry T. . . . . 1848—49
Vizard, Francis . . . . . 1849—50
Middleton, Charles F. . . . 1850—52
Morrison. Charles M. . . . 1849—51
Percivall, John. . . . . 1849—50
Miller, James C. . . . . 1849—51
Parker, Montagu W. . . . 1848—49
Vaughan, Henry. . . . . 1848—50
Simpson, George B. C . 1849—50
Simpson, Edward H. C. . 1849—50
Wrench, Edward J. . . . . 1849—50
Finlay, Wm. P. . . . . 1849—51
Thomson, Hugh G. . . . . 1848—50
Hemming, Francis. . . . . 1849—50
Fitzgerald, Mordaunt M. . 1849—50
Dickins, Thomas E. . . . 1849—50
Hog, Thomas I. M . . . 1849—51
Soppitt, Arthur . . . . . 1849—50
Reid, Douglas . . . . . 1848—50
Dobbin, George M. . . . . 1849—50
Stanton, Frederick S. . . . 1849—50
Trevenen, James . . . . . 1848—50
Martin, Charles W. . . . . 1849—50
Clarke, Willoughby C. S. 1849—51

Trotter, Alexander J. . . . 1850—51
Childers, Eardley W. . . 1849—51
Dodd, Cecil D. J. . . . . 1849—51
Walters, Robert A. . . . . 1849—
Cockburn, Henry A. . . . 1849—51
Humphrys, Mervyn A. . . 1849—50
McNeill, John C. . . . . 1849—50
Le Cocq, Hubert . . . . . 1849—51
Heathorn, Thomas B. . . 1848—50
Newmarch, Henry F. . . . 1849—
Fox, Francis R. . . . . 1851—53
Way, Thomas H. . . . . 1850—51
Malcolm, Robert P. . . . . 1849—51
Robertson, Colin A. . . . 1850—51
Bourbel, Raoul de. . . . . 1848—50
Onslow, George W. . . . . 1849—50
Tucker, Wm. R. . . . . 1849—51
Twyford, Henry R. . . . . 1849—
Manderson, George R. . . 1849—51
Finch, Alexander U. H. . 1849—51
Harcourt, George J. . . . 1849—
Hovenden, Julian St. J. . 1849—50
Woodhouse, Robert R. . . 1849—51
Lewin, Edward P. . . . . 1850—51
Fraser, John McK. . . . . 1849—51
Marsh, George C. . . . . 1850—51
Tanner, Mark B. . . . . 1850—51
Anderson, Patrick C. . . . 1849—50
Cunliffe, Robert H. . . . . 1849—51
Welsh, David J. . . . . 1849—51
Ducat, Claude M. . . . . 1850—51
Vos, James G. . . . . 1849—
Cadell, Henry M. . . . . 1849—51
Gloag, Archibald R. . . . 1849—50
Stewart. John H. M. . . . 1849—51
Van Heythuysen, Henry R. M. . . . . 1850—51
Grant, Arthur . . . . . 1850—52
Jebb, Richard J. . . . . 1850—52
Holberton, Thomas N. . . 1850—52

Thomson, David. . . . . 1850—51
Lee, John E. . . . . 1849—51
Warren, Charles H. L. . . 1850—51
Young, Wm. S. . . . . 1849—51
Duncan, George M. . . . . 1849—50
Arbuckle, Charles V. . . . 1849—51
Watson, Hugh. . . . . 1849—51
Stevenson, Wm. F. . . . . 1850—51
Sheppee, Francis F. . . . 1850—51
Malden, Wm. H. . . . . 1849—51
Vertue, James . . . . . 1849—51
Tollemache, Albert . . . . 1850—51
Shaw, Wm. F. . . . . 1850—51
Pope, Robert. . . . . 1849—51
Utterson, Alfred . . . . . 1850—51
Nutt, Justinian A. . . . . 1849—51
Billamore, Ashmead J. . . 1849—50
Campbell, Wm. C. D. . . 1849—51
Sutton, Charles . . . . . 1850—51
Prendergast, Hew L. . . . 1849—50
Goodfellow, Wm. W. . . 1850—51
Roberts, Frederick S. . . 1850—51
Willes, Augustus . . . . . 1849—50
Cracklow, George . . . . . 1850—51
Brownlow, Elliot P. . . . . 1850—51
Chapman, Wm. H. . . . . 1850—51
Dobree, Frederick W. . . 1849—51
Lewes, Charles E. . . . . 1849—51
Perkins, Æneas . . . . . 1850—51
Basevi, James P. . . . . 1850—51
Goodwyn, Henry . . . . . 1849—51
Stewart, John . . . . . 1850—51
Lambert, Edwin A. C. . . 1850—51
Woodward, Walter W. . . 1851—52
Eckford, James A. H. . . 1849—51
Wilson, Frederick H. . . . 1850—51
Falconnet, Grenville P. de P. 1850—52
Martin, James H. M. . . . 1850—51
Halhed, Charles M. . . . . 1851—53
Hills, Archibald. . . . . 1850—51

Wynch, Henry St. M. . . 1850—52
Spens, Henry G. W. . . . 1850—52
Cox, Wm. O. . . . . 1850—51
Gordon, James R. . . . . 1849—51
Gordon, Benjamin L . . . 1850—52
Sturges, Octavius . . . . . 1850—52
Lysaght, Henry P. . . . . 1850—52
Hoskins, Arthur R. . . . . 1849—51
Hancock, Henry F. . . . . 1850—52
Anderson, David D. . . . 1850—51
Cumberland, Wm. B. . . . 1850—52
Pope, George S. . . . . 1850—52
Lennox, Charles E. . . . . 1850—52
Denny, Charles A. . . . . 1850—51
Thomason, Charles S. . . 1850—52
Beckley, Thomas . . . . . 1851—52
Chalmers, Sidney . . . . . 1850—52
Turner, Thomas H. . . . . 1850—52
Hawkins, Edward L. . . . 1850—51
Hitchins, Horatio O. . . . 1850—51
Oakeley, Henry E. . . . . 1850—52
Thomson, James. . . . . 1850—51
Boddam, Welby W. . . . 1850—51
Dempster, Henry L . . . 1850—51
Haggard, George . . . . . 1850—51
Greig, Irwin M. . . . . 1851—52
Smith, Conway W. . . . . 1851—52
Hunter, Charles . . . . . 1850—52
Monckton, John R. . . . . 1850—52
Griffiths, Julius G. T. . . 1850—52
Whish, Frederick A. . . . 1851—52
Harington, Hastings E. . . 1850—52
Cornwell, Wm. E. . . . . 1850—51
Lang, Arthur M. . . . . 1850—52
Pearson, John R. . . . . 1850—52
Bishop, George A. . . . . 1850—52
McGrigor, Duncan J. . . . 1850—52
Smith, Robert A. . . . . 1850—52
Spens, Archibald L. . . . 1852—
Watkins, John W. . . . . 1850—51

Chrystie, Wm. . . . . 1851—53
Burton, John P. . . . . 1851—53
Jackson, Hungerford D. . 1851—52
Kerrich, Leonard A . . . 1851—53
Onslow, Adolphus B. . . . 1850—51
Dougal, Thomas. . . . . 1850—52
Edgcome, Wm. H. . . . . 1850—51
Campbell, James M. . . . 1850—52
Maunsell, John R. . . . . 1851—53
Prole, Wm. G. . . . . 1852—54
Browne, George D. . . . . 1851—52
Barnes, Christopher H. . . 1851—52
Stevenson, Russell A. . . 1851—52
Manning, Douglas G. . . . 1850—52
Bryce, John H. . . . . 1850—52
Crolly, Patrick R. . . . . 1853—54
Jameson, Charles . . . . . 1850—52
Worsley, George F. . . . 1851—53
Pym, Harry . . . . . 1851—53
La Touche, Charles B. . . 1851—52
Græme, Lawrence A. M. 1851—53
Hunter, John N. . . . . 1851—52
Humphry, Edward W. . . 1850—52
Goldingham, George A. . 1851—53
Belli, Walter F. . . . . 1851—53
Bonham, John . . . . . 1851—52
Ruspini, William B. . . . . 1851—52
Cunliffe, Foster J. . . . . 1851—53
Raynsford, John L. . . . . 1850—52
Trevor, Salusbury T. . . . 1851—52
Lee, Charles D. I. . . . . 1852—53
Vardon, Noel H. B. . . . 1851—
Pasley, Maitland W. B. S. 1851—52
MacFarlan, David . . . . . 1851—53
Sewell, Wm. R. D. . . . . 1851—52
Chamier, Stephen H. E. . 1851—53
Trevor, Francis C. . . . . 1850—52
Salwey, Edward. . . . . 1850—52
Drummond, Wm. L. P. . 1852—53
Stewart, Wm. R. . . . . 1852—53

Gardyne, Evan B. . . . . 1851—52
Dicken, Wm. P. . . . . 1852—53
Finch, Cuthbert W. . . . 1851—52
Judge, Spencer A. T. . . 1851—52
Harcourt, Philip H. . . . . 1852—53
Moore, John H. . . . . 1852—54
Walker, Richard J. . . . . 1851—53
Strutt, Charles H. . . . . 1851—53
Tasker, John. . . . . 1852—53
Watson, Robert G. . . . . 1851—53
Champain, John U.[1] . . . 1851—53
Mallock, Henry A. . . . . 1852—53
Price, James C. G. . . . . 1851—53
Pemberton, Robert C. B. . 1851—53
Cleghorn, James C. . . . . 1851 —
Watson, Charles E. . . . . 1851—53
Strover, Wm. . . . . 1851—53
Gunning, Charles G. . . . 1851—53
Alexander, James . . . . . 1851—52
FitzRoy, Ferdinand . . . 1851—52
Home, Robert . . . . . 1851—53
Beatty, Joseph . . . . . 1851—52
Mytton, George . . . . . 1851—53
Edwards, Wm. F. . . . . 1851—52
Watts, John L. . . . . 1851—52
McNeill, Alexander . . . . 1852—53
Munro, Charles . . . . . 1851—53
Newmarch, George . . . . 1851—52
Sutherland, Wm. Robert . 1852—
Puckle, Henry G. . . . . 1851—52
McLeod, Harry . . . . . 1851—53
Thompson, Penton . . . . 1852—54
Hacon, Octavius G. C. . . 1851—
Warren, David C. . . . . 1851—53
Anderson, Robert B. . . . 1851—53
Chalmers, Wm. A. . . . . 1852—53
McMahon, Charles J. . . . 1851—53
Ritchie, John. . . . . 1851—53

[1] Afterwards Bateman—Champain.

Davies, Henry M. . . . . 1852—53
Cox, Wm. E. . . . . 1851—53
Fox, Eric S. . . . . 1851—53
Warden, George L. . . . . 1851—53
Marshall, Joseph G. . . . . 1851—52
Stokes, George B. . . . . 1851—52
Walters, John S. . . . . 1852—53
Craigie, Arthur W. . . . . 1851—53
Lidderdale, James . . . . . 1851—52
Gordon, Dundas W. . . . 1851—52
Lane, Wm. M. . . . . 1851—53
Traill, George B. . . . . 1851—52
McNeill, John . . . . . 1852—53
Grant, Aldowrie P. . . . . 1851—53
Galloway, James. . . . . 1851—53
Hamond, Wm. C. . . . . 1852—53
Fulford, Wm. F. . . . . 1852—54
Franks, Robert R. . . . . 1852—53
Somerville, Wm. T. . . . 1852—54
Thompson, Francis H. . . 1852—54
Weldon, Thomas . . . . . 1852—53
Sewell, Francis W. J. . . 1852—54
Baker, Wm. A. . . . . 1852—53
Norris, James T. . . . . 1851—53
Elliot, Minto. . . . . 1851—53
Rynd, Philip C. . . . . 1851—53
Le Mesurier, John. . . . 1852—53
Bridges, Oliver S. . . . . 1852—53
Hasted, John O. . . . . 1852—53
Reid, Charles G. . . . . 1852—54
Murray, Patrick. . . . . 1852—53
Hawkins, Henry L. . . . . 1851—53
Finlay, Henry M. . . . . 1852—53
Arnot, David. . . . . 1852—53
Robertson, Eliott L. . . . 1852—53
Bromley, Henry M. . . . . 1851—53
McGoun, Alexander. . . . 1853—54
Hills, James . . . . . 1851—53
Douglas, Charles. . . . . 1852—54
Currie, Richard . . . . . 1852—53

St.George, Richard de L. 1854—56
Browne, Clement M . . . 1852—54
Warrington, Henty H. C. G. 1854—56
Sconce, James . . . . . 1852—53
Tanner, Henry C. B. . . . 1852—54
Stuart, Henry B. . . . . 1852—
Tulloch, Hector . . . . . 1852—53
Aislabie, Rawson . . . . . 1852—54
Carey, Arthur . . . . . 1852—54
Penny, Charles B. F. . . . 1852—54
Hoyes, John . . . . . 1852—54
Pechell, Horace S. K. . . 1852—54
Holland, Edward B. . . . 1852—53
Berthon, Thomas P. . . . 1852—53
Taylor, Charles S. S. . . . 1852—54
Jeffreys, Wm. . . . . 1852—54
McCausland, Wm. H. . . 1852—54
Harris, John P. . . . . 1852—54
Newport, Christopher E. . 1852—54
Tayler, John C. . . . . 1852—53
White, John H. . . . . 1852—53
Gordon, George G. . . . . 1852—54
Grey, Wm. F. . . . . 1852—53
Ward, David . . . . . 1852—54
MacCarthy, Henry P. T. . 1853—55
Robinson, Charles G. . . . 1852—54
Noble, Horatio N. . . . . 1852—53
Hadow, Frederick E. . . . 1852—54
Segrave, Frederick H. . . 1853—55
Caine, Wm. H. . . . . 1853—55
Newport, Wm. H. . . . . 1854—55
Raynsford, Edward C. W. 1852—53
Dyke, Edward H. . . . . 1855—57
Edgeworth, Wm. . . . . 1853—
Tandy, Francis L. . . . . 1852—53
Rogers, Brudenel . . . . . 1852—54
Baker, George A. A. . . . 1852—54
Jones, Edward. . . . . 1853—54
Christian, Frederick W. . 1852—54
Cairnes, Wm. J. D. . . . . 1853—54
Vivian, Aylmer . . . . . 1853—54
Griffith, Charles M. . . . . 1852—54
Louis, Wm. L. . . . . 1852—54
Boyd, Billington B. . . . . 1852—54
Townsend, Somerset E. . 1852—54
Lucas, James C. De N. . 1853—54
Dayrell, Charles L. . . . . 1853—54
Lindsay, James G. . . . . 1853—54
Carnegie, Henry A. L. . . 1853—54
Haig, Charles T. . . . . 1852—54
Bell, Wm. J. . . . . 1852—54
Tod, Edward H. M. . . . 1852—
Eden, Morton E. . . . . 1853—54
Judge, Charles N. . . . . 1853—55
Macdonald, Æneas R. R. . 1853—54
Swinton, George. . . . . 1853—55
Dick, Wm. G. D. . . . . 1853—54
Wallace, Newton H. . . . 1853—54
Hills, John . . . . . 1852—54
Prendergast, Harry N. D. 1852—54
Oakes, Arthur E. . . . . 1852—54
Harcourt, Alfred F. P. . . 1853—55
Graves, Wm. T. . . . . 1853—
Wake, Alfred J. . . . . 1853—54
Griffin, Edward C. . . . . 1853—54
Foord, Montague E. . . . 1853—54
Vibart, John . . . . . 1853—54
Dougal, Robert . . . . . 1853—55
Thackeray, Edward T. . . 1853—54
Freeman, Frederick P. W. 1854—55
Basevi, Charles E. . . . . 1853—55
Fairbrother, Charles M. S. 1853—55
Reade, George. . . . . 1854—56
Dickinson, Charles . . . . 1853—55
Bell, Charles H. . . . . 1855—
Meiklejohn, Hugh R. . . . 1853—54
Steer, Edmond C. . . . . 1854—55
Gordon, Harry J. G. . . . 1853—54
Leishman, John T. . . . . 1853—55
Bonus, Joseph . . . . . 1853—55

Jones, Howel L. 1853 54
Vachell, Henry T. . . . . 1853—54
Luard, Charles H. . . . . 1853—55
Birney, John . . . . . 1853—55
Theobald, Charles P. . . . 1853—55
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Skene, Charles McD. . . . 1860—
Glasse, Charles E. . . . . 1860—61
Hughes, Charles F. . . . . 1860—61
Seton, Wm. B. . . . . 1860—61
Coker, Edmund R. . . . . 1860—61
Hume, Walter F. . . . . 1860—61
Grigg, Edward E. . . . . 1860—61
Atkinson, John R. B. . . 1861—
Royle, Joseph R. E. J. . 1860—61
Thomson, Peter . . . . . 1860—61
Brownlow, Celadon C. . . 1861—
Thomas, Charles F. . . . 1860—61
Anderson, Hugh S. . . . . 1860—61
Abbott, Henry B.. . . . . 1860—61
Balderson, Archibald . . . 1860—61
Cummins, James T. . . . 1860—61
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Thornton, Edward Z.	1860—61
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Stock, Francis T.	1860—61
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